



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

APPENDIX

INT. TO FRANK
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CALIF.
J. 1858
COPY NO. 107

SENATE JOURNALS

OF THE

NINTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO:

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

1858.

Digitized by Google

LIBRARY OF THE
LELAND STANFORD, JR. UNIVERSITY.
Q. 41831
JUL 12 1900

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- Document 1.—Annual Report of Comptroller of State, for 1857.
2.—Annual Report of Treasurer of State, for 1857.
3.—Annual Report of Quartermaster General, for 1857.
4.—Annual Report of Secretary of State, for 1857.
5.—Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
6.—Fifth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Insane Asylum.
7.—Annual Report of the Surveyor General, for 1857.
8.—Majority Report of the Joint Committee on the Convention vote.
9.—Report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
10.—Report of the Joint Committee on State Prison affairs.
11.—Opinion of the Attorney General on State Prison affairs.
12.—Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee on Corporations
on Senate Bill No. 6.
13.—Communication of the Surveyor General on Swamp Lands.
14.—Report Concerning Property at State Prison, by Joint Committee.
15.—

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMPTROLLER OF STATE,
FOR 1857.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency,
J. NEELY JOHNSON,
Governor of the State of California :

SIR :—The period has again arrived for me to submit to your Excellency my annual report. Much that was suggested in my last annual report may, with propriety, be omitted at this time, not only from the fact that it has been sufficiently often alluded to by myself and predecessors, but that it involves the calling of a convention to revise the constitution of the state; a policy that I cannot recommend at this time, for the reason, among many others, that, after an effort of more than eight years, we have but just succeeded in reducing our expenditures for ordinary purposes within our revenue, and have the flattering prospect of being in receipt of sufficient revenue, in addition, to meet the interest on our funded debt, without increasing the burthen of taxation—a state of things that the people should enjoy, at least for a season, before incurring the expense inseparably connected with the revision of the organic law of the state.

In my last annual report I stated that the enactment of “an equitable and efficient revenue law, is perhaps the most difficult task of legislation,” etc. The experience of two years has confirmed me in the opinion then expressed; and although the amendments to the revenue law enacted by the Legislature at the last session have greatly added to its efficiency, yet it is still radically imperfect in many of its provisions.

There is no provision of the amended revenue law of 1857, that has had a more salutary effect than that requiring the Comptroller to deduct, as forfeited to the state, the mileage and commissions of all county treasurers who may fail or neglect to make their settlements at the time prescribed by law.

Within the last six months this penalty has been inflicted in but one or two instances, and judging from the effect produced, it is unlikely that it will have to be repeated with the same parties, and I would suggest that it would be well to extend a similar provision to all county officers having to do with the assessment or collection of the revenue; or having as a part of their duty to make reports to any county or state officer, or to the Legislature.

In this connection, I would direct special attention to section 29 of the revenue law of 1853, which is still in force, and requires that county auditors “shall make out and cause to be transmitted by mail or otherwise, to the Comptroller of State, on or before the first day of November of each year, a complete abstract of the property listed in his county; the valuation thereof; the number of polls; the amount of each kind of tax, and the aggregate thereof in the county, as also the rate of each kind of tax assessed.” I regret to say that this plain and simple,

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

and I may add, very important duty, is greatly neglected, many omitting it altogether, others making their reports so long after the time prescribed, as to be of little value for the purposes designed. I would suggest that a law be enacted, withholding the compensation of county auditors for the performance of all duties connected with the revenue, until such time as they can present the receipt of the Comptroller of State, that they have duly made such report.

It has been intimated that an effort will be made to repeal the law of 1857, which divides equally between the state and county the proceeds of the sales of state licenses. It is to be hoped, however, that this will not be done, as the law as it now stands is eminently equitable, especially when it is considered that the state is at the sole expense of printing and transmitting the licenses to the various counties.

Section seven of article three of the collated revenue laws reads as follows: "Bankers and dealers in exchange shall be divided into five classes," etc. There are bankers who do not deal in bills of exchange, and it is contended by them that they are not subject to a license tax, and in some instances they have refused to take out a license. This may be an untenable position, and, to avoid all controversy, I would suggest that the law be amended by the word "or" for "and."

The one hundred and thirteenth section of the revenue law of 1854 reads as follows: "The amounts allowed and paid to the sheriffs, assessors, and auditors shall be appointed [apportioned would be a better term] by the county auditor in proportion to the amount received into the county treasury for state purposes, and charged to the state or county, ratably in said proportions; and the auditor shall forward to the Comptroller of State, a certificate statement of the amount so apportioned against the state, and the Comptroller shall credit the Treasurer therewith."

Although the phraseology of the above statute is reasonably plain, yet great difficulty frequently arises in settling with county treasurers, owing to imperfections in the auditor's certificate. Thousands of dollars are annually paid out of the funds belonging to the state upon the mere statements of the county auditors, the law not requiring them to furnish any data by which their correctness may be computed by the Comptroller.

I would suggest that the law be so amended as to require all allowances made to county officers for services required by law to be performed in connection with the collection of the revenue, which are to be paid by the state, to be made by the board of supervisors upon an account made out by the auditor, giving the items or matters of charge with proper date, apportioning the amount to be paid by the state on each item, and that the auditor be required to forward to the Comptroller a certified copy of the account so made out and allowed, stating particularly that the amounts apportioned to be paid by the state are correct, and that they have been paid by the county, also forwarding therewith a certified copy of the order of the board of supervisors directing their payment by the county treasurer. The reasons for the above suggestions are so obvious that it is deemed unnecessary to state them here.

Section twenty-nine of the revenue law of 1857, imposing a duty of one-half of one per cent. on the amount of all sales made by auctioneers, has hitherto been almost entirely unobserved. I am not fully advised of the reasons that prompt to its resistance.

It will be observed that the statute requires that "on the first Monday of each month, each and every auctioneer shall make out, under oath, a correct statement of all goods, etc., sold by him during the month last preceding," and generally to make an expose of the whole of his business. This, it must be admitted, is a delicate point. It is to be presumed that every one engaged in the business of an auctioneer is anxious to have the public believe that he is doing a good business

in his calling, for on this, to a certain degree, depends its actual extent. Hence their repugnance to making a detailed and truthful disclosure.

As a matter of palliation, it may be urged that all parties who are required to procure a license, in order to pursue their particular calling, are taxed in proportion to the amount of business done by them. It must, however, be remembered that the amount is given in the aggregate as property to the assessor; and it is well known to most of us that there are many who take it with great complacency to be considered rich by all save the assessor. I therefore submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the propriety of taxing auctioneers as merchants are now taxed, which if done would be more productive of revenue than the present system. I am informed they will cheerfully acquiesce.

It will be seen by reference to receipts from the sale of stamps, that the revenue from that source is falling off. This is attributable to the fact that remittances are now being made by shipping coin and bullion instead of by bills of exchange. I would therefore suggest that the law be so amended as to require the stamps to be attached to all bills of lading, either for coin or bullion.

There is no necessity for the employment of an extra clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, in connection with the issuance of stamps. The additional labor imposed on that officer by the stamp act can be performed within one or two days for an entire year.

If some means could be devised to impress the stamps upon the paper of the various instruments designated in the law, it would add greatly to the neatness of their appearance, and to the convenience of those using them; and it would be a great saving of labor, as well as an additional security against fraud.

It was, doubtless, the intention of the Legislature, at its last session, to repeal the law imposing a tax for military purposes. The act of 1855 imposed a tax of twenty-five cents; that of 1856 increased it to fifty cents; and the act of 1857 repealed that of 1856, leaving the act of 1855 still in force. A tax of twenty-five cents will not pay the cost of printing and distributing the blank receipts, and the law should either be repealed or the amount increased.

I had, from time to time, made notes and collected data, preparatory to more extended remarks upon the financial condition of the state, but being aware that your Excellency has been, for a long time, with commendable diligence, engaged in like manner, and that the result of your labors will be embodied in the communication that you will make to the Legislature about to convene, I have deemed it advisable to make this communication as brief as possible.

The term for which your Excellency was chosen to preside over the destinies of our young and growing state, as well as that of all the state officers who came into office with you, is fast drawing to a close. During that brief period, events of no ordinary character have transpired, some of them calculated to occasion lasting pain and regret. Among these, however, will not be reckoned the fact that, within that period, the expenditures of the state for governmental purposes have been reduced nearly one-half, leaving a large surplus in the treasury.

Hoping that your future may be crowned with eminent success, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. WHITMAN,
Comptroller of State.

SACRAMENTO, January 1, 1858.

INDEX.

The various items are set forth under the following heads :

A.

General receipts during the past fiscal year.

B.

Expenditures for the eighth fiscal year.

C.

Receipts into the State Treasury during the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth fiscal years.

D.

Expenditures of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth years.

E.

Annual statement of the amount of each appropriation made by law, the amount expended under the same, and the balance unexpended, June 30th, 1857.

F.

Abstract of property, of all kinds, assessed for the year 1857, and the amount of state tax due thereon.

G.

Abstract of assessments of real and personal property, from the organization of the state government to the present year, inclusive.

H.

Statement of the condition of the different funds, June 30th, 1857.

8

I.

Estimate of receipts for the ninth fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1858.

J.

Estimate of expenditures for the ninth fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1858.

K.

Warrants drawn from June 30th, 1857, to January 1st, 1858.

L.

Receipts into the State Treasury from June 30th, 1857, to January 1st, 1858

M.

Showing the net receipts from the stamp tax, for the six months ending December 31st, 1857.

V.

Tabular statement of receipts, from December 31st, 1853, to January 1st, 1855.

W.

Tabular statement of receipts, from December 31st, 1854, to January 1st, 1856.

X.

Tabular statement of receipts, from December 31st, 1855, to January 1st, 1857.

Y.

Tabular statement of receipts, from December 31st, 1856, to January 1st, 1858.

RECEIPTS—EIGHTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1857.

COUNTIES, &c.	Poll Tax of 1855.	Poll Tax of 1856.	Property Tax of 1855.	Property Tax of 1856.	Foreign Miners' Li- censes.	Merchants' Licenses.	Bankers' Licenses.	Peddlers' Licenses.	Auction Licenses.	Liquor Licenses.	Brokers' Licenses.	Possessory Claims.	Auction Duties.	Billiard and Bowling Alley Licenses.	Theater Licenses.	Circus Licenses.	Swamp and Overflow- ed Lands.	Passenger Brokers' Li- censes.	Fees and Commissions from office of Sec- retary of State.	Commutation Tax.	Property Tax of 1854.	Escheated Estates.	Fines for Violation of Revenue Laws.	Caravan Licenses.	Consigned Goods.	Insurance Companies.	Military Tax.	Serenaders' Licenses.	Estates of Deceased Persons.	Grant of Wharf Pri- vileges, Bay of Mon- terey.	California State Tele- graph Company.	Property Tax of 1857.	School Land War- rants.	Poll Tax of 1857.	COUNTIES, &c.	TOTALS.		
Alameda.....	\$104 57	\$571 88	\$357 62	\$12,766 09				\$552 90					\$3 20	\$371 02			\$515 62											\$96 62							Alameda.....	\$15,348 72		
Amador.....	1,078 60	869 07	3,081 02	1,499 76	8,805 43	72 75		698 40			29 10			494 70	63 05													108 89	14 55						Amador.....	16,815 32		
Butte.....	1,595 17	4,352 01	2,680 99	4,127 09	14,516 28		87 80	261 90	203 70		213 40			472 87	31 53	24 25	223 38						1,115 50					254 64	29 10						Butte.....	30,189 11		
Calaveras.....	255 03	385 49	1,919 25	4,200 04	8,803 33	314 87	467 92	551 75	51 22		122 22			707 52	117 98																				Calaveras.....	17,396 62		
Colusa.....	24 68	715 86	457 67	3,962 77				145 50						41 23			159 47											142 72							Colusa.....	5,649 90		
Contra Costa.....	407 87		1,397 29	4,475 89				160 05					2 00	41 22	19 40		755 53																		Contra Costa.....	7,259 25		
El Dorado.....		11,014 30		9,742 22	28,297 77			1,251 30	29 10		1,338 60		26 64	928 77		38 80												611 12							El Dorado.....	53,278 62		
Fresno.....		342 05		1,080 38	2,842 21									38 80														79 01							Fresno.....	4,382 45		
Humboldt.....	414 93	409 16	1,622 44	1,671 78					3 54					171 67			1,176 05											105 22							Humboldt.....	5,574 79		
Klamath.....																																				Klamath.....		
Los Angeles.....		213 85					43 65	203 70						87 30	29 10														82 07							Los Angeles.....	659 67	
Marin.....	74 21	256 53	1,621 79	1,292 14																																Marin.....	3,244 67	
Mariposa.....	499 64	1,178 20	381 50	403 52	5,809 93	43 65		320 10			43 65			293 43	67 90													168 92							Mariposa.....	9,210 44		
Merced.....	36 87	204 26	57 98	2,737 05	158 79												277 68																		Merced.....	3,472 63		
Monterey.....	62 42	356 43	521 22	7,453 18				29 10					5 89	126 10		9 70													24 25							Monterey.....	8,588 29	
Napa.....	241 39	398 77	1,135 46	8,472 64				203 70						116 40		19 40													56 47							Napa.....	10,644 23	
Nevada.....	475 29	349 20	3,257 06	7,248 36	11,303 74			1,105 80	145 50		674 15			468 02		48 50																				Nevada.....	30,384 36	
Placer.....		3,586 40		9,026 67	19,198 82			1,047 60	116 40		858 45	7 28		646 65	65 48	9 70													218 25							Placer.....	34,878 70	
Plumas.....	1,244 69	986 86		1,680 33	4,379 15		29 10	58 20						295 85															231 86	9 70						Plumas.....	8,930 29	
Sacramento.....	4,675 29			51,466 97	2,286 93	2,269 00	1,556 85	2,007 90	1,940 00				10 58	814 80	657 17		1,469 84											627 44							Sacramento.....	69,783 57		
San Bernardino.....																																				San Bernardino.....		
San Diego.....		124 32	1 50	2,242 40				87 30					18 16	21 83																						San Diego.....	2,495 51	
San Francisco.....	3,201 47	51,031 32		111,558 84		7,895 20	4,343 18	640 20	1,212 50	618 38	203 70		827 62	613 52			529 57	3,401 00			2,570 75				1,141 18	776 00	946 83									San Francisco.....	191,811 26	
San Joaquin.....	879 07			21,374 63	178 96	603 83		611 10					87 34	101 85		43 65	1,528 69																			San Joaquin.....	25,359 12	
San Luis Obispo.....	93 50			1,986 37				56 66																					17 46							San Luis Obispo.....	2,153 99	
San Mateo.....																																					San Mateo.....	
Santa Barbara.....		225 24	4,783 21	5,272 41										29 10															36 85							Santa Barbara.....	10,346 81	
Santa Clara.....		1,908 63		31,365 80		58 20		3,259 20						232 80		67 90	687 90												233 98	9 70						Santa Clara.....	37,831 39	
Santa Cruz.....	216 79		1,382 78	3,657 65					15 52					80 02	19 80																					Santa Cruz.....	5,424 01	
Shasta.....	1,890 85	750 05	585 97	8,810 78	2,100 22	305 55	392 85	291 00			145 50		20 17	155 20	43 65	82 45	69 84																			Shasta.....	16,113 42	
Sierra.....	378 87			8,312 23	2,560 57		174 60	145 50	58 20					715 38	38 80																					Sierra.....	12,384 15	
Siakiyou.....	391 11	2,982 75	1,652 06	3,172 12	1,748 38		368 60	523 80			130 95		110 08	640 20	244 93		150 60												462 06	7 28						Siakiyou.....	12,819 80	
Solano.....	51 89	261 90	2,670 09	10,392 65				203 70					15 52	1																								

[B]

EXPENDITURES

For the Eighth Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1857.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES.

Salary of Governor,	-	-	-	-	\$9,166 33	
Salary of Comptroller of State,	-	-	-	-	4,125 00	
Salary of Treasurer of State,	-	-	-	-	4,017 85	
Salary of Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	1,500 02	
Salary of Secretary of State,	-	-	-	-	3,208 32	
Salary of Surveyor General,	-	-	-	-	1,666 67	
Salary of Quartermaster General,	-	-	-	-	2,500 00	
Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction,	-	-	-	-	2,833 32	
Salary of Members of Board of Examiners,	-	-	-	-	1,150 00	
						\$30,167 51

SECRETARIES AND CLERKS.

Salary of Governor's Private Secretary,	-	-	-	-	\$2,083 00	
Salary of Clerks in Comptroller's office,	-	-	-	-	10,520 00	
Salary of Clerks in Treasurer's office,	-	-	-	-	5,099 13	
Salary of Clerks in Secretary of State's office,	-	-	-	-	7,290 00	
Salary of Clerks to Board of Examiners,	-	-	-	-	575 00	
						\$25,567 13

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Contingent Fund of Governor,	-	-	-	-	\$377 70	
Contingent Fund of Governor, "Special,"	-	-	-	-	1,633 00	
Contingent Fund of Comptroller's Office,	-	-	-	-	1,812 14	
Contingent Fund of Treasurer's Office,	-	-	-	-	1,496 93	
Contingent Fund of Secretary of State,	-	-	-	-	1,458 33	
Contingent Fund of Quartermaster General,	-	-	-	-	673 17	
Contingent Fund of Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	1,629 61	
Contingent Fund of Superintendent Pub. Instruction,	-	-	-	-	1,755 79	
Contingent Fund of Surveyor General,	-	-	-	-	1,756 23	
Contingent Fund of State Library,	-	-	-	-	398 39	
Contingent Fund of Board of Examiners,	-	-	-	-	285 00	
						\$13,276 29

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES.

Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	\$19,472 80	
Salaries of District Judges,	-	-	-	-	51,506 16	
Salaries of District Judges,	-	-	-	-	3,104 31	
Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	1,350 00	
Salary of Supreme Court Reporter,	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	
						\$77,433 27
Carried forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$146,444 20

Brought forward, - - - - - \$146,444 20

CONTINGENTS.

Contingents of Supreme Court, - - - - - \$3,075 75

RENTS.

Rent of Supreme Court Room, - - - - - \$416 66

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Per diem and mileage of Lt.-Governor and Senators, \$34,730 60

Per diem and mileage of Assemblymen, - - - 70,289 20

\$105,019 80

OFFICERS AND ATTACHES.

Of the Senate, - - - - - \$15,140 00

Of the Senate, - - - - - 112 00

Of the Assembly, - - - - - 13,220 40

Copying for Assembly, - - - - - 1,917 20

\$30,389 60

CONTINGENTS.

Of the Senate, - - - - - \$2,021 20

Of the Senate, - - - - - 91 90

Of the Assembly, - - - - - 5,203 49

Of the Assembly, - - - - - 200 00

\$7,516 59

POSTAGE AND EXPRESSING.

For the Eighth Session of the Legislature, - - - - - \$3,378 19

EXPENDED FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

Insane Asylum, support and maintenance, - - - \$33,917 00

Insane Asylum, salary of Physicians, - - - 6,666 66

Completion of Insane Asylum, - - - 39,999 98

Labor on Insane Asylum, to M. Fennel, - - - 1,400 00

Indigent Sick of Napa county, - - - 211 01

Indigent Sick of Humboldt county, - - - 54 36

Indigent Sick of Santa Barbara county, - - - 278 05

Indigent Sick of Nevada county, - - - 555 76

Indigent Sick of San Diego county, - - - 17 75

Indigent Sick of Sacramento county, - - - 599 30

Indigent Sick of Amador county, - - - 308 75

Carried forward, - - - - - \$296,240 79

Brought forward, - - - - - \$296,240 79

Indigent Sick of Yolo county, - - - 97 73

Indigent Sick of Tuolumne county, - - - 471 32

Indigent Sick of El Dorado county, - - - 648 23

Indigent Sick of San Francisco county, - - - 927 65

Indigent Sick of Placer county, - - - 455 41

Indigent Sick of Calaveras county, - - - 361 33

Indigent Sick of Yuba county, - - - 400 15

Indigent Sick of Butte county, - - - 374 08

\$87,744 52

EXPENDED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Support of Schools, Sacramento county, - - - \$2,792 40

Support of Schools, Santa Cruz county, - - - 617 76

Support of Schools, San Francisco county, - - - 7,068 36

Support of Schools, Stanislaus county, - - - 115 44

Support of Schools, Stanislaus county, - - - 88 80

Support of Schools, San Diego county, - - - 140 40

Support of Schools, Sonoma county, - - - 1,935 96

Support of Schools, Contra Costa county, - - - 912 12

Support of Schools, Nevada county, - - - 1,185 60

Support of Schools, Butte county, - - - 429 00

Support of Schools, San Joaquin county, - - - 1,730 04

Support of Schools, Sutter county, - - - 288 60

Support of Schools, Placer county, - - - 634 80

Support of Schools, Shasta county, - - - 1,040 52

Support of Schools, Yuba county, - - - 989 40

Support of Schools, Los Angeles county, - - - 2,374 32

Support of Schools, Sierra county, - - - 191 88

Support of Schools, Alameda county, - - - 1,051 44

Support of Schools, Santa Clara county, - - - 2,513 16

Support of Schools, Amador county, - - - 1,349 40

Support of Schools, Napa county, - - - 909 72

Support of Schools, Solano county, - - - 999 96

Support of Schools, Calaveras county, - - - 822 12

Support of Schools, Tuolumne county, - - - 1,262 04

Support of Schools, Yolo county, - - - 681 72

Support of Schools, San Mateo county, - - - 638 04

Support of Schools, Monterey county, - - - 1,549 08

Support of Schools, Colusa county, - - - 45 24

Support of Schools, El Dorado county, - - - 1,892 28

Support of Schools, Humboldt county, - - - 178 80

Support of Schools, Humboldt county, - - - 232 44

Support of Schools, San Bernardino county, - - - 627 12

Support of Schools, Siskiyou county, - - - 244 92

Support of Schools, San Luis Obispo county, - - - 517 92

Support of Schools, Santa Barbara county, - - - 409 56

Support of Schools, Yuba county, - - - 1,409 10

Support of Schools, Mariposa county, - - - 798 99

Support of Schools, Sacramento county, - - - 3,667 95

Carried forward, - - - - - \$383,985 31

Brought forward, - - - - - \$383,985 31

Support of Schools, Calaveras county, - - -	737 55
Support of Schools, El Dorado county, - - -	2,869 35
Support of Schools, Amador county, - - -	646 80
Support of Schools, San Mateo county, - - -	519 75
Support of Schools, Shasta county, - - -	476 85
Support of Schools, Sutter county, - - -	389 40
Support of Schools, Placer county, - - -	450 45
Support of Schools, Marin county, - - -	51 15
Support of Schools, San Francisco county, - - -	7,839 15
Support of Schools, Alameda county, - - -	1,397 55
Support of Schools, Napa county, - - -	1,047 75
Support of Schools, San Joaquin county, - - -	2,090 55
Support of Schools, Yolo county, - - -	625 35
Support of Schools, Tuolumne county, - - -	1,633 50
Support of Schools, Santa Barbara county, - - -	1,909 92
Support of Schools of Merced county, - - -	174 90
Support of Schools of Santa Clara county, - - -	2,768 70
Support of Schools of Los Angeles county, - - -	2,613 60
Support of Schools of Monterey county, - - -	1,272 15
Support of Schools of Solano county, - - -	874 50
Support of Schools of San Diego county, - - -	385 47
Support of Schools of Butte county, - - -	773 85
Support of Schools of Tehama county, - - -	120 45
Support of Schools of Contra Costa county, - - -	1,090 65
Support of Schools of Sonoma county, - - -	2,795 10
Support of Schools of Sierra county, - - -	582 45
Support of Schools of San Bernardino county, - - -	1,719 30
Support of Schools of Nevada county, - - -	912 45
Support of Schools of Santa Cruz county, - - -	1,019 70
Support of Schools of Plumas county, - - -	332 28
Support of Schools of Amador county, - - -	785 40
Support of Schools of Humboldt county, - - -	374 55
Support of Schools of San Luis Obispo county, - - -	536 25
Support of Schools of Nevada county, - - -	148 50
Support of Schools of Santa Barbara county, - - -	1,351 35
Support of Schools of Placer county, - - -	267 30
Support of Schools of Placer county, - - -	120 45

\$88,040 82

EXPENDED FOR PRINTING.

Printing, paper, and official advertisements, - -	\$42,270 75
Printing, paper and binding, - - -	10,000 00
Compensation of State Printer, - - -	4,282 27
Publishing Proposed Amendments to Constitution, -	1,119 25
Publishing notices of Wagon Roads, Swamp Lands, etc., - - -	2,970 78
Publishing notices of sales of State Land Commissioners, - - -	3,820 50
Official Advertisements, - - -	487 73—\$64,951 28

Carried forward, - - - - - \$536,977 41

Brought forward, - - - - - \$536,977 41

EXPENDED FOR STATE PRISON PURPOSES.

Salaries of State Prison Directors, - - -	\$6,416 66
Lessee of State Prison Property, - - -	75,000 00
Salary of State Prison Directors and Attaches, -	200 00
Contingent expenses of State Prison Commissioners, -	100 00
Relief of State Prison, - - -	5,000 00
	\$86,716 66

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Rent of Governor's Office, - - -	\$50 00
Contingents of Surveyor General, and expenses in suits where the State is a party, - - -	36 40
Transportation of prisoners, - - -	20,476 00
Distributing Laws and Journals, - - -	1,000 00
Printing Experts, - - -	100 00
Indexing Laws and Journals, - - -	300 00
Prosecuting delinquents, - - -	1,000 00
Stationery, fuel, lights, etc., for Legislature, - -	7,090 89
Rent of State House, - - -	10,000 00
Instruments, furniture and plotting, Office of Surveyor General, - - -	1,780 89
Draughtsman of Surveyor General, - - -	250 00
Contingent Fund of Surveyor General, - - -	700 00
Fees and costs of suit prosecuted by Attorney General, - - -	1,105 80
Salary of Commissioner of War Debt, - - -	1,500 00
Salary of Clerk to Board of War Commissioners, -	1,800 00
Suppression of Indian hostilities in Klamath county, -	7,919 03
Translating certain documents, - - -	4,948 82
State Capitol, - - -	3,749 97
Contingent Fund of State Capitol Commissioners, -	935 38
Library Fund, - - -	5,223 27
Rewards for the apprehension of Fugitives, - - -	1,000 00
Pay and mileage of Presidential Electors, - - -	452 00
Military Fund, - - -	1,517 75
Arrest and suppression of Armed Banditti, - - -	5,000 00
Costs and expenses other than counsel fees where the State is party, - - -	250 00
Rent of State Library Rooms, - - -	150 00
State Agricultural Society, - - -	5,000 00
Britton & Rey, (preparing Bonds of 1856,) - - -	1,000 00
H. P. Hepburn, (Supreme Court Reports of 1856,) -	8,000 00
Richard Cole, (translating Laws into Chinese,) -	210 00
Claiborne Hubbard, (Contingents of Comptroller,) -	50 00
E. G. Vaughan, (Contingents of Comptroller,) -	29 57
Wm. Coates, (Official Reporter of Senate,) - -	373 00
Daniel McLaren, (Clerk to Surveyor General,) - -	208 00
E. M. Botts, (services in Treasurer's Office,) - -	200 00

Carried forward, - - - - - \$623,694 07

Brought forward, - - - - -	\$623,694 07
Sacramento Water Works, - - - - -	50 00
E. M. Skaggs & Co., (rent of Committee Room,) - - - - -	30 00
Cornelius Brown, (Porter of Senate,) - - - - -	72 00
B. F. Hastings & Co., (rent Supreme Court Room,) - - - - -	416 66
J. P. Sharkey, (contingents of Senate,) - - - - -	189 00
J. Neely Johnson, (rent of Governor's Office,) - - - - -	60 00
C. H. Bradford, (costs of suit where the State is a party,) - - - - -	130 00
Jonathan Nichols, (rent of Library Room,) - - - - -	150 00
Hiller & Andrews, (rent of office for Surveyor General,) - - - - -	100 00
E. F. Burton, (Comptroller <i>ad interim</i> ,) - - - - -	375 00
Claiborne Hubbard, (contingents of Comptroller,) - - - - -	50 00
Britton & Rey, (Comptroller's Warrants,) - - - - -	375 00
	<u>\$95,409 43</u>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Executive Department, - - - - -	\$69,010 93
Judicial Department, - - - - -	80,925 68
Legislative Department, - - - - -	146,304 18
Hospital Purposes, - - - - -	87,744 52
School Purposes, - - - - -	88,040 82
State Prison Purposes, - - - - -	86,716 66
Printing, - - - - -	64,951 28
Miscellaneous Expenses, - - - - -	95,409 43
	<u>\$719,103 50</u>

[C] EXHIBIT
Of Receipts into the State Treasury during the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Fiscal Years.

San Bernardino.....	64,959 70	17,977 36	34,704 95	60,128 67	69,783 57	357,651 00
San Diego.....	3,910 50	598 90	1,528 46	1,034 17	8,204 91	5,066 90
San Francisco.....	100,644 54	127,681 79	1,927 60	8,204 91	15,233 55	13,207 55
San Joaquin.....	13,356 26	16,120 25	20,437 43	24,509 56	26,839 12	13,356 26
San Luis Obispo.....	9,138 97	1,613 13	2,245 65	1,093 30	1,556 12	1,556 12
Santa Barbara.....	2,407 74	3,621 26	3,430 34	5,653 94	337 47	10,346 81
Santa Clara.....	5,080 87	3,621 26	3,430 34	5,653 94	337 47	10,346 81
Santa Cruz.....	22,780 07	16,873 26	2,083 89	15,137 07	30,036 88	37,831 90
Shasta.....	7,903 23	146 30	7,288 40	4,009 60	4,146 25	15,514 30
Sierra.....	6,185 56	2,608 15	8,318 46	10,336 58	11,729 42	54,341 55
Slakiyou.....	15,644 83	14,544 83	15,644 83	10,336 58	11,729 42	54,341 55
Solaro.....	9,580 90	6,897 35	3,927 83	13,157 90	9,683 47	61,512 61
Sonoma.....	7,522 19	11,563 90	4,530 55	16,234 10	12,819 80	43,992 43
Stanislaus.....	4,775 43	9,356 19	13,479 90	12,725 14	9,318 63	70,580 44
Sutter.....	2,079 24	3,655 69	3,655 69	2,079 24	3,655 69	43,992 43
San Mateo.....	1,000 00	2,795 12	3,886 94	6,467 09	10,431 08	10,668 8
Trinity.....	1,034 03	1,203 58	6,635 82	12,099 86	4,058 17	32,938 39
Tulare.....	1,012 62	646 85	1,012 62	1,068 07	3,217 5	2,717 5
Tuolumne.....	20,470 52	25,519 71	25,519 71	35,751 79	38,143 16	133,455 26
Tulare.....	2,701 60	4,676 01	4,070 00	10,595 24	6,332 60	36,532 00
Yuba.....	9,827 25	12,184 46	23,804 58	43,707 72	8,590 17	187,966 71
Foreign Miners' Tax, 1850.....	29,691 20	187 25	1,108 07	1,235 00	1,235 00	1,235 00
Governor's Office, rent refunded.....	887 60	187 25	1,108 07	1,235 00	1,235 00	1,235 00
State Marine Hospital.....	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07
Secretary of State's Office.....	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07
State Assayer's Office.....	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07
City of San Francisco.....	15,250 00	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07	1,108 07
A. W. Adams.....	11 03	500 00	268 00	11 03	11 03	11 03
Comptroller of State.....	11 03	500 00	268 00	11 03	11 03	11 03
Pacific Steamship Co.....	12,500 00	294,802 70	212,833 56	58 12	602 65	15,500 00
Board of Land Commissioners.....	24,391 25	85,885 70	29,292 50	602 65	6,801 50	507,789 39
Commissioners of Emigrants.....	24,391 25	85,885 70	29,292 50	602 65	6,801 50	178,931 91
Estate of W. W. Smoot.....	4,240 31	89 06	150,000 00	1 00	20 00	4,240 31
Estate of G. Brook.....	4,240 31	89 06	150,000 00	1 00	20 00	4,240 31
Estate of Judah.....	4,240 31	89 06	150,000 00	1 00	20 00	4,240 31
Hackett & Judah.....	4,240 31	89 06	150,000 00	1 00	20 00	4,240 31
Wharf Privileges.....	4,240 31	89 06	150,000 00	1 00	20 00	4,240 31
California Telegraph Co.....	4,240 31	89 06	150,000 00	1 00	20 00	4,240 31
Wm. Neely Thompson.....	4,240 31	89 06	150,000 00	1 00	20 00	4,240 31
Total.....	\$3,156 37	\$330,708 05	\$3,156 37	\$3,156 37	\$3,156 37	\$3,156 37

[D]

EXHIBIT

Of Expenditures for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Fiscal Years.

EXPENSES OF	First Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1850.	Second Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1851.	Third Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1852.	Fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1853.	Fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1854.	Sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1855.	Seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1856.	Eighth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1857.	TOTALS.
Executive Department.....	\$26,568 30	\$103,354 84	\$94,886 20	\$102,607 04	\$125,110 49	\$137,581 03	\$114,079 87	\$69,010 93	\$773,198 70
Judicial Department.....	26,996 50	98,054 25	156,535 76	126,697 09	94,309 60	102,278 20	105,115 01	80,925 68	788,910 18
Legislative Department.....	215,806 94	212,924 48	306,780 29	312,201 61	307,712 78	374,439 98	293,412 29	146,304 18	2,169,682 51
Hospital Purposes.....	.....	8,387 30	90,539 75	210,366 42	225,453 91	390,210 82	141,163 63	87,744 52	1,154,206 35
School Purposes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,255 42	88,040 82	140,296 24
State Prison Purposes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,174 14	86,716 66	456,890 80
Printing.....	74,073 25	100,933 51	159,845 77	202,464 39	107,610 71	139,405 21	171,778 25	64,951 28	1,021,092 37
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	4,720 27	62,048 45	117,709 83	314,742 58	346,560 47	193,571 31	120,706 20	95,409 43	1,255,468 54
Total	\$348,165 20	\$685,702 83	\$925,695 56	\$1,260,149 13	\$1,205,757 96	\$1,337,486 64	\$1,368,684 81	\$719,103 50	\$7,759,745 69

[E]

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the amount audited under each, and the balance unexpended at the close of the Eighth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1857.

PURPOSE AND DATE OF ACT.	Amount of Appropriation.	Amount Expended.	Amount Unexpended.	Amount Overdrawn.
For the support of the Indigent Sick, Act of May 19th, 1853	\$5,760 88	\$5,760 88	.....	.....
For the support of Common Schools, Act of May 3d, 1855	88,040 82	88,040 82	.....	.....
<i>General Appropriation Act of March 15, 1856, unexpended balances.</i>				
For salary of Governor	5,833 34	5,833 34	.....	.....
For salary of Comptroller of State	2,625 00	2,625 00	.....	.....
For salary of Treasurer of State	2,625 00	2,625 00	.....	.....
For salary of Secretary of State	2,372 35	2,041 68	330 67	.....
For salary of Attorney General	1,166 70	1,166 70	.....	.....
For salary of Surveyor General	1,166 69	1,166 69	.....	.....
For salary of Quartermaster General	2,250 01	2,000 00	250 01	.....
For salary of Sup't of Public Instruction	2,625 00	2,541 66	83 34	.....
For salary of Clerks in Comptroller's Office	7,560 00	7,560 00	.....	.....
For salary of Clerks in Treasurer's Office	3,780 00	3,780 00	.....	.....
For salary of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office	5,905 00	5,670 00	235 00	.....
For salary of Supreme Judges	17,366 89	16,306 48	1,060 41	.....
For salary of District Judges	43,602 73	43,377 86	224 87	.....
For salary of Private Secretary of Governor	1,458 84	1,458 84	.....	.....
For salary of Secretary of Supreme Court	1,050 00	1,050 00	.....	.....
For Contingent Fund of Governor	280 65	252 70	27 95	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

PURPOSE AND DATE OF ACT.	Amount of Appropriation.	Amount Expended.	Amount Unexpended.	Amount Overdrawn.
<i>Appropriation of March 15, 1856—Continued.</i>				
For Contingent Fund of Comptroller's Office - - - - -	\$1,561 19	\$1,561 19		
For Contingent Fund of Treasurer's Office - - - - -	1,107 81	1,099 07	\$8 74	
For Contingent Fund of Secretary of State - - - - -	1,436 58	1,358 83	78 25	
For Contingent Fund of Quartermaster General - - - - -	741 68	687 00	104 68	
For Contingent Fund of Attorney General - - - - -	1,641 50	1,629 61	11 89	
For Contingent Fund of Sup't of Public Instruction - - - - -	1,469 51	1,456 56	12 95	
For Contingent Fund of Surveyor General - - - - -	1,878 11	1,781 28	141 88	
For Contingent Fund of Supreme Court - - - - -	2,889 00	2,889 00		
For Contingent Fund of Assembly - - - - -	5,012 50	3,554 09		
For distributing Laws and Journals - - - - -	1,000 00	1,000 00		
For Insane Asylum - - - - -	30,042 85	31,000 00		
For salary of Physicians of Insane Asylum - - - - -	6,000 00	6,000 00		\$957 15
For pay of Assembly Officers and Clerks - - - - -	3,308 00	3,308 00		
For per diem and mileage of Senators - - - - -	16,938 00	18,662 60	8,275 40	
For per diem and mileage of Assemblymen - - - - -	32,816 60	26,729 20	5,687 40	
For contingents of State Library - - - - -	852 07	350 64	501 43	
For prosecuting Delinquents - - - - -	4,000 00	1,000 00	3,000 00	
For stationery, fuel, lights, etc., for the Legislature - - - - -	6,550 89	6,550 89		
For rent of State House - - - - -	9,000 00	9,000 00		
For instruments, furniture and plotting in the office of Surveyor General - - - - -	2,270 00	1,780 89	489 11	
For printing, paper, and official advertisements - - - - -	42,099 13	41,817 05	282 08	
<i>Appropriation of February 2, 1857.</i>				
For pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate - - - - -	3,653 00	3,641 00	12 00	
For pay of Officers and Clerks of Assembly - - - - -	2,664 00	1,725 40	938 60	
<i>Appropriation of April 16, 1856.</i>				
Contingent Fund of the Senate - - - - -	335 70	334 00	1 70	
Indexing Laws and Journals - - - - -	370 00	300 00	70 00	
Fees and costs of suit prosecuted by Attorney General - - - - -	1,464 75	1,105 80	358 95	
Contingent Fund of Board of Examiners - - - - -	235 00	235 00		
Salary of Members of the Board of Examiners - - - - -	1,200 00	950 00	250 00	
Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners - - - - -	600 00	475 00	125 00	
<i>Appropriation of April 7, 1856.</i>				
For salaries of State Prison Directors - - - - -	6,416 66	6,416 66		
For compensation of State Printer - - - - -	10,922 99	4,282 27	6,640 72	
For Contingent Fund of Attorney General - - - - -	729 00	700 00	29 00	
For publishing proposed Amendments to the Constitution - - - - -	5,484 91	1,119 25	4,365 91	
For publishing notices concerning Wagon Roads, Swamp and Overflowed Lands, etc. - - - - -	7,433 54	2,970 78	4,462 76	
For publishing notices of sales of State Land Commissioners, viz.: San Joaquin Republican - - - - -	2,265 75	1,908 00	357 75	
San Francisco Citizen - - - - -	2,120 00	1,912 50	207 50	
<i>Appropriation of April 21, 1856.</i>				
For transportation of Prisoners - - - - -	22,448 00	17,634 75	4,813 25	
For translating certain Documents - - - - -	8,200 00	4,948 82	3,251 18	
<i>Appropriation of April 19, 1856.</i>				
For pay of Senate Officers and Clerks - - - - -	1,071 00	1,071 00		
For salary of Commissioners of the War Debt - - - - -	1,500 00	1,500 00		
For salary of Clerk of the Board of War Commissioners - - - - -	1,800 00	1,800 00		
For salary of Supreme Court Reporter - - - - -	4,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	
For completion of Insane Asylum - - - - -	40,000 00	39,999 98	2 02	

TABULAR STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

PURPOSE AND DATE OF ACT.	Amount of Appropriation.	Amount Expended.	Amount Unexpended.	Amount Overdrawn.
<i>Appropriation of March 21, 1856.</i>				
For lease of State Prison Property - - - - -	\$75,000 00	\$75,000 00	.....	.....
<i>Appropriation of March 12, 1856.</i>				
For suppression of Indian hostilities in Klamath county - - - - -	15,000 00	7,919 03	7,080 97	.....
<i>Appropriation of April 18, 1856.</i>				
For State Capitol - - - - -	300,000 00	4,685 35	295,314 65	.....
<i>Appropriation of April 29, 1851.</i>				
For rewards for the apprehension of fugitives from justice - - - - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
<i>Appropriation of April 28, 1852.</i>				
For pay and mileage of Presidential Electors - - - - -	452 00	452 00	.....	.....
<i>Appropriation of May 7, 1855.</i>				
For salaries of State Prison Directors and Attaches - - - - -	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
<i>Appropriation of January 28, 1857.</i>				
For postage and expressing for Eighth Session of the Legislature - - - - -	3,480 00	3,378 19	101 81	.....

22

<i>Appropriation of February 4, 1857.</i>				
For arrest and suppression of armed banditti - - - - -	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
<i>Appropriation of March 14, 1857.</i>				
For relief of State Prison - - - - -	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
<i>Appropriation of March 18, 1857.</i>				
For salary of Governor - - - - -	833 00	833 00	.....	.....
For salary of Comptroller of State - - - - -	375 00	375 00	.....	.....
For salary of Treasurer of State - - - - -	375 00	267 85	107 15	.....
For salary of Secretary of State - - - - -	292 00	291 66	34	.....
For salary of Attorney General - - - - -	167 00	166 66	34	.....
For salary of Surveyor General - - - - -	167 00	166 66	34	.....
For salary of Quartermaster General - - - - -	250 00	250 00	.....	.....
For salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction. - - - - -	292 00	291 66	34	.....
For salary of Clerks in Comptroller's Office - - - - -	1,080 00	1,080 00	.....	.....
For salary of Clerks in the Treasurer's Office - - - - -	640 00	319 13	220 87	.....
For salary of Clerks in the Office of Secretary of State - - - - -	810 00	810 00	.....	.....
For salary of Supreme Judges - - - - -	1,833 00	1,833 00	.....	.....
For salary of District Judges - - - - -	6,627 00	6,627 00	.....	.....
For salary of Private Secretary of Governor - - - - -	208 00	208 00	.....	.....
For salary of Secretary of Supreme Court - - - - -	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
For contingent expenses and office rent of Governor - - - - -	150 00	125 00	25 00	.....
For Contingent Fund of Governor, "special" - - - - -	417 00	416 00	1 00	.....
For contingent expenses Comptroller's Office - - - - -	150 00	124 60	25 40	.....
For contingent expenses Treasurer's Office - - - - -	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
For contingent expenses Secretary of State - - - - -	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
For contingent expenses Quartermaster General - - - - -	100 00	36 17	63 83	.....
For contingent expenses Superintendent of Public Instruction - - - - -	350 00	299 23	50 77	.....

23

TABULAR STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

PURPOSE AND DATE OF ACT.	Amount of Appropriation.	Amount Expended.	Amount Unexpended.	Amount Overdrawn.
For contingent expenses Surveyor General -	\$100 00	\$25 00	\$75 00	
For contingent expenses Supreme Court -	200 00	190 75	9 25	
For contingent expenses Senate -	1,400 00	1,400 00		
For contingent expenses Assembly -	1,600 00	1,515 77	84 23	
For transportation of Prisoners -	3,000 00	2,841 25	158 75	
For Insane Asylum -	2,917 00	2,917 00		
For salaries of Physicians Insane Asylum -	667 00	666 66	00 34	
For pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate -	7,602 00	7,602 00		
For salaries of Clerks of Assembly -	5,844 00	5,844 00		
For pay and mileage of Lieutenant Governor and Senators -	16,044 00	15,996 00	48 00	
For pay and mileage of Members of Assembly -	33,684 00	33,684 00		
For contingents of State Library -	50 00	47 75	2 25	
For stationery, fuel, lights, etc., for Legislature -	480 00	380 00	90 00	
For rent of State House -	1,000 00	1,000 00		
For Draughtsman of Surveyor General -	250 00	250 00		
For printing, paper and binding -	10,000 00	10,000 00		
For contingent fund of Board of Examiners -	50 00	50 00		
For salary as Clerk to Board of Examiners -	250 00	250 00		
For costs and expenses, other than counsel fees, where the State is a party -	1,000 00	487 73	512 27	
For official advertisements -	417 00	416 66	00 34	
For rent of Supreme Court room -	150 00	150 00		
For rent of State Library rooms -	1,200 00	1,200 00		
For pay for copying for Assembly -				
For salary of Governor -	3,334 00	2,499 99	834 01	

Appropriation of April 30, 1857.

For salary of Controller of State -	1,500 00	1,125 00	375 00	
For salary of Treasurer of State -	1,500 00	1,125 00	375 00	
For salary of Secretary of State -	1,167 00	874 98	292 02	
For salary of Attorney General -	667 00	166 66	500 34	
For salary of Surveyor General -	667 00	333 32	333 68	
For Quartermaster General -	1,000 00	250 00	750 00	
For salaries of Clerks in Comptroller's Office -	4,320 00	1,880 00	2,440 00	
For salaries of Clerks in Treasurer's Office -	2,160 00	1,000 00	1,160 00	
For salaries of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office -	3,260 00	810 00	2,450 00	
For salaries of Supreme Judges -	7,334 00	1,333 32	6,000 68	
For salaries of District Judges -	25,000 00	1,501 30	23,498 70	
For salary of Private Secretary to the Governor -	834 00	416 66	417 34	
For rent of Secretary of Supreme Court -	250 00	150 00	100 00	
For salary of Governor's Office -	200 00	50 00	150 00	
For Contingent Fund of Governor "special" -	1,666 00	1,217 00	449 00	
For Contingent Fund of Comptroller's Office -	600 00	126 35	473 65	
For Contingent Fund of Treasurer's Office -	800 00	197 86	602 14	
For Contingent Fund of Attorney General's Office, and for expenses in suits where the State is a party -	400 00	36 40	363 63	
For Contingent Fund of Supreme Court -	600 00	46 00	554 00	
For Contingent Fund of Senate -	8,000 00	287 20	7,712 80	
For Contingent Fund of Assembly -	10,000 00	133 63	9,866 37	
For pay of Senate Officers and Clerks -	12,000 00	2,826 00	9,174 00	
For salaries of Senate Officers and Clerks (deficiency) -	292 00	112 00	180 00	
For contingents of Senate (deficiency) -	100 00	91 90	8 10	
For per diem of Officers and Clerks of Assembly -	10,000 00	2,343 00	7,657 00	
For Contingent Fund of the Assembly (deficiency) -	200 00	200 00		
For Printing Experts (deficiency) -	100 00	100 00		
For per diem and mileage of Senators -	18,500 00	5,072 00	13,428 00	
For per diem and mileage of Assemblymen -	32,000 00	9,876 00	22,124 00	

Appropriation of March 18, 1857—Continued.

TABULAR STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

PURPOSE AND DATE OF ACT.	Amount of Appropriation.	Amount Expended.	Amount Unexpended.	Amount Overdrawn.
<i>Appropriation of March 18, 1857—Continued.</i>				
For stationery, fuel, lights, etc., for the Legislature - - - - -	\$2,300 00	\$150 00	\$2,150 00	.....
For printing, paper, and official advertisements - - - - -	40,000 00	453 70	39,546 30	.....
For contingent expenses of State Prison Commissioners - - - - -	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
For salaries of Secretary of State and Attorney General as members of Board of Examiners - - - - -	500 00	200 00	300 00	.....
For salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners - - - - -	200 00	50 00	150 00	.....
For pay for copying for Assembly - - - - -	3,600 00	717 20	2,782 80	.....
For salaries of District Judges (deficiency) - - - - -	3,714 00	3,104 31	609 69	.....
<i>Act of May 1, 1852.</i>				
For State Library - - - - -	5,223 27	5,223 27	.....	.....
<i>Act of April 25, 1855.</i>				
For Military Fund - - - - -	1,517 75	1,517 75	.....	.....
<i>Miscellaneous Appropriations.</i>				
For State Agricultural Society, annual appropriation, May 13, 1854 - - - - -	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
For Britton & Rey, preparing bonds of 1856, Act of April 9, 1856 - - - - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
For H. P. Hepburn, Supreme Court Reports, Act of March 10, 1856 - - - - -	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....	.....
For Richard Cole, translating Laws into Chinese, Act of February 11, 1856 - - - - -	210 00	210 00	.....	.....
For Claiborne Hubbard, contingents of Comptroller's Office, Act April 30, 1857 - - - - -	50 00	50 00	.....	.....
For E. G. Vaughan, contingents of Comptroller's Office, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	29 57	29 57	.....	.....
For Wm. Coates, Official Reporter of Senate, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	378 00	378 00	.....	.....

For Daniel McLaren, salary as Clerk in Office of Surveyor General, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	208 00	208 00	.....	.....
For E. M. Botts, services in Treasurer's Office, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
For Sacramento Water Works, water for January, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	50 00	50 00	.....	.....
For M. Fennel, labor on Insane Asylum, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....	.....
For E. M. Skaggs, rent of Committee Rooms, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	30 00	30 00	.....	.....
For Cornelius Brown, Porter of Senate, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	72 00	72 00	.....	.....
For B. F. Hastings & Co., rent of Supreme Court Room, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	416 66	416 66	.....	.....
For J. P. Sharkey, contingents of Senate, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	189 00	189 00	.....	.....
For J. Neely Johnson, rent of Governor's Office, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	60 00	60 00	.....	.....
For C. H. Bradford, costs of suit where the State is party, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	130 00	130 00	.....	.....
For Jonathan Nichols, rent of State Library Rooms, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
For Hiller & Andrews, rent of Office of Surveyor General, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
For E. F. Burton, salary as Comptroller <i>ad interim</i> , Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	375 00	375 00	.....	.....
For Claiborne Hubbard, contingents of Comptroller's Office, Act April 30, 1857 - - - - -	50 00	50 00	.....	.....
For Britton & Rey, furnishing warrants for Comptroller, Act of April 30, 1857 - - - - -	375 00	375 00	.....	.....
Total amount of expenditures	\$719,103 50	\$719,103 50	.....	.....

[F]

ABSTRACT,
Of Property of all kinds Assessed for the Year 1857, and the Amount of State Tax due thereon.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres of land.	Value of the same.	Value of improvements thereon.	Value of City and Town Lots.	Value of improvements thereon.	Value of personal prop- erty.	Total value of Property.	State Tax there- on at 70c. on each \$100.
Alameda.....	166,988	\$1,358,466 00	\$331,500 00	\$175,513	\$161,090	\$994,267 00	\$3,020,836 00	\$21,150 50
Anaador.....	341,509 84	341,509 84	290,745 00	.....	.....	1,448,980 00	2,258,494 34	15,809 82
Butte.....	238,359	589,276 00	1,200,206 00	168,947	207,308	1,829,125 00	3,944,862 00	27,614 03
Calaveras.....	27,095	10,390 00	212,175 00	93,730	502,690	1,666,813 00	2,465,798 00	17,400 14
Colusa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	.....	550,700 00	246,668 00	.....	.....	1,052,087 00	1,869,405 00	13,085 84
Del Norte.....	18,344	93,776 00	98,954 00	.....	27,240	287,195 00	507,165 00	3,554 96
El Dorado.....	.....	219,523 00	715,205 00	.....	.....	2,194,790 00	3,123,518 00	21,906 62
Fresno.....	49,616	78,067 00	56,105 00	.....	5,750	243,735 00	383,730 00	2,686 22
Humboldt.....	11,621	84,571 00	14,520 00	55,181	146,593	583,785 00	884,650 00	5,842 50
Klamath.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	332,012	540,576 00	40,050 00	.....	4,810	774,988 00	1,473,187 00	10,312 41
Marin.....	45,500	1,070,000 00	414,770 00	.....	.....	552,819 00	2,087,589 00	14,263 12
Mariposa.....	228,972	54,204 00	87,140 00	.....	.....	670,377 00	811,721 00	5,682 85
Merced.....	804,446	263,898 50	52,390 00	11,172	61,216	503,011 50	881,188 00	6,168 81
Monterey.....	218,521	775,671 00	300,955 00	29,375	93,440	1,055,960 00	2,255,401 00	15,766 71
Napa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placer.....	.....	184,370 00	.....	.....	.....	1,199,238 00	2,236,236 38	15,582 87
Plumas.....	388,811	983,561 00	662,030 00	3,421,780	2,186,111	3,940,463 00	11,193,945 00	78,357 61
Sacramento.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

28

San Bernardino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego.....	25,600	587,050 00	387,210 00	16,106,890	7,814,920	15,784,295 00	39,706,105 00	277,942 00
San Francisco.....	849,639	123,858 50	59,325 00	569,325	595,575	1,963,655 00	4,102,815 00	28,719 70
San Joaquin.....	.....	265,400 00	43,407 00	16,510	87,200	283,687 00	466,870 50	3,268 13
San Luis Obispo.....	1,035,741	1,414,750 00	680,320 00	284,458	449,225	612,126 00	1,024,643 00	7,172 50
Santa Barbara.....	201,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,675,575 00	4,504,328 00	31,561 78
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz.....	62,965	41,654 00	183,356 00	1,170	406,644	1,354,085 00	1,986,864 00	13,906 98
Shasta.....	549	77,075 00	711,915 00	.....	.....	2,140,951 00	2,218,026 00	15,526 18
Sierra.....	.....	478,366 00	169,558 00	186,925	242,190	2,089,455 00	2,801,370 00	19,609 59
Siskiyou.....	147,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425,393 00	2,502,432 00	17,517 02
Solano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,346,320 00	30,424 24
Sonoma.....	96,486	98,598 00	106,177 00	.....	.....	460,407 00	666,182 00	4,656 29
Stanislaus.....	62,498	303,830 00	211,057 00	5,320	.....	964,700 00	1,536,716 00	10,757 01
Sutter.....	146,839	619,901 00	218,784 60	1,690	9,675	535,167 00	1,385,217 60	9,696 52
San Mateo.....	27,755	37,588 00	350,472 00	70,031	165,275	715,309 00	1,231,056 00	8,617 34
Trinity.....	488	10,315 00	2,250 00	.....	.....	476,256 00	488,821 00	3,421 74
Tulare.....	54,611	354,485 00	108,750 00	.....	1,334,885	1,101,330 00	2,894,950 00	20,264 65
Tuolumne.....	134,829	411,606 00	269,140 00	.....	.....	828,185 00	1,741,331 00	12,189 31
Tehama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,235,650 00	15,649 55
Yolo.....	109,065	477,008 00	639,596 00	1,328,795	1,142,455	2,747,634 00	6,335,488 00	44,346 48
Yuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,981,095	\$12,339,543 34	\$8,860,280 00	\$22,526,812	\$15,644,292	\$54,155,393 50	\$125,859,461 82	\$881,031 00

29

STATEMENT,

[G]

Showing a General Abstract of Assessments of Real and Personal Property, from the Organization of the State Government to the present Year, 1857, inclusive.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Alameda.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,472,837	\$4,383,179	\$3,558,360 00	\$2,599,751 00	\$3,020,836 00
Amador.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,038,443	.....	1,740,326 00	2,258,494 34
Butte.....	\$268,294	\$533,952	\$853,955	2,024,142	1,895,526	2,267,209 00	2,847,719 00	3,944,862 00
Calaveras.....	266,078	.....	808,450	2,129,966	.....	1,927,977 00	1,975,067 00	2,485,798 00
Colusa.....	.....	367,661	966,840	1,470,131	1,505,178	1,259,053 10	1,476,317 49	.....
Contra Costa....	2,002,410	1,753,648	3,236,198	1,995,192	2,330,084	1,710,408 00	1,580,136 00	1,869,405 00
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	507,165 00
El Dorado.....	572,410	697,651	1,831,801	3,660,369	3,278,324	2,530,488 00	3,018,398 00	3,129,518 00
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406,413 50	383,730 00
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	826,119	467,161 00	642,355 00	834,650 00
Klamath.....	.....	19,770	65,370	299,984	393,218	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles....	1,931,403	2,187,992	2,256,125	3,193,487	3,659,040	2,561,359 00	.....	1,473,187 00
Marin.....	1,006,893	756,375	832,192	.....	.....	901,589 00	667,672 00	2,037,589 00
Mariposa.....	.....	160,435	1,216,557	1,631,422	1,576,583	495,017 00	.....	811,721 00
Merced.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189,875 00	1,800,182 00	881,188 00
Monterey.....	3,631,213	1,638,308	1,546,920	1,607,168	1,763,787	2,015,615 00	2,015,205 00	2,255,401 00
Napa.....	918,164	803,140	1,289,048	1,527,902	1,404,206	2,304,019 00	2,558,515 00	3,037,946 00
Nevada.....	.....	686,080	956,925	.....	1,750,810	1,804,089 00	.....	2,226,236 38
Placer.....	.....	304,192	1,365,985	1,196,975	1,551,757	.....	2,173,362 87	.....
Plumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,003	.....	.....	1,333,805 00
Sacramento.....	8,947,464	6,331,024	7,232,026	8,232,920	8,775,966	9,297,634 00	10,585,821 00	11,193,945 00
San Bernardino.	.....	.....	.....	394,086	305,232	312,778 19	.....	.....
San Diego.....	396,810	820,811	424,637	.....	699,859	.....	.....	.....

San Francisco....	21,621,184	17,794,711	18,431,737	32,377,893	35,796,475	32,841,027 76	30,368,254 00	39,706,105 00
San Joaquin....	1,321,489	1,715,189	2,813,404	4,943,891	4,174,768	4,064,470 00	3,814,968 00	4,102,815 00
San Luis Obispo	577,618	460,530	512,324	421,750	516,441	380,228 00	498,476 11	666,370 50
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837,035 00	1,320,333 00	1,386,217 60
Santa Barbara..	992,676	821,000	989,686	1,136,654	952,065	5,443,780 00	5,771,417 00	4,504,328 00
Santa Clara.....	4,883,295	2,634,183	3,292,153	4,428,976	6,582,082	1,004,971 00	1,148,249 00	.....
Santa Cruz.....	.....	1,184,821	1,095,094	1,085,400	1,470,878	1,658,401 00	.....	1,986,864 00
Shasta.....	.....	497,025	645,545	988,584	1,004,362	.....	.....	2,218,026 00
Sierra.....	.....	.....	657,976	777,784	1,389,042	2,218,481 00	.....	2,801,370 00
Siskiyou.....	.....	.....	478,988	917,190	1,126,763	2,794,372 00	.....	2,502,432 00
Solano.....	2,709,246	1,178,756	2,896,795	3,851,048	4,580,498	3,941,173 00	.....	4,346,320 00
Sonoma.....	1,187,672	1,627,572	1,657,091	2,880,309	4,098,630	642,988 00	642,422 00	665,182 00
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577,973	1,817,104 00	1,004,075 00	1,536,716 00
Sutter.....	1,292,618	741,732	617,894	755,304	1,243,148	1,703,647 00	.....	1,741,331 00
Tehama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642,077 50	.....	1,231,056 00
Trinity.....	.....	215,812	233,873	526,615	477,055	.....	.....	488,821 00
Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	199,914	193,137	.....	.....	2,894,950 00
Tuolumne.....	.....	504,927	1,620,911	2,374,861	2,463,986	2,423,510 00	2,564,318 00	2,235,650 00
Yolo.....	269,702	599,343	1,321,969	1,177,625	1,990,576	2,205,610 00	.....	6,335,488 00
Yuba.....	2,374,060	1,894,412	2,230,906	3,695,267	4,945,517	5,109,804 00	5,667,152 00	.....
Totals.....	\$57,670,689	\$49,231,052	\$64,588,375	\$95,335,046	\$111,191,600	\$103,397,193 55	\$95,007,440 97	\$125,859,401 82

[H]	
STATEMENT OF THE DIFFERENT FUNDS.	
Cash on hand in State Treasury, June 30, 1857, to the credit of:—	
General Fund,	\$8,081 27
School Fund, - - - - -	13,774 84
Military Fund, - - - - -	247 51
Library Fund, - - - - -	2,121 06
Hospital Fund,* - - - - -	3,849 76
Estates of Deceased Persons, - - - - -	3,208 38
Amount in Treasury as per Comptroller's Books, June 30, 1857, -	
\$31,282 82	
* Warrant drawn on this Fund (Hospital), 1857, in favor of the Treasurer of Yuba county, for \$400 15, is reported lost, and consequently not paid at the Treasury, hence the discrepancy with the Treasurer's Report.	

[I] ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS	
<i>Appropriated to General Fund of the Ninth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1858.</i>	
Property tax,	\$700,000
Poll tax,	75,000
Foreign miners' licenses,	150,000
Swamp and overflowed lands,	7,000
State licenses,	125,000
Passenger brokers' licenses,	19,000
Stamp tax,	125,000
Total,	\$1,201,000
3	

[J]

ESTIMATE

Of Expenditures for the Ninth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1858.

To salary of Governor,	\$8,000
To salary of Comptroller of State,	4,000
To salary of Treasurer of State,	4,000
To salary of Secretary of State,	3,500
To salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction,	3,500
To salary of Attorney General,	2,000
To salary of Surveyor General,	2,000
To salary of Quartermaster General,	2,750
To salary of Governor's Private Secretary,	2,250
To salary of Justices of Supreme Court,	24,000
To salary of District Judges,	79,500
To salaries of clerks in Comptroller's office,	9,600
To salaries of clerks in Treasurer's office,	4,800
To salaries of clerks in Secretary of State's office,	7,200
For per diem and mileage of Assemblymen,	77,177
For per diem and mileage of Senators,	33,820
For pay of officers and attachés of Assembly,	24,000
For pay of officers and attachés of Senate,	20,000
For stationery, fuel, lights, etc., for Legislature,	10,000
For contingent expenses of Senate,	5,000
For contingent expenses of Assembly,	9,000
For contingent expenses of Supreme Court,	3,000
For rent of State Library and Supreme Court rooms,	5,400
For contingent expenses of Comptroller's office,	2,000
For contingent expenses of Treasurer's office,	2,000
For contingent expenses of Secretary of State's office,	1,200
For contingents and rent of office of Superintendent of Public Instruction,	2,000
For contingent expenses of Surveyor General's office,	2,000
For draughtsman in office of Surveyor General,	2,400
For contingent expenses of Attorney General's office,	600
For rent of Attorney General's office,	360
For contingent expenses of Quartermaster General's office,	360
For contingent expenses of Governor's office,	2,500
For special contingent of Governor's office,	5,000
For support of Insane Asylum,	40,000
For salaries of physicians of Insane Asylum,	8,000
For transportation of prisoners,	28,000
For lessee of State Prison,	120,000
For distributing laws and journals,	600
For translating laws,	1,000
For prosecuting delinquents,	3,000
For indexing laws and journals,	600
For printing, paper and official advertisements,	50,000
For rent of State House,	12,000
For expenses of Stamp Act,	8,000
For salaries of members of Board of Examiners,	1,200
Carried forward,	\$638,517

Brought forward,	\$638,517
For salary of clerk to Board of Examiners,	600
For experts for examining printing accounts,	600
For contingent expenses of State Library,	600
For pay of board of State Prison Commissioners,	500
For support of common schools,	32,950
For expressing for Comptroller's office,	1,500
Total,	\$674,067

[K]

WARRANTS.

Amount of Warrants issued from June 30th, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858.

On general fund,	\$445,021 04
On miscellaneous funds,	58,771 04
Total,	\$498,792 08

RECEIPTS—NINTH FISCAL YEAR, FROM JUNE 30TH, 1857, TO JANUARY 1ST, 1858.—(SUPPLEMENTAL.)

COUNTIES, &c.	Poll Tax of 1886.	Poll Tax of 1887.	Property Tax of 1886.	Property Tax of 1887.	Foreign Miners' Li- censes.	Merchants' Licenses.	Bankers' Licenses.	Peddlers' Licenses.	Auction Licenses.	Liquor Licenses.	Brokers' Licenses.	Auction Duties.	Theater Licenses.	Billiard and Bowling Licenses.	Circus Licenses.	Swamp and Overflow- ed Lands.	Passenger Brokers' Licenses.	Fees and Commis's'ns.	Commutation Tax.	Consigned Goods.	Insurance Companies.	Military Tax.	Stamp Tax.	Property Tax of 1884.	Property Tax of 1885.	Serenaders' Licenses.	Webber, former Treas- urer of Nevada Co.	Possessory Claims.	School Land War- rants.	Fines for Violation of Revenue Laws.	Ball Fights.	Poll Tax of 1885.	Livery Stables.	Escheated Estates.	Bridges and Ferries.	Forfeited Recogni- zances.	Suits.	COUNTIES, &c.	TOTALS.									
Alameda		\$525 99	\$2,494 78	\$12,339 10				\$349 20						\$210 98		\$249 60							\$81 53		\$417 62	\$421 18														Alameda	\$17,089 98							
Amador	1,069 04	3,176 92	3,175 24	9,703 70	10,146 59	1,115 87		727 50	29 10	2,206 76	921 50		46 08	426 98		58 20							271 51																		Amador	33,074 81						
Butte	1,110 46	1,571 40	2,246 66		9,604 14			349 20	174 60		281 30		116 40	194 00		38 80							58 20			29 10					9 70	9 70									Butte	15,793 66						
Calaveras		1,900 56	246 60		1,108 22	345 22		596 55	29 10	247 35	228 20		108 94	516 53																											Calaveras	5,827 27						
Colusi		612 68	2,146 47	6,730 92				87 80						7 28		116 40																									Colusi	9,701 05						
Contra Costa	21 13	280 85	618 78	8,801 05		67 29			29 10	116 40				9 70		184 80									49 68	1,553 09	9 70					44 10										Contra Costa	11,785 76					
El Dorado		10,492 07		13,882 33	18,262 23	3,050 06		276 45	58 20	5,099 78	676 56	23 33	140 66	775 98	48 50								161 95																		El Dorado	52,948 10						
Fresno		35 80	45 59		1,226 80	114 58																	8 11																		Fresno	1,430 38						
Humboldt	44 14	68 97	1,093 01						5 91						51 76		67 47						14 58				9 41								57 55							Humboldt	1,685 55					
Klamath																																										Klamath						
Los Angeles		390 92	8,343 43	11,461 80		423 76		611 10	29 10	531 08		4 08	48 50	164 90																												Los Angeles	22,008 67					
Marin		288 89	1,761 40					116 40		14 55																																Marin	2,064 84					
Mariposa	34 91		2,422 08		6,014 84	65 48		87 80			87 80		19 40	242 50												596 55																	Mariposa	9,599 46				
Merced	56 99		379 55					101 85		87 80		33 12				53 81							28 28																				Merced	605 93				
Monterey	51 09	29 69	310 96			92 76																	28 13																				Monterey	807 65				
Napa			1,929 32					320 10						72 75		341 43																											Napa	2,684 50				
Nevada		147 58		12,981 38	2,702 73	1,252 60		178 24	29 02	2,211 23	32 98	15 90	4 25	235 47																													Nevada	19,800 22				
Placer	1,321 96	5,439 16	696 01	11,078 85	12,083 64	1,916 97		582 00	29 10	3,331 95	429 23		160 06	591 70									519 97			24 74																		Placer	38,854 13			
Plumas		816 43	339 30		666 76		29 10						12 13	140 65	19 40											150 35																	Plumas	2,023 77				
Sacramento		4,265 32	59 93	58,725 73	1,204 05	3,448 37	303 71	378 30	424 38	4,654 58	53 35	31 74	511 69	596 55		621 39																											Sacramento	70,208 19				
San Bernardino		474 92	588 32	838 52		40 02		87 30					9 70																														San Bernardino	2,402 04				
San Diego																																												San Diego				
San Francisco	2,004 08		6,301 03	153,012 93		10,750 07	865 73	296 45	13 54	6,822 73	111 56			713 00			9,650 18				7 28			64 02	774 08																		San Francisco	193,610 54				
San Joaquin		1,847 91	414 25	23,168 25	138 28	376 58		407 40				74 39		9 70	38 80	1,285 86																											San Joaquin	28,033 82				
San Luis Obispo			112 93		36 38																																							San Luis Obispo	149 31			
San Mateo	270 35		1,729 64					87 30					2 43	116 40	114 51																												San Mateo	2,398 60				
Santa Barbara	25 61		1,205 16					14 55				30		38 80																														Santa Barbara	1,284 42			
Santa Clara		1,573 73		27,666 16		879 20		616 05	14 70	1,188 06		9 44	19 45	94 00	30 00								173 70																					Santa Clara	82,114 49			
Santa Cruz		366 55	1,760 86	251 23						324 34				9 70																														Santa Cruz	2,712 68			
Shasta		1,294 16	1,114 54		881 25	247 35	65 48	58 20		349 20	29 10	3 06	65 48	77 60		69 84																											Shasta	4,387 52				
Sierra	1,199 34	2,115 18	1,885 81	7,722 85		1,262 32	213 40	72 75	43 65	2,085 51	19 40		82 46	996 95	29 10								132 26																				Sierra	17,766 70				
Siskiyou	844 92	698 40	6,330 28	570 36		138 23		291 00	14 55	247 35	29 10	3 19	87 30	227 95		166 84																											Siskiyou	10,213 93				
Solano	200 97	588 93	1,697 74	9,561 52		225 52		120 00		150 96		9 28		64 40		796 15																											Solano	13,415 47				
Sonoma	235 70	937 14		2,263 33				407 40	29 10			7 72	19 40	38 80																													Sonoma	3,987 09				
Stanislaus		304 74	1,438 00	352 80	411 21	27 28		174 60		138 23				53 35		116 26							44 82			64 70	7 27																Stanislaus	3,133 26				
Sutter	59 17	314 98	1,491 14	198 73				87 30		138 23			31 53	29 10	19 40	278 16							79 50																					Sutter	2,421 68			
Tehama		225 04	171 48	75 44		100 04																	1 32																					Tehama	888 58			
Trinity		345 02	60	4,916 22	6,659 39	196 42				312 82	87 81	9 00	46 08	106 70																													Trinity	12,736 06				
Tulare																																													Tulare			
Tuolumne		3,774 87	685 59	13,291 80	11,449 68	1,193 10		1,008 95	58 20	1,615 05	72 76	28 49	143 08	145 50	101 85								142 21																					Tuolumne	33,706 13			
Yolo	72 89	895 44	4,381 76	8,411 76		79 78		407 40		94 59				9 70		271 59							115 91																						Yolo	14,740 82		
Yuba		1,398 48	402 00	30,327 09	3,831 08	1,916 98	145 51	596 55		851 18		29 12	41 23	237 65																														Yuba	40,669 27			
Del Norte		551 08		2,647 84	586 99	298 29			14 55	371 03			4 85	101 85		232 80																												Del Norte	4,809 28			
D. F. Douglass, Sec'y of State.																		1,305 00																										D. F. Douglass, Sec'y of State.	1,305 00			
Commissioner of Immigrants.																																														Commissioner of Immigrants.	6,658 50	
Sundry Persons, "Stamps"																																															Sundry Persons, "Stamps"	53,003 21
Webber, former Treas. Nevada Co.																																																

[M]

REPORT

Of the Net Receipts from the Stamp Tax for the Six Months ending December 31, 1857.

DATE.	SOURCES FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.	Bills of Exchange.....	Letters of Credit or Certificates of Deposit.	Policies of Insurance.	Passenger Stamp Tax.	Attorney's Stamp Tax.	TOTALS.
1857.							
July	Cash received in Comptroller's Office	\$7,115 56	.....	\$998 10	\$2,714 00	\$30 00	\$11,257 66
August	Cash received in Comptroller's Office	4,011 08	.....	240 12	2,346 00	10 00	6,607 15
September	Cash received in Comptroller's Office	4,363 58	.....	956 80	2,364 40	.....	7,684 78
October	Cash received in Comptroller's Office	2,917 01	.....	558 44	2,760 00	60 00	6,295 45
November	Cash received in Comptroller's Office	2,416 11	.....	689 02	1,840 00	.....	4,925 13
December	Cash received in Comptroller's Office	905 96	.....	290 20	1,058 00	.....	2,254 16
July to Decem.	Totals received in Comptroller's Office	\$22,129 25	.....	\$3,712 68	\$13,082 40	\$100 00	\$39,024 33
July to Decem.	Cash received from San Francisco County	11,320 86	.....	1,750 15	134 83	.....	13,185 84
July to Decem.	Cash received from San Joaquin County	146 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 50
July to Decem.	Cash received from Yuba County	646 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	646 54
July to Decem.	Grand Totals	\$34,243 15	.....	\$5,442 83	\$13,217 23	\$100 00	\$53,003 21

Total amount expended in carrying out the Stamp Act from July 1st to January 1st, 1858, Salaries, Stamps, Printing and Paper..... \$4,332 58

RECEIPTS—FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1853, TO JANUARY 1ST, 1855.

COUNTIES, &c.	Property Tax of 1851 and 1852.	Poll Tax of 1852.	Property Tax of 1853.	Poll Tax of 1853.	Property Tax of 1854.	Poll Tax of 1854.	Foreign Miners' Li- censes.	Peddlers' Licenses.	Auction Licenses.	Bankers' Licenses.	Billiard and Bowling Licenses.	Possessory Claims.	Custom-House Block.	Fines for Violation of Revenue Laws.	Insurance Companies.	Brokers' Licenses.	Restaurant Licenses.	Fines for Obstruction of Harbors.	Consigned Goods.	Circus Licenses.	Estates of Deceased Persons.	Liquor Licenses.	Forfeited Recogni- ces.	Escheated Estates.	Tavern Licenses.	Fees and Commiss'ns.	Theater Licenses.	Water Lots, San Fran- cisco.	State Property, by Land Commis'srs.	Commutation Tax.	COUNTIES, &c.	TOTALS.	
Alameda			\$15,755 15	\$757 52				\$155 20			\$989 40	\$36 38					\$213 40					\$227 95			\$635 35						Alameda	\$18,846 74	
Amador																															Amador		
Butte	665 00		5,053 68	1,195 71		499 54	4,409 06	4 85			217 06	29 10		280 33									201 76		19 40						Butte	12,687 04	
Calaveras			3,447 85	815 48	1,910 19	116 40	10,177 91	349 20		412 25	625 65																				Calaveras	17,861 43	
Colusi			1,282 30	602 44							87 30			29 10											9 70						Colusi	2,010 84	
Contra Costa			381 72	44 07				135 80			174 60										22 31										Contra Costa	797 30	
Del Norte																															Del Norte		
El Dorado			2,590 60	1,279 92	6,496 83	11,716 10	29,894 70	3,026 40	184 30		2,051 55	14 55		78 57								4,481 35			27 48						El Dorado	63,918 88	
Fresno																															Fresno		
Humboldt			261 10	10 66							575 00	29 10							48 50												Humboldt	958 31	
Klamath			1,000 00	100 00																											Klamath	1,100 00	
Los Angeles								155 15																	1,014 79						Los Angeles	1,169 94	
Marin			5,840 53	313 31		82 77						21 83													98 62						Marin	6,357 06	
Mariposa			5,166 67	2,000 00			12,031 91																								Mariposa	19,198 58	
Merced																															Merced		
Monterey			66 74		6,364 34	204 34		155 20	87 30		407 40	7 28													203 70						Monterey	7,861 47	
Napa			1,008 18					97 00				7 28					19 40														Napa	1,133 80	
Nevada			1,114 37	470 26	1,071 97	320 10	4,895 72				174 60																				Nevada	8,047 02	
Placer			3,443 05	1,507 38	5,011 61	6,558 54	12,247 82	508 00	87 30		1,133 20	22 50		271 98			60 00					1,300 00			621 70						Placer	32,802 63	
Plumas							851 58	87 30			58 20																				Plumas	997 08	
Sacramento			19,508 57		11,236 75		5,702 84	756 60	606 25	11,389 94	1,280 40	21 83		257 05			194 00										291 00				Sacramento	52,546 36	
San Bernardino			1,166 94	293 62				67 90																							San Bernardino	1,528 46	
San Diego			2,078 57	47 75	2,679 64	207 78																									San Diego	5,013 74	
San Francisco	29 27		23,908 49	48 40							1,344 42	7 28			291 00	81 00			11,040 40	97 00								50,343 75			San Francisco	120,438 95	
San Joaquin			4,146 20	353 44	15,056 64	893 39	136 40				1,091 25	72 76					135 80				24 12										San Joaquin	24,152 64	
San Luis Obispo			1,624 71	68 59																											San Luis Obispo	1,698 30	
Santa Barbara			5,342 90	327 86							853 87																				Santa Barbara	6,211 11	
Santa Clara			610 75		20,501 94	1,461 71		1,115 50			814 80	14 55																			Santa Clara	25,046 98	
Santa Cruz			688 62	69 84																												Santa Cruz	811 25
Shasta			216 56		3,759 46	902 64	3,612 08	64 66		389 45	459 74	50 25													698 94						Shasta	10,386 58	
Sierra			3,590 00	1,965 10		335 20	6,941 88	116 40			566 70																				Sierra	13,515 28	
Siskiyou			416 88	214 65	2,160 60	407 40	556 85				276 45	29 10		38 80											756 60						Siskiyou	6,161 55	
Solano	35 89		5,902 01																												Solano	6,136 45	
Sonoma			2,347 72	400 82		554 00		145 50	18 82		87 30	7 28					33 80														Sonoma	3,730 50	
Stanislaus																																Stanislaus	
Sutter			1,358 10	95 80	160 09			29 10				7 28																				Sutter	1,650 37
San Mateo																																San Mateo	
Trinity		8 15	162 32	359 60	1,447 62	603 46	6,063 44				174 60	7 28																			Trinity	8,879 82	
Tulare			275 52	125 34								7 27																				Tulare	408 13
Tuolumne			4,157 84			965 60	7,626 93				434 78																				Tuolumne	14,394 14	
Tehama																																Tehama	
Yelo			3,579 00	724 55								78 50																				Yelo	4,382 05
Yuba			1,554 79	6 99		710 89	4,541 05	291 00	776 01	1,071 85	534 14		150 000 00																		Yuba	10,624 57	
United States																																United States	150,000 00
George W. Shattuck																						89 09										George W. Shattuck	89 09
J. W. Denver, Secretary of State																										1,946 00						J. W. Denver, Secretary of State	1,946 00
Board of California Land Comm'rs.																																Board of California Land Comm'rs.	257,578 37
E. McGowan, Comm'r of Im'grants.																																E. McGowan, Comm'r of Im'grants.	50,913 50
Totals	\$730 16	\$8 15	\$129,048 43	\$14,199 10	\$77,857 68	\$26,567 19	\$109,689 67	\$7,596 38	\$7,682 05	\$17,771 88	\$13,912 41	\$471 40	\$150 000 00	\$955 83	\$291 00	\$81 00	\$661 40	\$48 50	\$11,040 40	\$97 00	\$135 52	\$6,613 79	\$201 76	\$1,014 79	\$3,071 49	\$1,946 00	\$291 00	\$50,343 75	\$257,578 37	\$50,913 50	GRAND TOTAL	\$973,987 31	

RECEIPTS—FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1853, TO JANUARY 1ST, 1855.

COUNTIES, &c.	Property Tax of 1851 and 1852.	Poll Tax of 1852.	Property Tax of 1853.	Poll Tax of 1853.	Property Tax of 1854.	Poll Tax of 1854.	Foreign Miners' Li- censes.	Peddlers' Licenses.	Auction Licenses.	Bankers' Licenses.	Merchant's Licenses.	Auction Duties.	Gaming Licenses.	Billiard and Bowling Licenses.	Possessory Claims.	Custom-House Block.	Fines for Violation of Revenue Laws.	Insurance Companies.	Brokers' Licenses.	Restaurant Licenses.	Fines for Obstruction of Harbors.	Consigned Goods.	Circus Licenses.	Estates of Deceased Persons.	Liquor Licenses.	Forfeited Recogni- ces.	Escheated Estates.	Tavern Licenses.	Fees and Commis- sions.	Theater Licenses.	Water Lots, San Fran- cisco.	State Property, by Land Commis- sioners.	Commutation Tax.	COUNTIES, &c.	TOTALS.			
Alameda			\$15,755 15	\$757 52				\$155 20					\$76 39	\$989 40	\$36 38					\$213 40					\$227 95			\$635 35						Alameda	\$18,846 74			
Amador																																		Amador	12,687 04			
Butte	665 00		5,053 68	1,195 71		499 54	4,409 06	4 85			111 55			217 06	29 10		280 33									201 76		19 40						Butte	17,861 43			
Calaveras			3,447 85	815 43	1,910 19	116 40	10,177 91	349 20		412 25		6 50		625 65														9 70						Calaveras	2,010 84			
Colusi			1,282 30	602 44								38 80		87 30			29 10																		Colusi	797 30		
Contra Costa			381 72	44 07				135 80						174 60										22 31											Contra Costa	63,918 88		
Del Norte																																			Del Norte			
El Dorado			2,590 60	1,279 92	6,496 83	11,716 10	29,894 70	3,026 40	184 30		34 15	126 98	1,915 40	2,051 55	14 55		78 57								4,481 35			27 48						El Dorado				
Fresno																																			Fresno	958 31		
Humboldt			261 10	10 66										33 95	29 10																				Humboldt	1,100 00		
Klamath			1,000 00	100 00																															Klamath	1,169 94		
Los Angeles								155 15																			1,014 79								Los Angeles	6,357 06		
Marin			5,840 53	313 31		82 77									21 83														98 62						Marin	19,198 58		
Mariposa			5,166 67	2,000 00			12,031 91																												Mariposa			
Merced																																				Merced	7,861 47	
Monterey			66 74		6,364 34	204 34		155 20	87 30			85 08	280 09	407 40	7 28													203 70							Monterey	1,133 80		
Napa			1,008 18					97 00				1 94			7 28						19 40														Napa	8,047 02		
Nevada			1,114 37	470 26	1,071 97	320 10	4,895 72							174 60																					Nevada	32,802 63		
Placer			3,443 05	1,507 38	5,011 61	6,558 54	12,247 82	508 00	87 30		29 55			1,133 20	22 50		271 98				60 00				1,800 00			621 70							Placer	997 08		
Plumas							851 58	87 30						58 20																					Plumas	52,546 36		
Sacramento			19,508 57		11,236 75		5,702 84	756 60	606 25	11,389 94	1,149 45	151 68		1,280 40	21 83		257 05			194 00															Sacramento	1,528 46		
San Bernardino			1,166 94	293 62				67 90																											San Bernardino	5,013 74		
San Diego			2,078 57	47 75	2,679 64	207 78																													San Diego	120,438 95		
San Francisco	29 27		23,908 49	48 40				247 35	5,914 29	4,133 65	2,895 44	20,057 21		1,344 42	7 28			291 00	81 00			11,040 40	97 00												San Francisco	24,152 64		
San Joaquin			4,146 20	353 44	15,056 64	893 39	136 40				812 38	301 41	866 95	1,091 25	72 76					135 80				24 12											San Joaquin	1,693 30		
San Luis Obispo			1,624 71	68 59																																San Luis Obispo	6,211 11	
Santa Barbara			5,342 90	327 86				88 27						353 87																						Santa Barbara	25,046 98	
Santa Clara			610 75		20,501 94	1,461 71					365 35	9 60	152 78	814 80	14 55																				Santa Clara	811 25		
Santa Cruz			688 62	69 84										25 46																						Santa Cruz	10,386 58	
Shasta			216 56		3,759 46	902 64	3,612 08	64 66		389 45	232 80			459 74	50 25													698 94							Shasta	13,515 28		
Sierra			3,590 00	1,965 10		335 20	6,941 88	116 40						566 70	29 10		38 80																		Sierra	6,161 55		
Siskiyou			416 88	214 65	2,160 60	407 40	556 35					300 70	891 18	276 45															756 60							Siskiyou	6,136 45	
Solano	35 89		5,902 01						7 78		190 77				7 28																					Solano	3,730 50	
Sonoma			2,347 72	400 82		554 00		145 50	18 82			13 86	116 40	87 30						38 80															Sonoma			
Stanislaus																																				Stanislaus	1,650 37	
Sutter			1,358 10	95 80	160 09			29 10							7 28																					Sutter		
San Mateo																																				San Mateo	8,379 82	
Trinity		8 15	162 32	359 60	1,447 62	603 46	6,063 44						53 35	174 60	7 28																				Trinity	408 13		
Tulare			275 52	125 34											7 27																					Tulare	14,394 14	
Tuolumne			4,157 84			965 60	7,626 93				604 50			434 78																						Tuolumne		
Tehama																																					Tehama	4,382 05
Yolo			3,579 00	724 55											78 50																							

RECEIPTS—FROM DECEMBER 31st, 1854, TO JANUARY 1st, 1856.

COUNTIES, &c.	Property Tax of 1852.	Poll Tax of 1853.	Property Tax of 1853.	Poll Tax of 1854.	Property Tax of 1854.	Poll Tax of 1855.	Property Tax of 1855.	Foreign Miners' Li- censes.	Merchants' Licenses.	Gaming Licenses.	Peddlers' Licenses.	Auction Licenses.	Auction Duties.	Bankers' Licenses.	Billiard and Bowling Licenses.	Theater Licenses.	Circus Licenses.	Possessory Claims.	Brokers' Licenses.	Insurance Companies.	Liquor Licenses.	Restaurant Licenses.	Commutation Tax.	Fees and Commissions.	Consigned Goods.	Fines for Violation of Revenue Laws.	Wharf Privileges.	Water Lots, San Fran- cisco.	State Property.	Military Tax.	Swamp and Overflow- ed Lands.	COUNTIES, &c.	TOTALS.	
Alameda.....				\$984 23	\$13,842 66		\$9,000 00				\$417 10				\$625 65				\$14 55													Alameda.....	\$24,884 19	
Amador.....				3,066 98	3,580 30	445 23	1,143 28	9,780 85	189 15		640 20			436 50	686 27				21 83							48 50						Amador.....	20,088 59	
Butte.....			142 15	1,241 99	5,132 24	3,127 57		10,522 71		25 47	140 65				141 86				21 82							24 25						Butte.....	20,520 71	
Calaveras.....					5,090 51			7,512 31			135 80			614 59	725 65																	Calaveras.....	14,078 86	
Colusi.....				502 09	5,038 99	349 20									58 20																	Colusi.....	5,948 48	
Contra Costa.....				702 88	9,589 82						291 00	20 82	104 06		291 00		9 70															Contra Costa.....	11,009 28	
Del Norte.....																																Del Norte.....		
El Dorado.....				5,661 40	3,108 31	11,620 00		30,633 71		538 36	1,236 75	35 26	22 39		1,018 60	329 80										101 37						El Dorado.....	54,305 95	
Fresno.....																																Fresno.....		
Humboldt.....				676 03	2,727 14				58 20																								Humboldt.....	3,665 07
Klamath.....																																Klamath.....		
Los Angeles.....			17 29	754 44	14,404 02	507 28	10,312 22				599 70	154 00	12 83	29 10	374 65																	Los Angeles.....	27,239 63	
Marin.....																																Marin.....		
Mariposa.....	471 22	15 46		1,976 78	2,824 57	455 52		11,731 38	38 80	2,505 67	320 10	74 59		101 86	1,604 14	19 40			26 67			964 22										Mariposa.....	23,130 38	
Merced.....																																Merced.....		
Monterey.....				38 72	377 69																												Monterey.....	525 24
Napa.....		120 77		488 58	6,294 97						135 80	1 55			58 20																	Napa.....	7,099 87	
Nevada.....				3,316 12	8,796 70			16,605 22			436 50			493 73	440 38																	Nevada.....	30,088 65	
Placer.....				349 22		1,343 58	3,815 16	10,397 65			814 80	147 53	21 27	145 50	831 78	106 70																Placer.....	17,973 19	
Plumas.....				1,008 89	1,168 55	527 80	960 07	2,556 31			29 10			116 40	215 82				50 93													Plumas.....	6,633 87	
Sacramento.....				4,841 09	21,718 02		214 44	5,403 18	1,823 60		2,619 00	1,333 75	222 98	2,315 06	1,544 24	455 90					101 85											Sacramento.....	43,093 71	
San Bernardino.....			62 63	204 40	808 14						29 10																						San Bernardino.....	1,104 27
San Diego.....					552 27							58 20	74 30		130 95																	San Diego.....	815 72	
San Francisco.....				3,686 29	165,483 84				4,629 32		2,475 11	7,832 00	20,416 41	2,458 95	2,926 98				538 35	679 00					33,002 42							San Francisco.....	244,128 67	
San Joaquin.....				462 60	5,613 31	546 28	16,598 79	417 74	1,309 50		698 40			314 67	349 20				29 10													San Joaquin.....	29,351 23	
San Luis Obispo.....				20 91	1,484 49										49 72																		San Luis Obispo.....	1,555 12
Santa Barbara.....																																Santa Barbara.....		
Santa Clara.....				125 28	4,894 67	1,331 03	20,455 43		58 20		1,466 04				620 80		14 55																Santa Clara.....	29,025 36
Santa Cruz.....				194 94	4,100 16	34 92																											Santa Cruz.....	4,330 02
Shasta.....				32 60	343 40			2,270 97	203 70	247 35	48 50			174 60																			Shasta.....	3,321 12
Sierra.....				1,384 98	6,388 49			8,156 76	29 10	305 55	242 50	66 23		29 10	1,634 94					281 30													Sierra.....	18,518 95
Siskiyou.....				2,335 57	2,987 02	968 25	907 77	302 31	101 85	254 62	126 10		292 25	528 65	1,057 30				14 55													Siskiyou.....	10,007 19	
Solano.....		102 36	405 66	645 90	9,820 44						58 20		8 14		453 48																		Solano.....	12,187 44
Sonoma.....				1,815 72	11,929 15						145 50		28 74		87 30																		Sonoma.....	14,035 51
Stanislaus.....				603 50	2,738 21			359 76											14 55														Stanislaus.....	3,716 02
Sutter.....				348 27	3,668 02						58 20								21 83														Sutter.....	4,096 32
San Mateo.....																																	San Mateo.....	
Trinity.....				190 90	261 55			5,081 02						43 65	14 55					29 10													Trinity.....	5,620 77
Tulare.....				229 46	417 39																												Tulare.....	646 85
Tuolumne.....				3,815 36	6,150 11	1,001 04		9,929 38	29 10	534 12	2,528 79		90 70	676 22	868 64	14 55	67 90															Tuolumne.....	25,790 79	
Tehama.....																																	Tehama.....	
Yolo.....				1,336 08	6,195 99						291 00																						Yolo.....	7,874 00
Yuba.....				415 20	21,033 05	2,224 51	3,808 05	13,000 18	1,338 12		2,279 50	873 00	561 09	470 45	472 87	77 60			50 93													Yuba.....	48,053 62	
Commissioner of Immigrants.....																							2,872 00										Commissioner of Immigrants.....	2,872 00
J. W. Denver, Sec'y of State.....																								2,861 75									J. W. Denver, Sec'y of State.....	2,361 75
J. K. Hackett and Chas. Judah.....																																	J. K. Hackett and Chas. Judah.....	1 00
D. C. Broderick.....																																	D. C. Broderick.....	

RECEIPTS—FROM DECEMBER 31st, 1855, TO JANUARY 1st, 1857.

COUNTIES, &c.	Property Tax of 1852.	Poll Tax of 1853.	Property Tax of 1853.	Poll Tax of 1854.	Property Tax of 1854.	Poll Tax of 1855.	Property Tax of 1855.	Foreign Miners' Li- censes.	Merchants' Li- censes.	Gaming Licenses.	Peddlers' Licenses.	Liquor Licenses.	Auction Licenses.	Auction Duties.	Possessory Claims.	Commutation Tax.	Fees and Commis- sioners'.	Circus Licenses.	Fines for Violation of Revenue Laws.	Billard and Bowling Alley Licenses.	Military Tax.	Brokers' Licenses.	Theater Licenses.	Swamp and Overflow- ed Lands.	Consigned Goods.	Serenaders' Licenses.	Estates of Deceased Persons.	Judgments.	Escheated Estates.	Caravan Licenses.	Insurance Companies.	COUNTIES, &c.	TOTALS.			
Alameda.....				\$984 23	\$13,842 66		\$9,000 00				\$417 10									\$395 27	\$97 00			\$339 70								Alameda.....	\$5,262 73			
Amador.....				3,066 98	3,580 30	445 23	1,143 28	9,780 35	189 15		640 20									477 72	108 89	29 10	48 50		9 70							Amador.....	19,242 29			
Butte.....			142 15	1,241 99	5,132 24	3,127 57		10,522 71		25 47	140 65		29 10							375 87				347 54			263 17		1,115 50			Butte.....	29,612 13			
Calaveras.....					5,090 51			7,512 31			135 80		145 50		14 55					727 70				141 54								Calaveras.....	16,918 03			
Colusi.....				502 09	5,038 99	349 20					291 00									48 50	97 00			386 11								Colusi.....	5,717 99			
Contra Costa.....				702 88	9,589 82															58 19			19 40	832 31								Contra Costa.....	8,429 02			
Del Norte.....																																	Del Norte.....			
El Dorado.....				5,661 40	3,108 31	11,620 00		30,633 71		538 36	1,236 75									1,054 87	520 76	538 35	14 55									El Dorado.....	47,472 53			
Fresno.....																																	Fresno.....			
Humboldt.....				676 03	2,727 14				58 20																								Humboldt.....	3,542 86		
Klamath.....																																	Klamath.....	1,991 77		
Los Angeles.....			17 29	754 44	14,404 02	507 28	10,312 22				599 70		58 20	5 98													43 65		1,991 77				Los Angeles.....	1,593 58		
Marin.....	471 22	15 46		1,976 78	2,824 57	455 52		11,731 38	38 80	2,505 67	320 10																						Marin.....	3,848 59		
Mariposa.....																																		Mariposa.....	20,170 84	
Merced.....				38 72	377 69																												Merced.....	3,177 53		
Monterey.....																																		Monterey.....	6,146 59	
Napa.....		120 77		488 58	6,294 97			16,605 22			135 80		29 10	5 89					9 70		174 60				291 22								Napa.....	8,753 76		
Nevada.....				3,316 12	8,796 70			10,397 65			436 50		1 90						9 70		123 68					41 81							Nevada.....	24,829 62		
Placer.....				349 22		1,343 58	3,815 16	2,556 31			814 80		116 40							363 26		649 90											Placer.....	32,408 54		
Plumas.....				1,008 89	1,168 55	527 80	960 07	2,556 31			29 10																						Plumas.....			
Sacramento.....				4,841 09	21,718 62		214 44	5,403 18	1,823 60		2,619 00									97 00	784 87	309 91	509 25	130 95									Sacramento.....	101,726 78		
San Bernardino.....			62 63	204 40							29 10																						San Bernardino.....	1,034 17		
San Diego.....					552 27																												San Diego.....	2,390 69		
San Francisco.....				3,686 29	165,483 84						2,475 11																						San Francisco.....	247,839 74		
San Joaquin.....				462 60	5,613 31	546 28	16,598 79	417 74	1,309 50		698 40																						San Joaquin.....	29,332 87		
San Luis Obispo.....				20 91	1,484 49																													San Luis Obispo.....	1,683 63	
Santa Barbara.....																																			Santa Barbara.....	4,820 06
Santa Clara.....				125 28	4,894 67	1,331 03	20,455 43		58 20		1,466 04																							Santa Clara.....	37,375 63	
Santa Cruz.....				194 94	4,100 16	34 92																												Santa Cruz.....	4,732 44	
Shasta.....				32 60	343 40			2,270 97	203 70	247 35	48 50																							Shasta.....	13,463 82	
Sierra.....				1,384 98	6,388 49			8,156 76	29 10	305 55	242 50		15 52																					Sierra.....	16,459 59	
Siskiyou.....				2,335 57	2,987 02	968 25	907 77				126 10																							Siskiyou.....	10,981 84	
Solano.....		102 36	405 66	645 90	9,820 44						58 20		34 36																					Solano.....	11,694 27	
Sonoma.....				1,815 72	11,929 15						145 50	252 20																						Sonoma.....	14,514 00	
Stanislaus.....				603 50	2,738 21			359 76																										Stanislaus.....	4,882 79	
Sutter.....				348 27	3,668 02						58 20																							Sutter.....	8,627 98	
San Mateo.....																																			San Mateo.....	12,955 97
Trinity.....				190 90	261 55			5,081 02																										Trinity.....	1,058 07	
Tulare.....				229 46	417 39																													Tulare.....	37,362 75	
Tuolumne.....				3,815 36	6,150 11	1,001 04		9,929 38	29 10	534 12	2,528 79																							Tuolumne.....	3,542 82	
Tehama.....																																			Tehama.....	10,879 24
Yolo.....				1,386 08	6,195 99						291 00																							Yolo.....	60,573 54	
Yuba.....				415 20	21,033 05	2,224 51	3,308 05	13,000 18	1,338 12		2,279 50																							Yuba.....	6,235 95	
Commissioner of Immigrants.....																																			Commissioner of Immigrants.....	2,735 75
J. W. Denver, Sec'y of State.....																																			J. W. Denver, Sec'y of State.....	
J. K. Hackett and Chas. Judah.....																																			J. K. Hackett and Chas. Judah.....	
D. C. Broderick.....																																			D. C. Broderick.....	
Board of Cal. Land Comm'rs.....																																			Board of Cal. Land Comm'rs.....	
Totals.....	\$471 22	\$238 59	\$627 73	\$43,457 40	\$358,564 79	\$24,4828																														

RECEIPTS—FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1856, TO JANUARY 1ST, 1858.

[illegible]

NOTE.—It will appear from the foregoing table that there was no poll tax collected in the city and county of San Francisco, for the year 1857. The Auditors' reports to this office, for 1857, show, at different times, sums collected for poll tax for the years 1856 and 1857, when it is probable that the larger amount was collected for the latter year; we had no means in this office by which to divide the amount between the two years, and hence credited it to 1856. Similar reports have been received from other counties.

Digitized by Google

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TREASURER OF STATE,
FOR 1857.

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. }
December 15th, 1857.

To His Excellency,
J. NEELY JOHNSON,
Governor of the State of California :

SIR :—In obedience to the requirements of the statutes of the state, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith reports of the operations of the state treasury, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1857.

I hand you also herewith a report of the operations of this office from the first day of July, 1857, to this date.

The amount of the civil bonds of the state outstanding, as shown by the books of this office, is three millions two hundred and twenty-eight thousand and eight hundred dollars. The interest on these bonds up to the first day of January next, which will be unpaid, and to be funded, will be two hundred and twenty-six thousand and sixteen dollars.

Some of the temporary state loan bonds are still outstanding, and there is no appropriation out of which they can be paid. The principal of those outstanding, amounts to sixteen hundred and fifty dollars. The interest on these bonds, up to the first day of January, 1853, (at which time, by the provisions of the fourteenth section of the act to fund the indebtedness of the state and to provide for the payment of the three per cent. bonds, approved May 1, 1852, the interest on these bonds was to cease,) amounts to about the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars. I would therefore suggest that you recommend to the Legislature an appropriation of the sum of thirty-four hundred dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds.

Up to this date, bonds to the amount of two hundred and one thousand and five hundred dollars have been issued under the provisions of the act of April 25, 1857, "authorizing the Treasurer of State to issue bonds for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in certain counties in this state."

School land warrants to the amount of two hundred and thirty seven thousand four hundred and forty acres have been issued up to this date, according to the books of this office.

By the provisions of the eighth section of the "act to provide for the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to this state," approved April 28, 1855,

it is made the duty of the State Treasurer, upon the payment of the purchase money, or the interest thereon, to certify the same to the Secretary of State. To obtain the information necessary to enable the Treasurer to make this certificate, he has to apply at the office of the Comptroller.

I would therefore suggest that you recommend to the Legislature to modify the law so as to require the Comptroller, instead of the Treasurer, to certify to the Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JAMES L. ENGLISH,
Treasurer of State.

OPERATIONS OF THE STATE TREASURY

FROM

JULY 1, 1856. TO FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS INTO THE STATE TREASURY,

FROM FEBRUARY 20TH, 1857, TO JUNE 30TH, 1857, INCLUSIVE.

DATE.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	General Fund.	Hospital Fund.	School Fund.	Military Fund.	Library Fund.	Estates of Dec'd Persons.	Hiram Smith, Jr., absent heir of Hiram Smith, deceased.	Interest Tax Fund of 1851.	Interest Tax Fund of 1852.	Interest Tax Fund of 1855.	Interest Tax Fund of 1856.	State Prison Interest Fund.	State Property Fund.	Insane Asylum Fund.	Sinking Fund of 1851.	TOTALS.
1857.																	
February ..20	Treasurer of Plumas County.....	\$6,901 36		\$463 57	\$231 86				\$190 50	\$495 30	\$228 60	\$381 00	\$38 10				\$8,930 29
... ..21	Treasurer of Nevada County.....	9,417 05		501 48					517 72	1,346 08	621 37	1,035 45	103 54				13,542 69
... ..26	Henry Bates, per Com. of Acc'ts.....	2,550 76	9,818 18	1,085 22	2,279 99	746 06	89 09		42,814 63	2,025 17	934 69	1,557 82	4,653 50	26 81	106 72	7,719 61	75,908 25
... ..27	D. F. Douglass, Secretary of State.....					200 00											200 00
March .....4	A. G. Abell, Commissioner of Immigrants.....		204 50														204 50
... ..14	Treasurer of Calaveras County.....	5,765 39		287 72					359 65	935 09	431 58	719 30	71 93				8,570 66
... ..18	Treasurer of Solano County, for Swamp Lands.....	4 55															4 55
... ..18	Treasurer of Humboldt County.....	956 68		167 59	71 86				119 40	310 44	143 28	238 80	23 88				2,031 93
... ..20	Treasurer of Colusa County.....	4,047 71		289 00	45 72												4,382 43
... ..21	D. F. Douglass, Secretary of State.....					225 00											225 00
... ..31	Treasurer of San Luis Obispo County.....	1,972 12		136 85	17 46												2,126 43
... ..31	Treasurer of Sierra County.....	7,000 00															7,000 00
April .....4	A. G. Abell, Commissioner of Immigrants.....		344 00														344 00
... ..15	Treasurer of Fresno County.....	4,153 61		149 83	79 01												4,382 45
... ..20	Treasurer of Yuba County.....	5,911 09		251 32													6,162 41
... ..23	Treasurer of Sacramento County.....	16,734 32		1,014 13	281 44												18,029 89
... ..24	Treasurer of Sierra County.....	2,957 08		542 92													3,500 00
... ..30	J. P. Leese, account Wharf at Monterey.....	20 00															20 00
May .....1	D. F. Douglass, Secretary of State.....					200 00											200 00
... ..1	Treasurer of Tuolumne County.....	11,430 29		783 74													12,214 03
... ..4	H. W. Carpentier, State Telegraph.....	223 40															223 40
... ..9	Treasurer of El Dorado County.....	12,000 00															12,000 00
... ..12	Treasurer of Santa Clara County.....	3,427 29		160 51	6 99												3,594 79
... ..13	Treasurer of El Dorado County.....	3,716 63		849 83	90 36												4,656 82
... ..14	A. G. Abell, Commissioner of Immigrants.....		159 50														159 50
... ..19	Treasurer of Placer County.....	3,783 79		57 89													3,841 67
... ..22	Israel Brockman, Agent for Hiram Smith, Jr., absent heir.....							3,119 29									3,119 29
... ..23	Treasurer of Nevada County.....	7,514 57		665 64													8,180 21
... ..25	Treasurer of San Francisco County.....	12,663 19		758 45	150 16												13,571 80
... ..27	Treasurer of Stanislaus County, by S. P. Skanike, Dist. Att'y.....	1,964 05		135 95													2,100 00
... ..30	D. F. Douglass, Secretary of State.....					180 00											180 00
June .....2	Treasurer of Calaveras County.....	2,624 19		60 23													2,684 42
... ..4	A. G. Abell, Commissioner of Immigrants.....		60 50														60 50
... ..20	Wm. Neely Thompson, School Land Warrant.....	1,280 00															1,280 00
... ..29	Treasurer of Sacramento County.....	8,000 00															8,000 00
	Totals.....	\$137,019 12	\$10,086 68	\$8,361 86	\$3,254 85	\$1,551 06	\$89 09	\$3,119 29	\$44,001 90	\$5,112 08	\$2,359 52	\$1,932 37	\$4,890 95	\$26 81	\$106 72	\$7,719 61	\$231,681 91

RECAPITULATION.

General Fund.....	\$137,019 12
Hospital Fund.....	10,086 68
School Fund.....	8,361 86
Military Fund.....	3,254 85
Library Fund.....	1,551 06
Estates Deceased Persons.....	89 09
Hiram Smith, Jr., absent heir.....	3,119 29
Int. Tax Fund of 1851.....	44,001 90
Int. Tax Fund of 1852.....	5,112 08
Int. Tax Fund of 1855.....	2,359 52
Int. Tax Fund of 1856.....	3,932 37
State Prison Int. Fund.....	4,890 95
State Property Fund.....	26 81
Insane Asylum Fund.....	106 72
Sinking Fund of 1851.....	7,719 61

Dr. SCHOOL FUND.		
	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive, - - - - -	\$84,124 74
February 11	To transfer to General Fund to correct errors in crediting school land warrants, - - -	2,240 00
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - - -	1,085 22
	Balance, - - - - -	9,712 64
		<hr/> \$97,162 60

Dr. MILITARY FUND.		
	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive, - - - - -	\$1,864 75
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - - -	2,279 99
	Balance, - - - - -	901 30
		<hr/> \$5,046 04

SCHOOL FUND. Cr.		
1856.		
July 1	By balance, - - - - -	\$43,144 41
	By cash received into this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement,) - - - - -	37,605 07
December 6	By transfer from General Fund, for error that belonged to this fund in settlement with Sierra county, - - - - -	94 72
February 11	By transfer from Interest Fund of 1852, being amount due from said fund for interest on receipts from sale of school land warrants, - - -	16,318 40
		<hr/> \$97,162 60

MILITARY FUND. Cr.		
1856.		
July 1	By balance, - - - - -	\$192 64
	By cash received into this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement,) - - - - -	4,853 40
		<hr/> \$5,046 04

LIBRARY FUND.		
Dr.		
	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive, - - - -	\$5,223 27
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - - -	746 06
		<hr/> \$5,969 33

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.		
Dr.		
1857. February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - - -	\$89 09

INTEREST TAX FUND, 1851.		
Dr.		
1856. November.	To cash remitted by Wells, Fargo & Co., to pay July interest and exchange, - - -	\$6,180 00
November.	To cash remitted by Wells Fargo & Co., to pay January interest and exchange, - - -	6,180 00
1857. January 10	To cash remitted by Pacific Express, to pay July, 1857, interest and exchange, - - -	5,180 90
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - - -	42,814 63
	Balance, - - - - -	4,071 52
		<hr/> \$64,427 00

LIBRARY FUND.		
		Cr.
1856. July 1	By balance, - - - - -	\$4,354 33
	By cash received into this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement,) - - - - -	1,450 00
October 18	By transfer from General Fund, by order of Comptroller, - - - - -	165 00
		<hr/> \$5,969 00

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.		
		Cr.
1856. July 1	By balance, - - - - -	\$89 09

INTEREST TAX FUND, 1851.		
		Cr.
1856. July 1	By balance, - - - - -	\$32,714 03
	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1856, to February 11, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement.) - - - - -	31,713 02
		<hr/> \$64,427 05

DR. INTEREST TAX FUND, 1852.

July 1	To balance overdrawn, - - - -	\$11,352 98
November.	To cash remitted by Wells, Fargo & Co., to pay July interest and exchange, - - - -	49,440 00
November. 1857.	To cash remitted by Wells, Fargo & Co., to pay January interest and exchange, - - - -	49,440 00
January 10	To cash remitted by Pacific Express to pay July, 1857, interest and exchange, - - - -	50,095 08
February 11	To transfer to School Fund by order of Comptroller, being amount due that fund for interest on receipts for sale of school land warrants, - -	16,318 40
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - -	2,025 17
		\$178,671 58

DR. INTEREST TAX FUND, 1855.

November.	To cash remitted by Wells, Fargo & Co., to pay July interest and exchange, - - - -	\$31,930 00
November. 1857.	To cash remitted by Wells, Fargo & Co., to pay January interest and exchange, - - - -	31,930 00
January 10	To cash remitted by Pacific Express, to pay July, 1857, interest and exchange, - - - -	25,235 00
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - -	934 69
	Balance, - - - -	4,885 82
		\$94,915 51

INTEREST TAX FUND, 1852.

CR.

	By cash received into this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement.) - - - -	\$82,453 40
November. 1857.	By borrowed from General Fund to pay July and January interest, - - - -	65,429 09
January 10	By borrowed from General Fund to pay July, 1857, interest, - - - -	25,056 55
	Balance overdrawn, - - - -	5,732 45
		\$178,671 58

INTEREST TAX FUND, 1855.

CR.

1856, July 1	By balance, - - - -	\$2,255 59
	By cash received into this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement.) - - - -	38,055 44
November.	By borrowed from General Fund to pay July and January interest, - - - -	40,925 72
January 10	By borrowed from General Fund to pay July, 1857, interest, - - - -	13,678 76
		\$94,915 51

Dr. INTEREST TAX FUND, 1856.

November.	To cash remitted by Wells, Fargo & Co., to pay January interest and exchange, - - -	\$36,050 00
January 10	To cash remitted by Pacific Express to pay July, 1857, interest and exchange, - - -	43,489 02
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - - -	1,557 82
	Balance, - - - - -	8,143 06
		<hr/>
		\$89,239 90

Dr. STATE PROPERTY FUND.

1856.		
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - - -	\$26 81

Dr. INSANE ASYLUM.

1856.		
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - - -	\$106 72

INTEREST TAX FUND, 1856. Cr.

	By cash received into this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement.) - - - - -	\$48,470 16
November.	By borrowed from General Fund to pay January interest, - - - - -	16,541 10
January 10	By borrowed from General Fund to pay July, 1857, interest, - - - - -	24,228 64
		<hr/>
		\$89,239 90

STATE PROPERTY FUND, Cr.

1856.		
July 1	By balance, - - - - -	\$26 81

INSANE ASYLUM. Cr.

1856.		
July 1	By balance, - - - - -	\$106 72

STATE PRISON INTEREST FUND.

1856.		
Decem'r 22	To cash paid state prison bonds, to Robert Allen,	\$9,000 00
1857.		
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - - -	4,653 50
	Balance, - - - - -	724 30
		<u>\$14,377 80</u>

Dr. SINKING FUND, 1851.

August 6	To cash paid for redemption of bonds Nos. 82, 88, and 212, \$500 each, - - -	\$1,500 00
September 2	To cash paid for redemption of bond No. 442, and interest, \$5 93, - - - - -	505 93
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - - -	7,719 61
		<u>\$9,725 54</u>

Dr. CERTIFICATES OF BALANCE.

1857.		
February 11	To transfer to General Fund, to close this account,	\$300 31
		<u>\$300 31</u>

STATE PRISON INTEREST FUND.

Cr.

1856.		
July 1	By balance, - - - - -	\$8,035 25
	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1856, to February 11, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement.) - - - - -	6,342 52
		<u>\$14,377 80</u>

SINKING FUND, 1851.

Cr.

1856.		
July 1	By Balance, - - - - -	\$9,725 44
		<u>\$9,725 54</u>

CERTIFICATES OF BALANCE.

Cr.

1856.		
July 1	By balance, - - - - -	\$68 09
	By amount certificates of balance issued, to February 11, 1857, on school land warrants Nos. 507 to 511, inclusive, - - - - -	232 31
		<u>\$300 31</u>

[illegible]

		CASH.	Cr.
	By amount paid, from July 1, 1856, to February 11, 1857, as per ledger account, - - -		\$888,703 33
February 26	By cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, the following amounts, to wit:		
	General Fund, - - - -	\$2,550 76	
	Hospital Fund, - - - -	9,318 18	
	School Fund, - - - -	1,085 22	
	Military Fund, - - - -	2,279 99	
	Library Fund, - - - -	746 06	
	Estates deceased persons, - - - -	89 09	
	Interest Tax Fund, 1851, - - - -	42,814 63	
	Interest Tax Fund, 1852, - - - -	2,025 17	
	Interest Tax Fund, 1855, - - - -	934 69	
	Interest Tax Fund, 1856, - - - -	1,557 82	
	State Property Fund, - - - -	26 81	
	Insane Asylum, - - - -	106 72	
	State Prison Interest Fund, - - - -	4,653 50	
	Sinking Fund, - - - -	7,719 61	
		<hr/>	
February 26	By balances:		75,908 25
	General Fund, - - - -	25,558 23	
	Hospital Fund, - - - -	105 50	
	School Fund, - - - -	9,712 64	
	Military Fund, - - - -	901 30	
	Interest Tax Fund, 1851, - - - -	4,071 52	
	Interest Tax Fund, 1855, - - - -	4,885 82	
	Interest Tax Fund, 1856, - - - -	8,143 06	
	State Prison Fund, - - - -	724 30	
		<hr/>	
	Less interest Tax Fund of 1852, over-drawn, - - - -	\$54,102 37	
		5,732 45	
		<hr/>	
			48,369 92
			<hr/>
			\$1,012,981 50
			<hr/>
	Balance due from Henry Bates, - - - -		\$48,369 92

OPERATIONS OF THE STATE TREASURY

FROM

FEB'Y 20, 1857, TO JUNE 30, 1857.

Dr.	GENERAL FUND.	
1856.	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund, from the 1st July, 1856, to 11th February, 1857, inclusive, - - -	\$244,757 82
July 12	To cash paid for the redemption of certificates of balance, - - -	106 42
September 2	To cash paid bond No. 38, Temporary State Loan, principal and interest, D. S. & Church, - -	1,249 00
October 18	To transfer to Library Fund, order of Comptroller, - -	165 00
November 7	To Temporary Loan, as follows:	
	Interest Fund, 1855, July and January interest and exchange, - - -	40,925 72
	Interest Fund, 1852, July and January interest and exchange, - - -	65,429 09
	Interest Fund, 1856, January interest and exchange, - - -	16,541 10
December 6 1857.	To transfer to School Fund, for error in Comptroller's order, settlement with Sierra county, -	94 72
January 10	To Temporary Loan as follows:	
	Interest Fund, 1852, July interest, 1857, - -	25,056 55
	Interest Fund, 1855, July interest, 1857, - -	13,678 76
	Interest Fund, 1856, July interest, 1857, - -	24,228 64
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - -	2,550 76
	Balance, - - -	25,558 23
		<u>\$460,341 81</u>

Dr.	HOSPITAL FUND.	
	To cash paid for the redemption of registered warrants drawn on this fund, from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive, - - -	\$543 42
February 26	To cash paid Jas. L. English, Treasurer, - -	9,318 18
	Balance, - - -	105 50
		<u>\$9,967 10</u>

	GENERAL FUND.		Cr.
1856.			
July 1	By balance, - - -		\$39,418 49
	By cash received into this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement,) - - -		398,453 01
February 7	By amount received for sale of school land warrants, in warrants, - - -		4,480 00
February 7	By transfer from School Fund, to correct errors in school land warrants, - - -		2,240 00
February 7	By amount Palmer, Cook & Co.'s draft on J. Cook, New York, paid to H. Bates in September, 1856, - - -		15,000 00
February 7	By exchange on above, \$15,000 erroneously charged off in November, 1856, - - -		450 00
February 7	By transfer of certificates of balance to close the account, - - -		300 31
			<u>\$460,341 81</u>

	HOSPITAL FUND.		Cr.
July 1	By balance, - - -		\$3,834 19
	By cash received into this fund from July 1st, 1856, to February 11th, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement,) - - -		6,033 00
Novem'r 12	By error in charging warrant No. 1,002, at \$1,223 33, should be \$1,128 33, - - -		100 00
			<u>\$9,967 10</u>

GENERAL FUND.		
Dr.		
1857.	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857, inclusive, - - - - -	\$190,092 81
March 20	Transferred to Library Fund for 113 members of the Legislature, at \$5, - - - - -	565 00
April 1	Transferred to Library Fund for 1 member of the Legislature, - - - - -	5 00
May 2	Transferred to School Fund. (See act of the Legislature, approved April 30, 1857.) - - -	9,712 64
	Balance in this fund June 30, 1857, - - -	8,081 27
		<u>\$208,456 72</u>

Copies of Comptroller's orders to transfer accompany this report.

HOSPITAL FUND.		
Dr.		
1857.	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund, from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857, inclusive, - - - - -	\$5,237 47
May 2	To warrant No. 3,015, \$599 30, and dated April 18, 1857, erroneously drawn on the General Fund instead of this fund. (See Comptroller's order to transfer.) - - - - -	599 30
	Balance in this fund June 30, 1857, - - -	4,249 91
		<u>\$10,086 68</u>

GENERAL FUND.		
		Cr.
1857.	By cash received into this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.) - - - - -	\$137,019 12
March 19	Transferred from the following funds to this. (See act of Legislature, approved March 18, 1857.)	
	Interest Fund of 1851, - - - \$44,001 90	
	Interest Fund of 1852, - - - 5,112 08	
	State Prison Interest Fund, - - - 4,890 95	
	Interest Fund of 1855, - - - 2,359 52	
	Interest Fund of 1856, - - - 3,932 37	
	Sinking Fund of 1851, - - - 7,719 61	
	State Property Fund, - - - 26 81	
	Insane Asylum Fund, - - - 106 72	
		68,149 96
May 2	By warrant No. 3,015, for \$599 30, and dated April 18th, 1857, was erroneously drawn by Comptroller on this fund instead of the Hospital Fund, - - - - -	599 30
May 2	Transferred from Military Fund, by order of the Comptroller, - - - - -	2,688 34
		<u>\$208,456 72</u>
	By balance, - - - - -	\$8,081 27

HOSPITAL FUND.		
		Cr.
1857.	By cash received into this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.) - - - - -	\$10,086 68
		<u>\$10,086 68</u>
	By balance, - - - - -	\$4,249 91

Dr. SCHOOL FUND.

1857.	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857, inclusive, - - -	\$4,299 66
	Balance in this fund June 30, 1857, - - -	13,774 84
		<u>\$18,074 50</u>

Dr. MILITARY FUND.

1857.	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857, inclusive, - - -	\$319 00
May 2	Transferred to General Fund, by order of Comptroller, - - -	2,688 84
	Balance in this fund June 30, 1857, - - -	247 51
		<u>\$3,254 85</u>

SCHOOL FUND. Cr.

1857.	By cash received into this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.) - - -	\$8,361 86
May 2	Transferred from General Fund. (See act of the Legislature, approved April 30, 1857.) - - -	9,712 64
		<u>\$18,074 50</u>
	By balance, - - -	<u>\$13,774 84</u>

MILITARY FUND. Cr.

1857.	By cash received into this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.) - - -	\$3,254 85
		<u>\$3,254 85</u>
	By balance, - - -	<u>\$247 51</u>

Dr. LIBRARY FUND.

1857.	Balance in this fund June 30, 1857, - - -	\$2,121 06
		<u>\$2,121 06</u>

Dr. ESTATES DECEASED PERSONS.

1857.	To balance on hand June 30, 1857, - - -	\$89 09
		<u>\$89 09</u>

Dr. HIRAM SMITH, JR.,
(Absent heir of H. Smith, deceased.)

1857.	To balance on hand June 30, 1857, - - -	\$3,119 29
		<u>\$3,119 29</u>

LIBRARY FUND. Cr.

1857.	By cash received into this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.) - - -	\$1,551 06
	Transferred from General Fund, 114 members, \$5, - - -	570 00
		<u>\$2,121 06</u>
	By balance, - - - - -	\$2,121 06

ESTATES DECEASED PERSONS. Cr.

1857.	By cash received from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.) - - -	\$89 09
		<u>\$89 09</u>
	By balance, - - - - -	\$89 09

HIRAM SMITH, JR.,
(Absent heir of H. Smith, deceased.) Cr.

1857.	By cash received from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.) - - -	\$3,119 29
		<u>\$3,119 29</u>
	By balance, - - - - -	\$3,119 29

Dr. INTEREST TAX FUND OF 1851.

1857.	To amount transferred to General Fund. (See act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1857, -	\$44,001 90
		\$44,001 90

Dr. INTEREST TAX FUND OF 1852.

1857.	To amount transferred to General Fund. (See act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1857.) -	\$5,112 08
		\$5,112 08

Dr. INTEREST TAX FUND OF 1855.

1857.	To amount transferred to General Fund. (See act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1857.) -	\$2,359 52
		\$2,359 52

INTEREST TAX FUND OF 1851.

Cr.

1857.	By cash received in this fund from February 20 to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.) -	\$44,001 90
		\$44,001 90

INTEREST TAX FUND OF 1852.

Cr.

1857.	By cash received in this fund from February 20 to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.) - -	\$5,112 08
		\$5,112 08

INTEREST TAX FUND OF 1855.

Cr.

1857.	By cash received in this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.)	\$2,359 52
		\$2,359 52

Dr. INTEREST TAX FUND OF 1856.

1857.	To amount transferred to General Fund. (See act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1857.)-	\$3,932 37
		\$3,932 37

Dr. STATE PRISON INTEREST FUND.

1857.	To amount transferred to General Fund. (See act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1857.)-	\$4,890 95
		\$4,890 95

Dr. STATE PROPERTY FUND.

1857.	To amount transferred to General Fund. (See act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1857.)-	\$26 81
		\$26 81

INTEREST TAX FUND OF 1856. Cr.

1857.	By cash received in this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.)	\$3,932 37
		\$3,932 37

STATE PRISON INTEREST FUND. Cr.

1857.	By cash received in this fund from February 20, 1856, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.)	\$4,890 95
		\$4,890 95

STATE PROPERTY FUND. Cr.

1857.	By cash received in this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.)	\$26 81
		\$26 81

Dr. INSANE ASYLUM FUND.		
1857.	To amount transferred to General Fund. (See act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1857.) -	\$106 72
		\$106 72

Dr. SINKING FUND OF 1851.		
1857.	To amount transferred to General Fund. (See act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1857.) -	\$7,719 61
		\$7,719 61

RECAPITULATION,
Of Receipts and Expenditures from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857.

RECEIPTS.		
1857.	To cash received in the several funds from the 20th day of February, 1857, to the 30th day of June, 1857. (See tabular statement.) - - -	\$231,631 91
	Balance, - - - - - \$31,682 97	
		\$231,631 91

INSANE ASYLUM FUND. Cr.		
1857.	By cash received in this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.)	\$106 72
		\$106 72

SINKING FUND OF 1851. Cr.		
1857.	By cash received in this fund from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857. (See tabular statement.)	\$7,719 61
		\$7,719 61

RECAPITULATION,
Of Receipts and Expenditures from February 20, 1857, to June 30, 1857.

EXPENDITURES.		
1857.	By cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on the following funds from February 20th to June 30th, 1857, inclusive :	
	General Fund, - - - - -	\$190,092 81
	Hospital Fund, - - - - -	5,237 47
	School Fund, - - - - -	4,299 66
	Military Fund, - - - - -	319 00
	Balance on hand June 30, 1857, - - -	31,682 97
		\$231,631 97

BALANCES.

In the following Funds, on June 30, 1857.

General Fund, - - - - -	\$8,081 27
Hospital Fund, - - - - -	4,249 91
School Fund, - - - - -	13,774 84
Military Fund, - - - - -	247 51
Library Fund, - - - - -	2,121 06
Estates of deceased persons, - - - - -	89 09
Hiram Smith, Jr., absent heir, etc., - - - - -	3,119 29
	<hr/>
	\$31,682 97

COPIES OF COMPTROLLER'S ORDERS,

To Transfer Funds.

Interest Fund of 1851, - - - - -	\$44,001 90
Interest Fund of 1852, - - - - -	5,112 08
Interest Fund of 1855, - - - - -	2,359 52
Interest Fund of 1856, - - - - -	3,982 37
State Prison Interest Fund, - - - - -	4,890 95
Sinking Fund of 1851, - - - - -	7,719 61
State Property Fund, - - - - -	26 81
Insane Asylum Fund, - - - - -	106 72
	<hr/>
	\$68,149 96

The above is a statement of the balance to the credit of the various funds on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1857, which, by law, is transferrable to the General Fund.

E. F. BURTON,
Comptroller of State.

By WM. WILLIS, Clerk.

STATE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Sacramento, March 20, 1857. }

Hon. James L. English, State Treasurer :

SIR :—In conformity with section two of an act providing a fund for the use of a state library, Compiled Statutes, folio 872, you will please transfer from the General Fund to the Library Fund the sum of five hundred and sixty-five dollars, (\$565) being amount due said Library Fund from members of the Legislature. (One hundred and thirteen members at five dollars each, or \$565).

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. BURTON,
Comptroller of State.

By WM. WILLIS, Clerk.

STATE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Sacramento, April 1, 1857. }

Hon. James L. English, State Treasurer :

SIR :—In conformity with section two of an act providing a fund for the use of a state library, Compiled Statutes, folio 872, you will please transfer from the General Fund to the Library Fund the sum of five dollars, (\$5) being amount due said Library Fund from a member of the Legislature.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
E. F. BURTON,
Comptroller of State.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
May 2, 1857. }

Hon. James L. English, Treasurer of State :

SIR :—You will transfer twenty-six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents, (say \$2,688 34) from the Military Fund to the General Fund, being a part of three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, (\$3,925) which composes a part of the amount of warrants Nos. 3664 and 3665, dated May 12, 1856, which amounts were erroneously drawn payable out of an appropriation made from the General Fund for printing, paper, and official advertisements, approved March 15, 1856, and which should have been drawn payable out of the Military Fund.

G. W. WHITMAN,
Comptroller of State.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF STATE, }
Sacramento, MAY 2, 1857. }

Hon. James L. English, Treasurer of State :

SIR :—You will transfer nine thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and sixty four cents out of the first moneys in the Treasury, from the General Fund to the School Fund, in pursuance of an act making appropriations for the remainder of the eighth fiscal year, approved April 30, 1857.

\$9,712 64.

G. W. WHITMAN,
Comptroller of State.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
May 2, 1857. }

Hon. James L. English, Treasurer of State :

SIR :—You will please transfer five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty cents, (say \$599 30,) from the Hospital Fund to the General Fund, being the amount of warrant No. 3015, issued April 18, 1857, said warrant being an error, in drawing on General Fund instead of Hospital Fund.

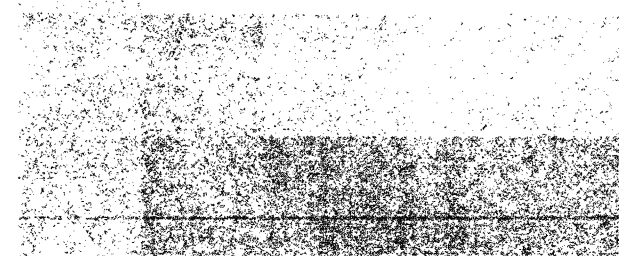
G. W. WHITMAN,
Comptroller of State.

3*

OPERATIONS OF THE STATE TREASURY

FROM

JULY 1, 1857, TO DECEMBER 15, 1857.



..22	Treasurer of Siskiyou County.....	9,629 39	385 83	198 71	10,213 93
..22	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	876 76			876 76
..23	Treasurer of San Mateo County.....	2,255 14	67 34	73 12	2,395 60
..23	Treasurer of Napa County.....	2,634 50			2,634 50
..23	Treasurer of Calaveras County.....	849 65	61 65		911 30
..24	Treasurer of Santa Clara County.....	769 35	72 75		842 10
..24	Dwight G. Burnett, for School Land Warrant.....	640 00			640 00
..25	Treasurer of Monterey County.....	759 33	20 19	28 13	807 65
..25	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	433 90			433 90
..27	Treasurer of Yolo County.....	3,567 42	18 22		3,585 64
..27	Falkner, Bell & Co., for Stamps.....	1,073 64			1,073 64
..28	Treasurer of Tuolumne County.....	4,832 08		142 21	4,974 29
..28	Treasurer of El Dorado County.....	14,901 41	1,788 94		16,690 35
..28	Treasurer of San Bernardino County.....	996 09	98 74	78 38	1,173 21
..28	Treasurer of Tehama County.....	831 00	56 26	1 32	888 58
..28	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	1,337 00			1,337 00
..29	Treasurer of Sacramento County.....	2,074 29	479 63		2,553 92
..29	Treasurer of Colusi County.....	2,368 36	32 74		2,401 10
..30	Treasurer of Mariposa County.....	9,590 73	8 73		9,599 46
..30	Treasurer of Butte County.....	15,064 99	670 47	58 20	15,793 66
..31	Treasurer of Stanislaus County.....	3,012 26	76 18	44 82	3,133 26
..31	Treasurer of Sierra County.....	3,864 02	336 12	102 50	4,302 64
..31	Wells, Fargo & Co., for Stamps.....	389 16			389 16
August .. 1	Treasurer of San Joaquin County.....	1,983 79	191 59	51 90	2,227 28
.. 3	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	191 36			191 36
.. 4	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	251 16			251 16
.. 5	A. G. Abell, Commissioner of Immigrants.....		3,455 50		3,455 50
.. 6	Treasurer of San Luis Obispo County.....	149 30			149 30
.. 6	B. Davidson, for Stamps.....	473 80			473 80
..11	Treasurer of Plumas County.....	1,819 60	204 08		2,023 68
..11	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	2,124 47			2,124 47
..14	B. Davidson, for Stamps.....	473 80			473 80
..15	D. O. Mills & Co., for Stamps.....	234 60			234 60
..18	B. F. Hastings & Co., for Stamps.....	68 08			68 08
..20	Timothy Page, for Stamps.....	10 00			10 00
..25	Treasurer of Humboldt County.....	1,642 69	28 28	14 58	1,685 55
..25	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	2,084 36			2,084 36
..26	Tallant & Wilde, for Stamps.....	455 40			455 40
..31	R. H. Stanley, for Stamps.....	240 12			240 12
September. 2	Treasurer of Solano County.....	2,244 43	49 50		2,293 93
.. 8	Treasurer of San Francisco County, (acting).....	7,000 00			7,000 00
..11	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	2,701 77			2,701 77
..12	A. G. Abell, Commissioner of Immigrants.....		2,765 00		2,765 00
..12	Fisk, Sather & Church, for Stamps.....	475 64			475 64
..16	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	1,035 00			1,035 00
..17	D. O. Mills & Co., for Stamps.....	264 96			264 96
..18	B. F. Hastings & Co., for Stamps.....	127 88			127 88
..23	Falkner, Bell & Co., for Stamps.....	498 83			498 83
..24	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	2,293 98			2,293 93
..28	D. O. Mills & Co., for Stamps.....	286 77			286 77
..29	T. Robinson Bourse & Co., for Stamps.....	92 00			92 00
October .. 3	Treasurer of San Francisco County, (acting).....	8,409 02	68 40		8,477 42
.. 3	Jacob G. Kenyon, School Land Warrant.....	1,280 00			1,280 00
.. 3	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	283 36			283 36
.. 3	Treasurer of Sacramento County.....	1,772 41	215 83		1,988 24
.. 7	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	2,237 54			2,237 54
..12	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	782 37			782 37
..19	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	424 56			424 56
..19	Treasurer of San Francisco County.....	43,460 17			43,460 17
..19	D. F. Douglass, Secretary of State.....			360 00	360 00
..20	Treasurer of Yuba County.....	6,644 26	83 06		6,727 32
..20	J. A. Fletcher, for Stamps.....	10 00			10 00
..20	Treasurer of Placer County.....	7,108 48	278 16	127 12	7,513 76
..21	Treasurer of Nevada County.....	5,249 69	35 79		5,285 48
..21	Treasurer of Tuolumne County.....	10,908 33	943 72		11,852 05
..21	W. W. Theobolds, for Stamps.....	10 00			10 00
..22	Treasurer of Yolo County.....	2,061 97	198 80		2,260 77
..22	Sundry Persons, for Stamps.....	673 44			673 44
..23	Treasurer of Santa Clara County.....	20,860 69			20,860 69
..23		2,804 07	270 46		3,074 43

Dr. GENERAL FUND.

1857.	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from July 1, 1857, to December 15, 1857, inclusive,	\$405,759 61
July 2	Transferred to School Fund per Comptroller's order	16,475 20
August 25	Loss sustained by converting gold dust into coin from Treasurer Fresno county, per Comptroller's order,	405 65
	Balance in this fund December 15, 1857, - -	63,503 05
		<u>\$486,143 51</u>

Dr. HOSPITAL FUND.

1857.	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from July 1, 1857, to December 15, 1857, inclusive,	\$2,304 67
	Balance in this fund December 15, 1857, - -	8,603 74
		<u>\$10,908 41</u>

Dr. SCHOOL FUND.

1857.	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from July 1, 1857, to December 15, 1857, inclusive,	\$30,957 57
	Balance in this fund December 15, 1857, - -	12,208 75
		<u>\$43,166 34</u>

GENERAL FUND. Cr.

1857.	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1857, to December 15, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement.)	\$484,906 85
August 4	By transfer from Military Fund to this fund, per Comptroller's order,	1,236 66
	Balance, - - - - -	\$63,503 05
		<u>\$486,143 51</u>

HOSPITAL FUND. Cr.

1857.	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1857, to December 15, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement.)	\$10,908 41
		<u>\$10,908 41</u>
	Balance, - - - - -	\$8,603 74

SCHOOL FUND. Cr.

1857.	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1857, to December 15, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement.)	\$26,691 14
July 2	Transferred from General Fund to this fund, per Comptroller's order,	16,475 20
		<u>\$43,166 34</u>
	Balance, - - - - -	\$12,208 75

BALANCES,

In the following Funds on December 15, 1857.

General Fund, - - - - -	\$63,503 05
Hospital Fund, - - - - -	8,603 74
School Fund, - - - - -	12,208 75
Military Fund, - - - - -	826 31
Library Fund, - - - - -	336 06
Estates deceased persons, - - - - -	89 09
Hiram Smith, Jr., - - - - -	3,119 29
	<hr/>
	\$88,686 29

COPIES OF COMPTROLLER'S ORDERS,

To Transfer Funds.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
July 2, 1857 }

Hon. J. L. English, State Treasurer:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, (say \$16,475 20,) to the School Fund, in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled an "an act making appropriations for the support of the civil government of the state for the ninth fiscal year, approved April 30, 1857."

G. W. WHITMAN,
Comptroller of State.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Sacramento, Aug. 4, 1857. }

Hon J. L. English, Treasurer of the State of California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the Military Fund to the General Fund one thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, (\$1,236 66,) being the balance of three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars due from the Military to the General Fund, as specified in Comptroller's warrants numbered 3664 and 3665; the above sum of \$3,925 00 having been paid out of the General Fund by mistake, and should have been paid out of the Military Fund, it being for the printing of military tax receipts.

G. W. WHITMAN,
Comptroller of State.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Sacramento, Aug. 25, 1857. }

Hon James L. English:

SIR:—You will charge the General Fund with the sum of four hundred and five dollars and sixty-five cents, being the amount of loss sustained on gold dust received from the treasurer of Fresno county, when converted into coin at the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, as per the Mint certificate on file in this office, and the affidavit of the Treasurer of State.

G. W. WHITMAN,
Comptroller of State.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION,
Of Receipts and Expenditures, from February 20th, 1857, to December
15th, 1857.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Cash received into the various funds from the 20th February, 1857, to the 30th day of June, 1857, inclusive. (See tabular statement which accompanies report ending June 30th, 1857.)	\$231,631 91
Cash received into the various funds, from the 1st day of July, 1857, to the 15th day of December, 1857, inclusive, less the sum of \$31,682 97, it being the amount on hand June 30th, 1857. (See tabular statement, which accompanies report ending December 15th 1857.)	499,620 84
	\$731,252 75
	\$731,252 75
Balance on hand December 15th, 1857,	\$88,686 29

GENERAL RECAPITULATION,
Of Receipts and Expenditures from February 20th, 1857, to December
15th, 1857.

EXPENDITURES.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on the following funds, from the 20th day of February, 1857, to the 30th day of June, 1857, inclusive. (See report ending June 30th, 1857):	
General Fund,	\$190,092 81
Hospital Fund,	5,237 47
School Fund,	4,299 66
Military Fund,	319 00
	\$199,948 94
Cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on the following funds from the 1st day of July, 1857, to the 15th day of December, 1857, inclusive. (See report ending December 15th, 1857):	
General Fund,	\$405,759 61
Hospital Fund,	2,304 67
School Fund,	30,957 59
Military Fund,	300 00
Library Fund,	2,890 00
	442,211 87
Cash paid, "loss on gold dust,"	405 65
Balance on hand December 15th, 1857,	88,686 29
	\$731,252 75

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
FOR 1857.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Office of Secretary of State. }

To his Excellency,

J. NEELY JOHNSON:

In obedience to law, I have the honor to submit the following report on the present condition of the State Library, and the transactions of this office during the past year. It will be seen by the accompanying catalogue, that the library now contains five thousand nine hundred and ninety-two volumes, (5,992,) and, including the accessions made by interchanges with the state, since the date of the catalogue, the number of volumes will reach six thousand (6,000.) These six thousand volumes comprise as follows:

	No. copies.
Law reports, - - - - -	1597
Law digests, - - - - -	149
Law treatises, - - - - -	1024
Trials, - - - - -	50
French law books, - - - - -	262
Spanish law books, - - - - -	99
Statute laws, - - - - -	351
State papers, - - - - -	687
Miscellaneous works, - - - - -	1781
Total, - - - - -	6000

This estimate does not include the laws, journals, convention debates and digests of this state, which are as follows:

	No. copies.
Laws of 1850, - - - - -	6
Laws of 1851, - - - - -	104
Laws of 1852, - - - - -	2
Laws of 1853, - - - - -	14
Laws of 1854, English and Spanish, - - - - -	734
Laws of 1855, English and Spanish, - - - - -	490
Laws of 1856, English and Spanish, - - - - -	892
Laws of 1857, English and Spanish, - - - - -	840

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

	No. copies.
Journals of 1850, Senate and Assembly, - - - -	307
Journals of 1851, Senate and Assembly, - - - -	378
Journals of 1852, Senate and Assembly, - - - -	237
Journals of 1853, Senate and Assembly, - - - -	371
Journals of 1854, Senate and Assembly, - - - -	567
Journals of 1855, Senate and Assembly, and Appendix, - - - -	830
Journals of 1856, Senate and Assembly, and Appendix, - - - -	1384
Journals of 1857, Senate and Assembly, and Appendix, - - - -	1786
California Convention Debates, - - - -	714
California Practice Act, - - - -	5
Wood's Digest, - - - -	216

9877

Thus making a grand total of 15,877 volumes, exclusive of duplicate executive documents.

Since I took charge of this office, there have been purchased and deposited in the library twelve hundred and sixteen volumes, at a total cost of three thousand four hundred and five dollars and sixty-four cents (\$3405 64.)

There are now in the hands of the purchasing agent, in New York, four thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and thirty-three cents (\$4707 33,) to be expended in the purchase of another invoice. The last catalogue ordered was forwarded to New York on the 19th day of October last, and will probably result in an increase to the library of nearly two thousand volumes.

These books have all been purchased from the proceeds of the Library Fund, without any draft whatever upon the treasury of the state. The amount paid into the Library Fund by me, during the last two years, was five thousand and ninety-four dollars, (\$5,094.) In the year 1856, two thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars, (2,534,) were paid in; and in the year 1857, two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, (\$2,560.) The amount now in the fund is \$707 02.

There has been a decrease in the issuance of certificates for the sale of swamp and overflowed lands the past year, and fees for military commissions are not, as heretofore, paid into the Library Fund; yet notwithstanding this decrease in the sources, there has been an increase of the Library Fund over the preceding year. Within this last year I have used the privilege allowed me by law, and presented on behalf of the state to each of the public libraries within my knowledge, a full set of the journals and appendix, together with the debates of the Constitutional Convention.

The digest of the laws of the state, prepared by W. H. R. Wood, as provided for by an act of the last Legislature, was published, and five hundred copies delivered to me as required by law. Immediately upon receipt of the same, I proceeded to distribute them, but on account of the limited number purchased, was necessarily restricted in the distribution.

They were distributed as follows:

	No. copies.
Two copies to each state and territory in the Union, - - - -	74
One copy to each of the departments at Washington and two to the Congressional Library, - - - -	8
Four copies to each county of the state, except the counties of San Francisco and Sacramento, the first of which received six copies and the latter five, - - - -	171
The copies sent to the counties directed to be distributed to the county judges, sheriffs, clerks and district attorney—one copy to each of the supreme and district judges, - - - -	18

	No. copies.
One copy to each of the state officers, - - - -	8
One copy to the Insane Asylum, - - - -	1
One copy to each of our Representatives in Congress, - - - -	4
Total distributed, - - - -	284
Leaving on hand, - - - -	216

I have not made any further distribution, from the fact, there was not a sufficient number to furnish *all* entitled to them with copies, and I was not disposed to make a discrimination. I recommend that you urge upon the Legislature the necessity of making an additional purchase of this publication, in order that all the county officers and justices of the peace throughout the State may be supplied. It is a work of great value and convenience, combining, as it does, in a single volume, all the general acts of the state now in force, alphabetically arranged under appropriate heads; thus superseding the necessity of consulting the eight volumes of our annual acts to determine the law on any given subject. It also contains an entire reprint of all laws of the state necessary to be permanently preserved, many of which, before its publication, were almost out of print, and the scarcity of which was felt to be a great inconvenience to the public.

The price of the work is reasonable, considering that it was compiled and published entirely within this state, where the price of labor, printing and materials, are at least double those in the Atlantic States. It is, furthermore, an enterprise of one of our own citizens, and deserves the encouragement of the state.

Besides the scanty distribution of the work I have been obliged to make in the counties of our own state, I have only been enabled to send two copies to each of the Atlantic states and territories. This is not in accordance with that liberality which is usually observed in the interchange of publications between states and governments—it being customary in such cases to send triplicates.

During the past year, by the joint action of the judges of the Supreme Court and myself, the supreme court rooms and the state library have been removed from their former location to the corner of J and Fourth streets. This removal will be a saving to the state of twenty-eight hundred dollars per annum in the item of rent. The rooms obtained are much more desirable and accessible; and the one devoted to the state library is nearly or quite double the size of the one previously occupied for that purpose. The present room is amply sufficient for the reception of all the books, and for their convenient arrangement. In defraying the expenses of this removal of the state library, I have found it necessary to draw on the contingent fund of the Supreme Court to the amount of five hundred and eighty dollars. In consequence of this draft, it is apprehended that the contingent of the court may have been so diminished as to be insufficient for the year, I therefore request that this amount may be refunded by appropriation.

In our efforts to build up a library which will be creditable to the state, and valuable to literary and scientific men as well as to legislators and statesmen, it is a matter of high moment that we adopt all proper and practicable methods of making accessions to our stock of books. As one means which would probably result in valuable additions, I would suggest the propriety of some legislative action relative to international exchanges. By this means, we could obtain, without cost, the laws and public documents of other nations, and perhaps many rare, curious, and interesting works.

The law relative to this office devolves on the Secretary of State the duty of purchasing stationery, lights, fuel, etc., for the use of the Legislature, and also of having the capitol properly prepared for their reception. The contract for stationery, etc., was duly advertised, and after examining the bids and the quality of the article, the contract was awarded to Mr. George A. Mendon, of San Fran-

cisco; his bid appearing to me the best for the State.* The amount expended for stationery was \$2,035 30. There were four bids presented for the supply of the required articles, all of which are on file in this office, and open to the inspection of the Legislature.

The contract for supplying coal was awarded to Messrs. Firderer & Caduc, of Sacramento, at thirty dollars per ton. Five tons were ordered, which, with the quantity now on hand, will be amply sufficient for the use of the present session.

The contract for supplying candles was awarded to Mr. Wm. C. Wood, at sixty cents per pound. Thirty boxes were ordered.

I purchased, some time since, seven cords of wood, at \$7 dollars per cord, for the use of the Legislature. This was bought of Messrs. Burton & McCarty, of this city.

The entire cost of refitting the capitol is not now known, as all the bills have not yet been presented; but at an early day, I will report the same to the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures.

The transactions of the Board of Examiners, of the Commissioners of Stamp Duties, and of the Commissioners for the sale of State Property in San Francisco, of all which the Secretary of State is a member, will be exhibited in separate reports from these different boards.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

DAVID F. DOUGLAS, Secretary of State.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,

FOR 1857.

ANNUAL REPORT.

QUARTERMASTER AND ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
SACRAMENTO, December 15th, 1857. }

To His Excellency,

J. NEELY JOHNSON,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR :—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency, in compliance with the statutes of this state, and acts of Congress, the annual report of the department for the year 1857, presenting therewith such statements, suggestions and recommendations as are deemed of importance to the active volunteer militia of the state and the community generally.

A number of very promising companies have been added to our volunteer force during the present year, and many of the old companies have taken steps to establish themselves upon a more efficient and reliable basis, so as to fully accomplish the ends and objects contemplated on their organization, thus affording me the gratification of presenting each and every company now organized and equipped by the state, as entirely reliable for any emergency which may require the aid of a military force, especially that of sustaining the civil authorities in the execution of the laws of this state under any and all circumstances.

This reform I am free to say is mainly attributable to the example of those of our citizen soldiers who have hitherto so nobly done their duty in maintaining the majesty of the constitution and laws of the state at any and every personal sacrifice. Their example has induced our citizen troops generally to investigate and properly understand the character of the responsibilities which they have assumed, and their duties to the community in which their organizations exist—a matter of vital importance to every citizen who is called upon to act in a public capacity.

No changes having been made in the organic law for the formation and government of the militia of this state during the two past years, the changes, therefore, which have taken place in its *condition* have resulted from the causes spoken of, or from its natural growth and development. If its growth has been retarded by the influence of extraordinary local causes, one good result has unquestionably been produced thereby, and I predict that no citizen will hereafter connect himself with the uniformed militia of California who is not willing and ready to pledge the state his faithful services as a soldier.

It should be provided by law, however, that the by-laws of every company should contain a clause requiring those connected with it to take an oath to sup-

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

port and defend the constitution and laws of the state, and the United States, against all persons, powers, potentates or organizations whatsoever.

Our system is imperfect and deficient in many respects. Its workings are particularly unjust to those enrolled under it. To render a militia effective, a mutual interest must be engendered between the soldier and the government. Whenever the government fully sustains the soldier, you may rely upon it that the soldier will most earnestly defend the government. Now, let me ask, what is the history of our militia system in this regard? Has the soldier been sustained or even encouraged by the government of California? Have we regarded our militia as a distinct and essential department of our government—as a high, honorable and important branch of the public service, and respected it accordingly?

By reference to the journals of our Legislature, from which body this encouragement must mainly come, you will find that during almost every session a determined effort has been made to break down our militia, by the introduction of bills directing its entire abolishment, by ridiculing those enrolled under it, and by deriding it as a useless and expensive appendage to any government. True, this effort to abolish the organization has never yet succeeded, but the opposition engendered by it has prevented from being incorporated therein such healthy reforms as were required to render it entirely efficient.

The true ground of this opposition has never fully transpired. Some may have designed to assume the powers of government for their own private ends, or for the community in which they lived, and desired thus to accommodate their purposes and intentions. Others adhere to the idea that no instruction is necessary, no preparation is required by American citizens, to enable them to compete with the best drilled, disciplined, and most valorous army in the world. But this last argument is too futile to require response, and I assume that every friend of his country and her institutions, every supporter of law, order and peace in the community must recognize the importance of so establishing and sustaining a military organization in California as to render it efficient and reliable.

Had an organization of this kind been effected in California and properly sustained and directed, her escutcheon never would have been tarnished by a failure to enforce obedience to the mandates of her constitution and laws. No portion of her people would have enslaved themselves by a resort to the principle of higher law—her constitution would not have been violated—the officers of the law would not have been resisted—the functions of the law would not have been superseded, nor its forms abrogated—writs of *habeas corpus* would not have been resisted or evaded—trials by jury and the privilege of counsel on proceedings would not have been denied American citizens—the power of life and death would not have been illegally assumed—no standing army would have been maintained in time of peace—no army of foreigners, ignorant of our language, laws and institutions, would have been enlisted against the state—the liberty of the press would not have been abrogated by intimidation or proscription—American citizens would not have been violently arrested and immured in solitary confinement, terrified by an unknown power, or banished from the state, without being charged with crime, or even allowed the semblance of a trial—no system of secret trial, secret indictment or private sentencing, which every freeman holds in utter abhorrence, could have been instituted. Yet these things have been done with impunity, despite the efforts of the state to the contrary. And why? Because she has not fostered and encouraged her militia.

A militia system, then, is imperative upon the state. The constitution requires it, the general government imposes it, and public interest demands it. If, therefore, it is incumbent upon us to keep up a military establishment, it appears to me absolutely indispensable that all the advocates of sound reform and a useful militia organization, should address themselves to a free and fair develop-

ment of the present system, applying to it such correctives and legislative modifications as may be required, giving it a fair opportunity of development and of showing what it can accomplish. Instead of requiring all persons liable to do military duty to parade each year, a tax of twenty-five cents is imposed upon each of such persons in lieu thereof, and yet there are those who complain of the expense of the system, and actually refuse to pay the small amount annually, the payment of which relieves them entirely from the performance of military duty except in time of war.

A just and prudent economy should be observed in this, as in all other departments of government, yet the mere matter of dollars and cents ought by no means to be the governing principle in its organization and support. The commutation spoken of, has, however, never been collected to any extent, and will not be without more stringent legislative provisions in relation to its collection.

But little effort is made by many of the civil officers to collect this tax or to enroll those entitled to do military duty.

The laws of Congress require the imposition of a fine for a failure to perform military duty, or the payment of a commutation therefor in money. This tax will be received, if collected, from many persons of small or moderate means, while millions of property, much of which belongs to non-residents, will be indebted to our military force, if not for exemption from attack, at least for freedom from apprehension of it.

For this reason, it is thought by many that it will soon be conceded to be just and wise that a portion of the expense of keeping up a thorough and complete military establishment, with its annual parades and encampments, should be derived from a tax on property, for that, if the rights of property are invaded, government must rely upon the militia to sustain the civil authorities. These remarks are designed to draw attention to this important subject, and will apply particularly to our cities and our frontier counties, but it will be admitted that every portion of the state feels a greater security of life and property in consequence of the presence of an efficient volunteer force. And it is asked upon what principle can objection be raised to a moderate tax for these purposes? It is alleged that free schools are sustained partly because property is more secure when the masses are educated and enlightened; but the protection afforded by education is incidental and remote, while that of the militia is immediate and direct. Our isolated position—our distance from the national capital and our sister states, with mountains, deserts and oceans intervening, render it absolutely certain that, in case of war with a maritime power, California would be compelled, for a time, at least, to defend her soil from the invading force.

At the present time there is every indication that the people of an adjoining territory will have to be forcibly subdued by the general government, in which case it will be found greatly to her advantage, if not absolutely necessary, to make California the basis of military operations, and to depend mainly upon Californians for the troops required.

In the early part of November last, I had the honor of tendering the services of from ten to twenty thousand volunteers for this campaign, and if they should be accepted, we should be able to furnish a sufficient number of competent men to fit and prepare the volunteers required for actual service, under a system which conforms entirely with that with which the regular troops are drilled. The importance, then, of our military organization, both to the general government and our own state, will be readily admitted, and its organization has been accomplished at great sacrifice of money and time of persons connected with it.

The expenses incident to keeping up a volunteer organization are many. First—companies are required to give bonds to the state for the safe-keeping of the arms issued to them. It becomes necessary for them, therefore, to procure a room where they can be safely stored. This creates a monthly expense which has

heretofore mainly been paid by assessments upon the members of the company. Each company also must have a drill-room which must be lighted for drill on two or three evenings per week, and this expense has to be met in the same manner. Now, I submit if it is just, generous and proper to require these constant sacrifices of money from those who cheerfully give their time for the public weal, and supply our civil authorities with the only force recognized by our constitution to aid in the execution of the laws.

Without disciplined bodies of citizens, acting with mutual concert and knowledge, our regular army would require to be co-extensive with that of the prominent European powers; hence the importance of the militia.

ENCAMPMENTS.

In former reports I have recommended the necessity of holding annual encampments of our volunteer militia, and attempted to set forth the benefits which would accrue therefrom. The advantages to be derived from assisting our volunteer troops to become familiar with the duties that attach to actual service, are too obvious to any reflecting mind to require from me more than a passing notice.

As a proof of the discomfort and suffering on the one hand, and the comfort and safety on the other, I will simply refer to the late war with Mexico. Of the twenty-five thousand—the estimate of our losses in that campaign—only about five thousand actually fell in battle; and, on the authority of the official papers of the Mexican government, it appears that, of double that number who laid down their lives in consequence of that struggle, only about the same proportion fell by the hands of the enemy.

In one of the most equable and temperate climates on the globe, and in the absence of any devastating epidemic, the most fruitful cause of disease and death, in both armies, arose from a want of the knowledge of camp duties. The army troops, being under regular and systematic discipline, protected by a knowledge of the economy of camp life, become gradually inured to the absence of conventional comforts, and are prepared to do good service in the field, and retain health. On the other hand, the ranks of the volunteers engaged in that war, although they had the same equipage, were greatly thinned by fell disease before they had an opportunity of conflict with the opposing foe. What was to the regular troops only a change of habitation, simply requiring care and attention, was to the other a fruitful source of distress and inconvenience. Cleanliness, a suitable health police, and a thousand matters of good order, essential to the preservation of health, are not the result of mere theory, but must be acquired by experience in service.

Take a citizen from his fireside and place him in the active field, without previous instruction, and he will make a sad contrast with the well disciplined soldier. Take a citizen soldier, and accustom him, by an easy and pleasing transition, to the duties on the field, and, should his services be suddenly required in a more extended military sphere, his experience will enable him to contend with exposure and hardship which otherwise would operate as a serious drawback. Let us, then, habituate our citizen soldiers, by a system of instruction, to their duties in this respect, and give them an anticipation of, and, to a great extent, a safeguard against the vicissitudes of actual service, and the result must be highly beneficial.

Look at many of the volunteers, as they returned from the battle-fields of Mexico. Men, for the most part, in the very prime of life, with emaciated forms and shattered constitutions, borne down under the influence of an inexorable conqueror; and know, at the same time, that they unflinchingly and fearlessly encountered all the dangers which assailed them, and say if this is not an appeal to

your sympathies, and if it does not add to the testimony that lack of experience, and a knowledge of the duties of camp life, have greatly contributed to bring about this result.

I would, therefore, suggest that, in order to encourage the establishing of encampments, an appropriation should be made to pay at least a portion of the expenses to be incurred in this manner. It should be the desire of all to have the volunteer militia well cared for, and rendered efficient; and the mere matter of dollars should by no means be the governing principle in its organization and support.

The requirements of the statutes, relating to annual state parades, have not been conformed to, during the two past years, on account of circumstances which prevented the personal attendance of your Excellency, or the Quartermaster and Adjutant General, on the same.

In the absence of encampments, I deem a compliance with the provisions referred to to be of great importance to the state military organization, and should, under no circumstances, be neglected or omitted hereafter. If these parades are duly countenanced by those whose duty it is to inspect them, the most beneficial results will accrue therefrom. An enthusiasm will be created among our young and enterprising citizen soldiery, which will impart new life and vigor to the organization; induce a perfection in drill, in all the elements of a true and competent soldier; and at the same time would aid California to fulfill her most sacred obligations of duty to the general government and her sister states.

These parades were substituted for encampments, (which are, indeed, almost indispensable to an extensive and well organized militia,) and were adopted in view of the large indebtedness of the state, and the importance of supplying a dependence upon which the civil authorities could rely in the shortest possible space of time. Until these annual encampments are authorized, let us have our state parades, our military re-unions. They are indispensable to our organization, in every point of view, and will be cheerfully attended by all connected with the same. I have said thus much upon these important subjects with the view, if possible, of inducing some action in relation to them.

MILITARY INSTITUTE.

I have the honor to again call your Excellency's attention to the suggestion relative to a military university in California, made in my last report, and solicit your attention to the matter as of public importance, and respectfully refer to the following extract in my last annual report:

"I beg leave to suggest the propriety of appropriating the means set apart for the establishment of a state seminary or university in California, (whenever the same are available,) to the establishment of a state military institute, similar to those now existing in several of the older states of our Union. The progress and success of these institutions has fully demonstrated the practicability of engrafting the military system upon state colleges. This suggestion may be deemed premature, but I am fully convinced that when the proposition is fully discussed, and the additional benefits to be derived by the student at an institution of this kind are fully understood, it will meet with public favor and support. The introduction of military discipline in a school serves to promote regular habits, and invigorate the physical constitution of the student, while, at the same time, it will give a practical tone to every department of study, and thoroughness of instruction would constitute its chief element. The habits of the soldier would conduce to system, promptness, responsibility, energy and decision. To the pursuit of scientific courses, these principles and habits of duty render military schools the best institutions in the country, and it is to *practical education* that we mainly rely for our advancement in greatness, as individuals, or as a state or nation. It

fits and prepares us for all the active duties of life, and should form the basis of every state educational institution. Its graduates would go forth—the teacher to his school; the engineer to his rod and level; the architect and draughtsman to his drawing-board; the farmer to his farm; the soldier to his post—each with a sound, practical education, based upon system and order, which have been indelibly impressed upon his mind by the practical and systematic character of his school. I do not purpose to discuss the full merits of such a college, but, believing in its great utility, take this initiative step with the hope of directing public attention to it, and to induce abler writers to extol its merits.”

ARMS.

In relation to the subject of arms, I take the liberty to quote from my last annual report:

“I have to state that California is exceedingly deficient in arms with which to equip her militia. Another effort should be made immediately to obtain a sufficient quantity from the general government for the use of the state, and of the most approved kind. In the present age of military science, much attention has been paid to such arms as are intended for the main body of an army—i. e., infantry—and small arms, which, twenty years ago, were thought to have attained to all the perfection to which they were susceptible, are now replaced by new and improved arms, which can be shot with unerring accuracy for a distance of five to eight hundred yards, and are rendered otherwise formidable for repelling a charge of infantry or cavalry. The ordinary musket and rifle, by an adaptation of the invention of Minnie, have been materially improved. This is the style of arms which we greatly need.”

During the last session of Congress, through the efforts of our senator and representatives, the passage of a bill, appropriating to the state of California eight thousand stand of arms, was secured through the United States Senate, and went to its third reading in the House of Representatives. This quantity would have been sufficient for all local emergencies, and would have been worth to the state, at the cost price to the general government, over one hundred thousand dollars—rendering it a matter of great importance, in every respect, and worthy of the attention of the ensuing Legislature.

This subject has frequently been brought to the notice of our legislators and representatives in Congress by me, and I have in former reports, claimed attention to the wants of our state in implements of defence, but I cannot refrain from again urging most seriously upon those to whom our safety is confided, the high and imperative necessity of obtaining from the general government prompt attention to our just demands. An outpost of the Union, with a seaboard accessible to a foreign foe, and shut out from the heart of the confederacy by almost impassable mountains and deserts, we are exposed to attack without the means of even reasonable relief from the balance of the Union. How important it is, then, that we should be largely and liberally supplied with arms and munitions of war, that we may summon our citizens in moments of emergencies, and find them ready trained to the use of implements of defence. A season of peace and repose under the circumstances of our exposed position, should not lull to fancied security those public servants upon whom the state relies, to place in our midst a portion of the vast supplies of warlike material hoarded by the general government in the midst of densely settled states within striking distance of the capital of the nation, accessible from all points through roads of iron and conveyance by steam.

At the present moment, with a very scanty supply of small arms, the state possesses but a single section of field artillery, and may be at any time open to invasion from abroad or treason at home. I trust, therefore, that this subject, so

often impressed, may still claim the attention of your Excellency, and that you will deem it of sufficient importance to bring it before the Legislature by a special recommendation in your annual message.

With a sufficient supply of arms and accoutrements, and an organization such as I have herein recommended, the authorities would neither fear insurrection or be intimidated by an attempted invasion. The Legislature for the past three sessions has memorialized Congress for a necessary supply of arms for the use of this state, and I entertain the opinion that, however obnoxious the sending of special agents to the national capital for the purpose of securing to California what she is entitled to, and so much needs, we shall never obtain a quantity of arms for our immediate necessities without again resorting to this method, and therefore recommend it as the only alternative.

The Board of Examiners of War Claims, as will be seen by their reports, already submitted, have progressed with the business assigned them, and will in the course of a few months be enabled to make a final report. The duties imposed by the act creating this board have required my constant attention since the first of June last. To complete the work and make a final settlement of all the claims incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities on the frontier of this state up to the present time, a supplemental act should be passed authorizing the board of examiners to audit and allow (in their discretion,) and directing the Treasurer of State to issue bonds upon the following claims, viz.:

For expenses of the Pitt River expedition in the year 1857, consisting of a company of twenty-five men in service from thirty-four to eighty-three days each, including transportation,	\$7,270 00
For supplies, medical services, and use of animals furnished Wright's and McDermott's companies, A. D., 1852,	6,682 00
For property burned and destroyed in Butte county, A. D., 1851, say	10,000 00
For other claims, say	7,000 00

Making a total of, \$30,952 00

The act referred to, authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of \$410,000, for the payment of certain claims, and after the same have been audited, there will be a balance of more than the amount here asked for, consequently it is only necessary to divert a portion of the unissued bonds to the payment of the claims referred to, and a full and final settlement of Indian war claims, will have been made by the state.

The sum of \$20,000, was appropriated for services rendered, supplies furnished and property destroyed in Nevada county in the years 1850 and 1851. The claims for services and supplies have been audited to the amount of \$1,109 00, but the losses sustained not having been by actual destruction of property by the Indians, the board could not, under the authority given them by the law, audit claims for abandonment of property, even though the owners thereof suffered as direct and complete loss as they would have done if the same had been actually burned and destroyed. If, therefore, this claim is to be recognized, further legislative action will be required so as to conform the law to the nature of this claim.

The annual return of the militia of this state, and a register of the volunteer militia is hereto appended; also, a schedule of arms received and issued during the year 1857.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

WM. C. KIBBE,
Quartermaster and Adjutant General,
State of California.

APPENDIX.

REGISTER VOLUNTEER MILITIA COMPANIES OF CALIFORNIA.

First Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade, Second Division, Wm. Neely Johnson, Major, composed of the following companies, viz.:

Marion Rifles,
Continental guards,
Wallace Guards,
San Francisco Blues.

First Battalion, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, D. E. Hungerford, Major, composed of the following companies, viz.:

Sierra Guards,
Forest Rifles,
Goodyear's Rifles.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

San Diego Guards,
Southern Rifles,
Ringgold Artillery,
San Bernardino Rangers,
San Bernardino Guards,
Santa Barbara Mounted Riflemen,
National Guards, city of San José,
Santa Clara Cadets,
Marion Rifles,
Continental Guards.
Wallace Guards,
National Lancers,
San Francisco Blues,
Petaluma Guards,
Stockton Blues,
Sonora Grays,
Columbia Fusileers, with Artillery detachment.

Tulare Mounted Riflemen,
Sutter Rifles,
Coloma Grays,
Placer Rifles,
Sierra Guards,
Forest Rifles,
Goodyear's Rifles,
Siskiyou Guards,
Scott River Guards,
Klamath Rifles,
Plumas Rangers,
Oroville Guards,
Napa Volunteers,

Most of the above companies are reported to be in fine drill, and all can be relied upon as loyal to the state and national governments, and number about 1800 men. The respective divisions and brigades in this state are officered according to law.

SCHEDULE,

Of Arms and Accoutrements which have come into my possession since my last annual report:

FROM THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT,

By the hands of Capt. F. D. Callender, commanding U. S. arsenal at Benicia:

78 Long Range Rifles.
50 Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.
100 sets fifty Accoutrements, complete.
50 Cartridge Box Plates.
50 Sword Shoulder Belts and Plates, for Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.
78 Rifle Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
78 Waist Belts, with Scabbard, Clasps, etc., for Rifle Sword Bayonets.
78 Gun Slings.
78 Cap Pouches and Picks.

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

135 Percussion Rifles.
135 Gun Slings.
135 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
135 Waist Belts and Plates.
135 Cap Pouches.
38 Musketoons.
38 sets Accoutrements for Musketoons.

There has been expended for the care, repair, and transportation of arms since my last annual report, the sum of three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fourteen cents.

For contingents of office, three hundred and seven dollars and ninety-two cents.

SCHEDULE,

Of Arms and Accoutrements issued since my last annual report—viz.:

TO SUTTER RIFLES.

40 Rifles (improved).
38 Sabre Bayonets.
38 sets Accoutrements, with Scabbards.
4 Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.
4 Non-commissioned Officers' Belts and Plates.

TO MARION RIFLES.

38 Rifles (improved).
38 Sabre Bayonets.
38 sets Accoutrements, with Scabbards.
4 Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.
4 Non-commissioned Officers' Belts and Plates.
6 Roman Swords.

TO PLACER RIFLES.

40 Percussion Muskets.
40 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
40 Waist Belts and Plates.
40 Cap Boxes.
4 Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.
4 Belts and Plates for Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.

TO COLUMBIA FUSILEERS.

26 Artillery Sabres.
26 Artillery Sabre Belts and Plates.

TO PLUMAS RANGERS.

60 Percussion Muskets.
60 Bayonets.
60 Cartridge Boxes.
60 Cartridge Plates.
60 Cross Belts.
60 Cross Belt Plates.
60 Waist Belts.
60 Waist Belt Plates.

TO NATIONAL GUARD, CITY OF SAN JOSE.

40 Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.
40 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
40 Cross Belts and Plates.
40 Cap Pouches.
40 Gun Slings.
40 Waist Belts.

TO FOREST RIFLES.

40 Rifles.
 40 Cartridge Boxes.
 40 Cartridge Box Plates.
 40 Waist Belts.
 40 Waist Belt Plates, with appendages.

TO OROVILLE GUARDS

40 Percussion Rifles.
 30 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
 35 Waist Belts and Plates.
 35 Cap Pouches, with appendages.

TO SOUTHERN RIFLES.

40 Rifles and Accoutrements, complete.
 20 Muskets and Accoutrements, complete.

TO WILLIAM ROGERS.

25 Rifles.
 1000 Rifle Ball Cartridges.

In the year 1856, several companies were mustered into active service by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the second division, for the purpose of aiding the authorities in executing the laws in the county of San Francisco, and as no appropriation has been made to pay the expenses thereof, I would respectfully suggest that the accounts on file in my office should be examined by a committee of the ensuing Legislature, with a view to recognizing the validity of those claims and some action in regard to their payment.

A supplementary report relative to the action of the board of military auditors, will be transmitted to the Legislature.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

The undersigned has the honor to submit the seventh annual report from the department of instruction, as required by act of May 3d, 1855.

Notwithstanding the pittance doled out by the state for the support of public schools, they have been steadily increasing and improving in efficiency during the past six years. Earnest and intelligent friends of education have sprung up in all parts of the state, and by their active efforts the people have been encouraged to persevere, despite the little assistance received from the state. The semi-annual apportionment of the State School Fund, just made, amounts to \$28,342 16, which is all that the state contributes to the support of four hundred and eighty-six teachers employed in the several counties.

This is an average of \$58 32 to each teacher, for six months' labor, or \$9 72 per month. You may imagine, gentlemen, it has required more than ordinary exertion, on the part of the friends of education, to overcome the discouragement occasioned by such an exhibit.

Since the organization of the school system, by the Legislature of 1852, the funds accrued have been apportioned, by the State Board of Education, as follows :

JANUARY 1, 1854.

To 53 schools; 56 teachers; 11,242 children, reported by census, \$53,511 11; being an average of \$955 to each teacher.

JANUARY 1, 1855.

To 168 schools; 214 teachers; 19,472 children, \$39,104 78; being an average of \$182 50 to each teacher.

JUNE 30, 1855.

To 168 schools; 214 teachers; 19,472 children, \$24,558 21; being an average of \$114 90 to each teacher.

DECEMBER 31, 1855.

To 227 schools; 301 teachers; 26,077 children, \$28,269 60; being an average of \$93 91 to each teacher.

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

JUNE 30, 1856.

To 227 schools; 301 teachers; 26,077 children, \$38,850 80; or an average of \$129 07 to each teacher.

DECEMBER 31, 1856.

To 313 schools; 399 teachers; 30,039 children, \$47,759 25; or an average of \$119 70 to each teacher.

JUNE 30, 1857.

To 313 schools; 399 teachers; 30,039 children, \$30,178 72; or an average of \$75 64 to each teacher.

DECEMBER 31, 1857.

To 367 schools; 486 teachers; 35,722 children, \$28,342 16; or an average of \$58 32 to each teacher.

From this it will be seen the number of schools has increased, in four years, from 53 to 367—nearly sevenfold. The number of teachers, from 50 to 486—nearly ninefold. The number of children reported by census, from 11,242 to 35,722—more than threefold; whilst the semi-annual contribution by the state has dwindled from \$53,511 11, to \$28,342 16, or nearly one-half; and the average paid each teacher, from \$955 to \$58 32—that is to say, to less than one-sixteenth of the average under the first apportionment.

I will not waste words on such an exhibit. If it be not convincing that the support derived from the state is altogether insufficient, and ought to be augmented, no appeal of mine could enforce it.

But this I may be permitted to say—that we have no such thing as public schools, in the full acceptation of the term—that is to say, schools at which all the children of the state may be educated, *free of expense*. That \$9 72 per month, to each teacher, contributed by the state, never can maintain a public school; that the contributions by parents and guardians to keep up the schools are onerous, oftentimes unequal, and must, in time, damp their ardor in the cause of education; that our 367 schools are comparatively in their infancy, and now, above all other times, should be cherished and encouraged by the state. Lacking such fostering care and encouragement, it is to be feared they will languish, and gradually lose their hold upon the popular favor. Is it not worth more than an ordinary effort to avert such a calamity?

I am pleased to report that the daily average attendance at the public schools is increasing, not only absolutely, but relatively.

In 1855, the average number of children attending the schools daily, was 6,422; in 1856, 8,301; in 1857, 9,717. If to this last number, we add the number that attended schools maintained, but from which no report, or very imperfect ones have been received, the daily average attendance will reach full 10,750. In addition to this, private schools have largely increased during the past year, not in number only, but in magnitude. Including pupils attending such schools, the daily average attendance in 1857, probably amounted to 12,000, or about one-third the number of children between four and eighteen years of age, reported by census. This, although by no means as full an attendance as a more liberal support would secure, is, on the whole, satisfactory, especially when we consider that very few children under seven years of age, and still fewer over fifteen, attend school, particularly in the rural districts.

From a personal examination of a number of the schools, I can speak in the highest terms of their efficiency. It has been a source of regret that health has prevented me from making such examination general throughout the state. In

my next communication, I hope to be able to report upon the condition of all the schools from personal inspection. I cannot permit the occasion to pass without bearing witness to the excellence of the public schools in San Francisco and Sacramento. In those counties, extraordinary efforts have been made by the citizens to secure the benefit of education, and those efforts have been eminently successful. Their schools will compare favorably with any in the United States. Can we not secure the same excellence throughout the state, and with proper support there is no reason why we should not? California may justly be proud of her school system, and yield the palm to no other state in the Union.

To effect this shall be my earnest endeavor, and with your co-operation, gentlemen, I am confident of success.

SCHOOL LAW.

Section twenty eight of the school law empowers each county in the state to raise annually, by special tax, an amount of money not exceeding ten cents on each one hundred dollars of valuation, for the support of common schools therein, and providing suitable houses, and purchasing libraries and apparatus for such schools.

In many of the counties this is sufficient, but in others it produces scarcely enough to maintain the schools respectably for three months in the year. It must be borne in mind, too, that as the state becomes settled, the necessity for building school-houses and for furnishing those already built with libraries and apparatus, becomes more urgent. These are extraordinary expenses, which will probably be incurred only once, but they are the very first steps to be taken in the establishment of a school, and though required but once, cannot be effected from the ordinary revenue derived from a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars. For such emergencies, a larger revenue is needed. I would therefore respectfully recommend that the law be so amended as to fix the maximum tax allowed to be imposed by the several counties for school purposes, at one-fifth of one per cent. It will be entirely under the control of the people of the counties themselves, and if they do not need or are unwilling to pay more than heretofore, they will not impose any additional tax. If they do temporarily need, and are unwilling, they should have the power.

There is another matter which has occupied much of the time of this department in its correspondence with the officers of the several counties. It has often happened that warrants upon the county treasury have been issued by the county superintendent in payment of teachers' salaries, when there was no cash at the time to the credit of the district. It became customary, in many of the counties, to pay these floating warrants out of school funds subsequently coming into the treasury.

From the strong equity of the case, the law being silent upon the subject, I have ruled that this might be done, provided section 31, for raising a balance due, by rate bill, had been fully complied with and proved insufficient.

But such practice, if continued, must seriously impair the efficiency of the public schools, by exhausting the fund of a given year in paying back indebtedness. I would therefore recommend that the law be so amended as to declare that no warrants shall be issued for school expenses unless there be funds at the time to the credit of the district, and that all school funds coming into the treasury after October 31, the close of the school year, shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the expenses of that year, the surplus, if any, going to the credit of the next year. This will force the schools to maintain themselves as they go, and if they cannot do it, to suspend. Better this than exhaust the resources of years to come for present necessities.

The law requires district school trustees to report to the county superintendent

on or before the first day of November, and the marshals appointed to take the census of children in each district, to deliver a copy of their report to the trustees, by the tenth day of November. This occasions serious embarrassment, as it is important the trustees' reports should contain the number of children within their respective districts by the last census.

I would therefore recommend, that the dates be transposed—the marshals be required to report to the trustees by the first day of November and the trustees to the county superintendents by the tenth day of November.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The number of teachers in the public schools has reached four hundred and eighty-six, and the time has arrived when the establishment of institutes for mutual improvement in their vocation becomes necessary. These institutes, you are aware, are convocations of teachers from all parts of the state, to compare notes, to receive instruction by lectures and otherwise, from the ablest and most experienced of their own number, and from distinguished citizens learned in matters likely to advance the cause of education and improve the system of teaching.

They are usually held for a week or ten days—two, three or more times during the year, and each time in a different place, convenient to the largest possible number of teachers.

A skillful and successful teacher is rarely found ready made. More or less of an apprenticeship is required for excellence in his vocation, as in all other learned professions, and yet hundreds undertake the calling with no other guide than their own crude notions. The art of teaching has wonderfully improved within the last twenty-five years. It is to instruct the instructors—to impart to them the perfection of this art, that these institutes are organized. I would urge your honorable body to authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to hold two such institutes at least, every year, at such places as he may see fit, and to make a small appropriation—three thousand dollars—to defray expenses.

One capable of instructing a body of several hundred teachers must himself be learned. This learning can only have been acquired by years of toil and study. It may require weeks to put his information upon the particular topic desired, in the most effective and comprehensive shape; such a lecturer should therefore be liberally compensated.

It is folly to rely upon the voluntary system. Wherever the services of suitable persons can be obtained without cost, they will be accepted, of course; but to insure the success of these institutes, they must receive some assistance from the state. Three thousand dollars applied to the improvement of teachers, will yield compound interest in the increased efficiency of the schools.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

I am aware that a multiplication of recommendations is calculated to weaken the force of each, but I cannot permit the occasion to pass without earnestly invoking your aid in behalf of a school of industry, for the instruction and reformation of juvenile delinquents. I need not tell you that hundreds of unfortunate and vicious children are growing up in our state, without, or beyond the control and guardianship of parents and friends, to become fit instruments of crime. They are, in fact, serving an apprenticeship to the penitentiary and the gallows; and but too often, older criminals actually instruct them in the secrets of their craft.

They are too young as yet to be utterly abandoned, and if early restrained, and

placed under virtuous influences, may yet be reclaimed, and converted into useful citizens.

Efforts are being made by public-spirited citizens to establish a house of refuge or correction, where juvenile delinquents, who would be but hardened in crime, and lost beyond redemption, if sent to prison in the companionship of old offenders, may be restrained, and, if possible, reclaimed. The state could not act more wisely, than by supporting a school of industry in connection with such an institution. It would encourage those who are moving in the matter, and secure the success of their benevolent efforts.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Of the 500,000 acres of land donated to the State by act of Congress, passed April 4, 1841, and devoted, by our Constitution, to the support of public schools, but 238,450 acres have been disposed of, yielding \$476,880; the interest of which, paid by the State, constitutes the greater part of the state School Fund, semi-annually apportioned. Two hundred and sixty-one thousand and five hundred and sixty acres yet remaining to be sold. It is apparent, this never can be done under the act of May 3, 1852, which provides for their disposition. That act is now, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter. During the past year, the sales of land under it have been but 2,080 acres.

It is folly to expect settlers to pay the state two dollars per acre for public land, when the United States is about to offer millions of acres for \$1 25 per acre. In fact, school land warrants, procured long since, but as yet unlocated, are selling at this moment for less than the purchasers paid the state. What then is to be done?

I reply, an immediate selection of the balance of the lands to which the state is entitled, before all the most valuable are taken up by the settlers, or disposed of at public sale by the United States. Such a sale is to take place in May next, at which over two million acres will be offered.

The selection should be made by the state, to as large an extent as possible, before this sale takes place, for lands will certainly rise in value immediately afterwards. When the selection is made, the title will at once rest in the state, and she can, at her leisure, make such disposition of them as she thinks proper. The act of May 7, 1855, it is true, provided for such selection; but it has proved altogether ineffective. Under that act, but 9,280 acres have, up to this time, been selected.

After full investigation, I recommend that all the school lands be placed under the immediate charge of the State Board of Education, with power to appoint an agent, who shall, in conjunction with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, forthwith proceed to select all the lands to which we are entitled. This will secure the completion of the work in the shortest possible time. Under the present law, it will languish through years.

When selected, the board should be empowered to dispose of them, under judicious restrictions, at a minimum of \$1 25 per acre. It would not be policy to sell them all at the fixed price of \$1 25 per acre, for portions might be much more valuable, and parties be willing to pay a higher rate. Each succeeding year, it is likely, they will increase in value. Perhaps it would be wise to authorize the board to dispose of a certain number of acres, or the land in a certain county or counties, at stated times at public sale, after the manner of the United States sales, the minimum price being \$1 25 per acre, recognizing the right of pre-emptors to purchase at this rate, and obtaining from others the highest price possible. By pre-emptors here, I of course mean those who may have settled on the state lands after selection.

TOWNSHIP LANDS.

Congress has donated to the state, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township for the purposes of public schools.

This amounts to upwards of six millions of acres in the whole state, constituting a magnificent domain, which, if properly managed, must one day produce us a school fund far surpassing that of any other state in the Union.

I say, if properly managed, for all depends on this. In the act of Congress donating these lands, these sections "are granted to the state for the purposes of public schools in each township."

This has been, by common consent, construed to give the proceeds of these sections to the people of the townships in which they are located.

I am by no means certain an enlightened and liberal interpretation of the language of the act will not permit the proceeds of the sales of these lands to go into a general school fund, "for the purposes of public schools in each township," to be distributed equally among the several townships in the state. But whether this interpretation is permissible or not, to remove all doubts, I earnestly recommend your honorable body to instruct our honorable senators and representatives to obtain the passage of an act amending the present act so as to throw the proceeds of these sections into a general fund, for the benefit of the schools in the state at large. I consider this imperatively necessary, and if done at all, it must be done at once. A moment's consideration will show this. In some townships the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections fall on splendid, arable lands, conveniently located for market, with all the elements of a first class farm. Indeed I am informed, on good authority, there are sections belonging to the state worth at this moment \$20 per acre. In other townships, the same sections fall on the sides or crests of rugged mountains, almost inaccessible to mules, or upon deserts utterly worthless. For these sections there never will be any sale, and the township in which they are located never will derive a dollar from the donation.

In many counties, too, these sections are very valuable, but happen to be covered by Mexican grants. This compels the selection of other sections, perhaps in localities hundreds of miles distant. In this way it may happen, the inhabitants of a township in Santa Cruz may own two sections in Tulare; and those of a township in Yuba, two sections in Del Norte; for the act of Congress permits the selection to be made, in the contingency spoken of, from any unoccupied public lands "in the same land district."

The inconvenience and confusion resulting from such a state of things, are apparent.

But the strongest argument in support of my views is the gross injustice to many of the less favored townships, arising from the present law. Convert these lands into a general fund, distributable to all the districts of the state, in proportion to the number of children residing therein, and there will be no complaint, because there will be no injustice on any side. This can be done now, but a year hence it may be too late. Other states have marked the unjust operation of this law, and have induced Congress to alter it as I have here recommended.

These township lands ought to be placed under the sole charge of the Board of Education, and disposed of as soon as possible, in the manner best calculated to make them available.

I am pleased to report, after an examination of the plats of the United States surveys, and conference with the land officers, that very few of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections have been pre-empted. Some of them may have been settled on after survey, but this does not divest the state of her title. I am assured that not over ten or fifteen sections will be lost to the state by pre-emption under the United States laws, and for these a selection may be made elsewhere. I would urge your honorable body to ask of Congress the privilege of selecting other lands

in lieu of such school sections as may fall on mountain, desert, or other worthless lands, in the same manner as provided for the location of those falling upon Mexican grants. Unless this is done, we shall lose a very large amount of school lands.

Such permission of Congress is not without precedent. Including the remainder of the 500,000 acres not disposed of, the seminary or university lands, and the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township, California owns full 6,300,000 acres of land—in round numbers, about 9,850 square miles. This exceeds the whole area of either of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware.

To manage such a domain is labor sufficient for any officer. To make it available would be a triumph for any administration.

If entrusted to the State Board of Education, I hope, with your co-operation and under your enlightened legislation, to succeed in this, and thus to signalize my administration of the department of public instruction.

STATE UNIVERSITY, AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Our public schools have increased so rapidly and the pupils in many of those first established have progressed so far, that it becomes absolutely necessary to commence forthwith the establishment of a university, as the capping stone of our educational structure.

There are many students in our schools who are sufficiently advanced to enter such an institution at this moment, and that number will be considerably augmented by the time the most efficient measures for its establishment can be carried into execution. There are, it is true, several excellent colleges in the state, but they do not meet what I consider the great want of our people, and what I am confident a state university on the plan I shall have the honor to propose, may be made to become.

We need a great high school, wherein the graduates, or as many of them as possible, of our present schools, shall be educated at the expense of the state, and their talent be developed for useful and practical pursuits—pursuits calculated to promote the welfare and augment the material wealth of the state. To accomplish this end, the first step necessary is to select the seventy-two sections (46,080 acres) of public lands donated to the state by act of Congress, passed March 3, 1853, for the use of a seminary of learning.

If this selection is made at once, before all the most valuable lands are taken up for settlement, the basis for a splendid university fund may be obtained—a fund whose proceeds should in a few years be sufficient to support the institution without drawing from the ordinary resources of the state.

It would be unwise in my opinion to dispose of these lands now. They would realize but a pittance that would scarcely be appreciable in the building up of the university, while if entrusted to the State Board of Education, or of the regents, they might be husbanded until time should render them a magnificent domain.

What, then, are we to rely on to inaugurate this enterprise? I reply, a direct appropriation by the Legislature. I am aware that this declaration will at once meet all manner of objections, but I think I can convince your honorable body that this is the most favorable time—that the state was never in so flourishing a condition—that the need is greatest, and that the appropriation will not only be acceptable to the community at large, but in the highest degree popular with our legislators.

Eight years have elapsed since the constitution made it the duty of the Legislature "to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of a university," and yet the first step remains to be taken.

Why should we delay longer? Our population has become permanently set-

bled—families, with full sixty thousand children under eighteen years of age, have taken up their residence here, to call this their home through all time to come. Thousands more would join us were they satisfied the means of a thorough education could be obtained for their young men.

The university, then, is eminently needed. For what, then, are we waiting? We must make a beginning sooner or later, and it rests with you, gentlemen of the Legislature of 1858, to immortalize yourselves as the founders of a great Pacific university. There is at present upwards of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the State Treasury, and by the first of July next, the amount will probably be swelled to five hundred thousand dollars. The state has therefore never been in better condition financially, and probably never will be again, to make a beginning in this matter. I would then respectfully, but most earnestly recommend your honorable body to appoint a board of regents for the selection of a site, and to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable building for the university of California. Bear in mind that even if this be done at once, nearly or quite a year must elapse before the institution will be prepared to commence its labors.

As to its internal organization, I have but one recommendation to make, first, last, and all the time—that it be established on the military plan: following the system of West Point, and the military institutes of Virginia and South Carolina in its leading features, with such modifications as our peculiar circumstances may call for.

I prefer the military system for many reasons.

First—The graduate is an accomplished and scientific soldier, who in time of war will be capable of directing intelligently and efficiently any arm of the service, whether it be the engineers, the artillery, the sappers and miners, the cavalry, or the infantry; and bear in mind, gentlemen, that our state is likely to need, in coming years, such talent, above all other states in the Union.

We are far removed from the seat of the general government, and in time of foreign war or rebellion, must rely, in a great measure upon ourselves. Even though the federal government should be willing to support ten thousand troops in our midst to protect us from foreign invasion, the cost of transportation is so great, those troops would probably have to be raised and officered from our own people, and the likelihood of this is just in proportion to the educated skill and military talents of our population. In proof of this, are we not all satisfied that the military experience acquired by so large a number of our citizens in the Mexican war, will influence the federal government to call for troops, in the event of actual hostilities with the Mormons, from our own state rather than from any other in the Union. It would be indeed a foolish government that would not avail itself of soldiers ready made, such as abound in our midst.

It is to continue the supply of such soldiers through the next generation, that I urge the military system of education.

There is one other consideration, to which I allude with some hesitation, but the true statesman should look, not only to probabilities, but to possibilities; and it is possible there may one day be a separation between the Atlantic and Pacific states, and the establishment of an independent republic upon our coast. God grant that it may not be in our time—that it may never be! But a century is but a span in the life of a nation, and less than a century may see this realized.

Circumstances may force it when least expected; but come when it may, it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for it; and what greater or better preparation than the existence of a high military school—a West Point in full organization in the young republic?

Second—The military system is eminently calculated to develop the physical powers, and to give to the student a soldier-like and manly bearing. The system contemplates constant drill and the most invigorating exercise in the open air.

Instead of the pale and stooping scholar, enervated by confinement, with constitution sapped by close application and consequent neglect of physical education, such as but too often leaves the portals of our colleges, we shall find the graduate of such an institution as we would have, robust in frame, blooming in health, erect in figure, accomplished in all manly arts, and capable of enduring any hardships to which a life in California may expose him.

Third—The military system encourages and begets a high tone of honor among the students. They are considered and treated as gentlemen incapable of a dishonorable act, until the contrary is proved, and then the scorn of their fellows is keener punishment than the most straight-laced faculty could inflict.

Let the rules of discipline be plain, full, and emphatic, and as stringent as you please, and let him who infringes them be tried by a court-martial of the officers of the companies into which the student will be enrolled, and those officers his fellow-students of the highest grade, and he will submit with far better grace, to any punishment to be inflicted—never degrading—than if sentenced at the arbitrary pleasure of an individual, even though that individual be the most upright of professors.

A judgment of expulsion by such a court would be a stain through life that none but the most abandoned would incur.

Never fear but such a tribunal would enforce the rules and maintain discipline; the *esprit du corps* always has and always will ensure this. But, gentlemen, while the military system possesses all these advantages it is not the end of a university education, it is only a valuable means—a useful adjunct.

The end and object is to train up and send forth into actual life our youth skilled in practical pursuits—capable of assuming at once a position, and relinquishing dependence upon their parents and guardians.

Ours is eminently a practical age. We want no pale and sickly scholars, profound in their knowledge of the dead or other languages and customs. We need energetic citizens, skilled in the arts of the living, and capable of instructing their less favored fellows in the pursuits that contribute to the material prosperity of our state. For what useful occupation are the graduates of most of our old colleges fit? and not of ours alone, but of the time-honored universities of England. Many of them are bright scholars, ornaments to their *alma mater*—they are perhaps all that the system under which they have been instructed could make them; they are learned in the antiquities of nations long since gone; they are eloquent in Latin; they may write a dissertation on the Greek particle; be masters of the rules of logic and the dogmas of ethics—all valuable acquirements, it is true—but when, after years of toil, they have received their diploma, their education for practical life has just commenced. They have still to study for a profession—are still dependent upon their parents.

This may do for old settled communities, but it will never answer for California. A young man at seventeen, eighteen, or twenty years of age, in this state, must expect to start in life for himself. He must have some occupation that will maintain him. Longer dependence is not to be tolerated or expected.

To fit our youth for such occupations, to end this dependence, must be the object of our university.

I would, therefore, urge that such professorships only shall be established, at first, as will turn out practical and scientific civil engineers; mining engineers; surveyors; metallurgists; smelters; assayers; geologists, or scientific prospectors; chemists; both manufacturing and agricultural architects; builders; and, but not least, school teachers.

For all these there will be a demand, increasing every year; and of all university graduates, they are the most likely to obtain immediate and profitable employment in California. I need not enlarge upon this.

Let me call your attention, however, to the necessity of educating a class of our young men in mining engineering.

The character of mining has undergone great changes since 1849 and '50.

Enterprises are now conducted on an extensive scale. Tunnels of great magnitude, with labyrinthine galleries, are run into the mountains; deep shafts, with far-stretching drifts, are sunk; quartz-works and mills are multiplying. In all these enterprises, a skillful engineer would be a valuable acquisition; and, as they progress in magnitude, his services would become indispensable. It is from the want of such directing intelligence that we so often hear of accidents in the mines. Our state has scarcely started in the work of internal improvements. None offers more inducements—in none will more be needed. For these, we shall require civil engineers and surveyors, and all such will, in a few years, find employment.

I would not recommend the state to support all the students that may apply for admission into the university. On the contrary, I think it may be made almost immediately a self-sustaining institution.

Let the state educate, at her expense, some sixty or seventy students annually; say two from each senatorial district, to be nominated by the senators—preferring orphans, and youths whose parents are in indigent circumstances—and let all others pay whatever prices may be fixed upon; and, my word for it, we shall have four or five hundred paying students in our university in a very few years—amply sufficient to relieve the state from any further expense for its support.

With such an institution, no ordinary college could compete. It would become popular at once. In return for the education given to the state students—and by such, I mean those nominated by the senators—it might be made a condition with them to teach in the public or other schools for two years after graduation.

This would at once supersede the necessity of a normal school, while the graduates, being prepared expressly for the vocation, would always be preferred by trustees and parents throughout the state.

The actual expense incurred by the state would be small, but whether small or large, it could not be more profitably laid out than in the training of an intelligent corps of instructors.

In what I have said, I would not be understood as undervaluing scholastic attainments, or what are commonly styled the learned professions.

For these, the plan of a grand university must, of course, make provision; but that provision should only be a prospective extension—an increase of professors' chairs, as they may be needed. At present, we certainly should not suffer for want of them.

We have a full supply of lawyers and doctors. For the mere bookworm, the Latin and Greek antiquarian, this is certainly not the country.

I have here set forth the leading features of a university, such as California needs. There are many details that I should be pleased to suggest, should your honorable body see fit to take hold of the matter in earnest, and carry out the views I have here expressed. I verily believe they will redound to the glory and advantage of our young state, and I am confident they are practical.

It will be an honor of which I shall always be proud, should I be instrumental in organizing such an institution as I have described.

For this I shall not cease to strive. It rests with you, gentlemen of the Legislature of 1858, to signalize your session and stamp your name with imperishable honor, as the enlightened founders of the university of the Pacific.

Accompanying this report, I submit a series of elaborate statistics, showing the past operations and the present condition of the schools in each county of the state, as required by law.

They are so voluminous, I would not advise they be printed, except the table

marked appendix, A and B, which are condensed statements of much value for reference.

ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION, Jan. 8, 1858.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX B.

COUNTIES.	Total number of children attending schools in 1887.	Daily average attendance in '56.	Daily average attendance in '57.
Alameda, - - - -	397	249	277
Amador, - - - -	523	87	265
Butte, - - - -	327	105	197
Calaveras, - - - -	283	99	171
Contra Costa, - - - -	513	194	322
Colusa, - - - -	82	31	55
El Dorado, - - - -	684	304	351
Humboldt, - - - -	148	74	62
Los Angeles, - - - -	480	180	203
Mariposa, - - - -	96	64	65
Merced, - - - -	54	22	34
Monterey, - - - -	203	251	120
Napa, - - - -	458	101	283
Nevada, - - - -	157	107	90
Placer, - - - -	362	.....	232
Plumas, - - - -	37	12	15
Sacramento, - - - -	1400	876	920
San Bernardino, - - - -	991	599	712
San Diego, - - - -	49	53	33
San Francisco, - - - -	4637	2927	2155
San Joaquin, - - - -	681	398	443
San Mateo, - - - -	102	75	94
Santa Barbara, - - - -	119	.....	80
Santa Clara, - - - -	789	364	430
Santa Cruz, - - - -	199	.....	143
Shasta, - - - -	107	78	68
Sierra, - - - -	66	.....	35
Siskiyou, - - - -	172	.....	76
Solano, - - - -	383	132	224
Sonoma, - - - -	938	260	541
Stanislaus, - - - -	55	.....	39
Sutter, - - - -	159	68	107
Tehama, - - - -	71	26	48
Trinity, - - - -	34	.....	33
Tulare, - - - -	56	32	30
Tuolumne, - - - -	496	199	324
Yolo, - - - -	292	84	160
Yuba, - - - -	626	250	280
Total, - - - -	17,232	8301	9717

Daily average attendance in 1855, - - - - - 6422

APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE SCHOOL FUND,

According to Annual Census Return of the Number of Children residing within School Districts where Schools have been maintained, in accordance with law, for three months, in the year ending October 31, 1857.

COUNTIES.	Children Reported by Census.	Children where Schools have been maintained.	Amount Appropriated.*
Alameda, - - - -	1039	1003	\$882 64
Amador, - - - -	986	936	867 68
Butte, - - - -	583	583	513 04
Calaveras, - - - -	728	606	533 28
Contra Costa, - - - -	633	398	350 24
Colusa, - - - -	237	237	208 56
El Dorado, - - - -	1812	1812	1594 56
Humboldt, - - - -	254	206	181 28
Los Angeles, - - - -	1705	1705	1500 40
Marin, - - - -	325	.....	.....
Mariposa, - - - -	300	300	264 00
Merced, - - - -	115	115	101 20
Monterey, - - - -	816	195	171 60
Napa, - - - -	911	911	801 68
Nevada, - - - -	1046	767	674 96
Placer, - - - -	854	854	751 52
Plumas, - - - -	97	97	85 36
Sacramento, - - - -	2831	2500	2200 00
San Bernardino, - - - -	1142	991	872 08
San Diego, - - - -	138	138	121 44
San Francisco, - - - -	5070	5070	4461 60
San Joaquin, - - - -	1707	1329	1169 52
San Mateo, - - - -	374	374	329 12
Santa Barbara, - - - -	977	899	791 12
Santa Clara, - - - -	1967	1967	1730 96
Santa Cruz, - - - -	676	676	594 88
Shasta, - - - -	370	282	248 16
Sierra, - - - -	423	241	212 08
Siskiyou, - - - -	385	298	262 24
Solano, - - - -	1114	917	806 96
Sonoma, - - - -	2291	2100	1848 00
Stanislaus, - - - -	197	92	80 96
Sutter, - - - -	276	276	242 88
Tehama, - - - -	192	131	115 28
Trinity, - - - -	118	118	103 84
Tulare, - - - -	161	161	141 68
Tuolumne, - - - -	1259	1259	1107 92
Yolo, - - - -	571	571	502 48
Yuba, - - - -	1042	1042	916 96
Total, - - - -	35,722	32,207	\$28,342 16

*At 88 cents each. [NOTE.—From Del Norte, Fresno, Klamath and San Luis Obispo, no report.]
 Apportionment approved, December 31st 1857. J. NEELY JOHNSON, } State Board
 JOHN A. BREWSTER, } of Education.
 ANDREW J. MOULDER, }

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE INSANE ASYLUM,
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSANE ASYLUM TRUSTEES.

STOCKTON, January 11, 1858.

To the Hon. Joseph Walkup, President of the Senate :

SIR :—Herewith is submitted the annual report of the Trustees of the State Insane Asylum.

Respectfully yours,

P. EDWARD CONNER,
President of Board of Trustees.

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Trustees :

P. Edward Conner, President,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stockton.
H. T. Huggins, Vice President,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stockton.
W. H. Lyons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stockton.
Andrew Lester,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stockton.
Thomas Marshall,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stockton.

Resident Officers :

W. D. Aylett, M. D.,	-	-	-	Superintendent and Physician.
Thomas Kendall, M. D.,	-	-	-	Assistant Physician.
P. E. Jordan,	-	-	-	Steward.
	-	-	-	Matron.
H. T. Compton, Treasurer and Secretary,				Stockton.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Digitized by Google

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM,

For the year ending December 31, 1857.

THE trustees of the state insane asylum, in compliance with the organic act of the institution, requiring an annual report to the Legislature, "showing the annual receipts and expenditures; the condition of the asylum; the number of patients admitted during the year; the number remaining at the date of the report; and such other matters touching the general affairs of the asylum as they may deem advisable," respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The present board of trustees entered upon the discharge of their duties on the second day of August, A. D. 1857.

From the date of our appointment by the Legislature, up to the month of July, a question regarding the legality of the appointment of the resident and visiting physicians was pending in the courts, upon the decision of which depended the validity of our appointment. That question having been decided by the Supreme Court, our predecessors, on the first day of August, yielded up their trust, and the present board entered upon the discharge of their duties, commencing with the second day of August. The financial condition of the institution, at that time, was as follows:

The outstanding indebtedness amounted, in the aggregate, to the sum of	\$13,334 56
During our administration there has accrued an additional indebtedness of	3,145 65
Making the entire amount of indebtedness outstanding against the institution, and unprovided for, on the 31st December, 1857,	<u>\$16,480 21</u>

The items composing that amount, with the names of the persons to whom the same is due, with the date when each was contracted and audited, and what for, appears in the annexed schedule, marked A.

These constitute a just demand against the state. Of those audited by our predecessors, we have made inquiry, and are satisfied they are correct; and such as have been allowed by us have passed, after a thorough and careful examination.

We respectfully but earnestly urge upon the Legislature the propriety of making immediate provision for the payment of this indebtedness.

The debts were contracted, upon the faith and credit of the state, to supply the absolute wants of the institution. Most of the creditors have been long delayed in receiving payment, and at heavy sacrifices. The decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the outstanding state indebtedness unconstitutional, prevented the last Legislature from making any appropriation for the payment of the amount then due. The vote on this question, at the last election, having obviated the difficulty, there is now no reason why these claims should not be paid.

The insane asylum has always labored under great embarrassment, by reason of its indebtedness. Until recently, its receipts have been in the form of state securities, which have, necessarily, been turned into cash at a large discount. Besides, the appropriations themselves, had the institution realized dollar for dollar, have always been insufficient to meet current expenses. Consequently, we found it largely in arrears, and the estimate for each month has been entirely absorbed in paying up prior outstanding demands.

Hence has resulted an impaired credit, and supplies have been purchased, not at cash prices, but at rates enhanced by the delay and uncertainty of payment.

Under the present financial condition of the state, this difficulty may, as should, be obviated; but this can only be done by freeing the institution of debt.

Then, with credit restored, and payments prompt and certain in cash, a great saving can be made in the purchase of supplies.

We would further suggest, in this connection, that inadequate appropriations result in anything but economy.

The patients *must* be fed, clothed, warmed and amply supplied with all the wants incident to their unfortunate condition. Humanity demands this, the people of the state expect it, and the Legislature will require it at the hands of those having these unfortunates in charge. Should the appropriation prove insufficient, they must neither go hungry, naked, nor suffer, and it becomes necessary to resort to purchases on time to meet the deficiency. When the payment comes to be made, some twenty or twenty-five per cent. more is required to pay the accounts than would have been requisite if an adequate appropriation had been made at the outset.

The entire receipts since the last annual report, as appears from the treasurer's books, have been as follows:

From the general appropriations for current expenses, - - -	\$46,871 4
From the special appropriation for furniture for new wing, - - -	4,000 0
From the special appropriation for removing and repairing house of resident physician, - - - - -	3,000 0
From the special appropriation for building physician's residence, - - -	4,500 0
From the special appropriation for seeds, farming utensils, and cultivating ground, - - - - -	5,000 0

Which have been expended as follows:

BY OUR PREDECESSORS.

From furniture fund, - - - - -	\$3,509
From agricultural fund, - - - - -	1,441
From general appropriation, - - - - -	23,371

EXPENDED DURING OUR ADMINISTRATION.

From fund for furnishing new wing, - - - - -	\$490 37
From fund for removing and repairing residence of physician, - - -	1,519 50
From fund for building residence, - - - - -	4,355 63
From fund for agricultural purposes, - - - - -	2,331 58
From general fund, - - - - -	24,598 18

The balance of the appropriation for removing and repairing residence was transferred by us to the general fund, and constitutes a portion of last item.

There remains in the treasurer's hands, to the credit of the agricultural fund, - - - - -	\$1,207 32
To the credit of the building fund, - - - - -	144 37
To the credit of the general fund, - - - - -	382 74

All of which will be required for the purposes of the several appropriations. The new wing has been furnished as contemplated by the appropriation. The former physician's residence has been removed to another part of the grounds, and placed in a condition to make it useful to the institution.

The kitchen, which we found utterly unfit for the purposes for which it was used, being an inconvenient wooden structure, remote from the eating apartments, and subjecting the other buildings to great danger from fire, has been removed, and its place supplied by a brick kitchen, safe and convenient, suitably furnished and adequate to the wants of the asylum.

From the same fund, cold and hot baths of a temporary character have been provided.

With the appropriation for that purpose, a physician's residence has been constructed, of brick, substantial, convenient, and fully worth the amount which it has cost.

It becoming necessary to provide suitable furniture for the new residence, such articles as he deemed requisite were purchased under the direction of the resident physician, with our approval. The bills for this expenditure have been audited by us, and we, finding them correct, have allowed the same. No appropriation having been made for that purpose, these bills form a part of the outstanding indebtedness specified in schedule A.

With the agricultural fund, the foundation has been laid for a thorough cultivation of the land belonging to the asylum. Eighty-eight acres have been broken up and sowed with oats and barley. Fruit trees have been set out; conveniences erected for raising water, and utensils and implements for farming have been purchased.

The balance remaining to the credit of this fund will be devoted to carrying out the design of the appropriation.

We entirely concur with the resident physician in his suggestions and recommendations respecting the cultivation of the grounds of the asylum. The establishment of a farm, a dairy, and a garden, cannot fail, while it will contribute much to the health and comfort of the patients, to diminish the current expenses.

There was appropriated, for the current expenses of the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1857, and ending June 30th, 1858, inclusive, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

Of this amount there has already been drawn and expended the sum of \$25,252 50. Add to this last sum the amount of indebtedness that has accrued, and the amount carried to the general fund from the removal fund, and it will

appear that the expenditures, exclusive of the special appropriations, averaged not far from five thousand dollars per month.

This expenditure has been made under the immediate direction of the resident physician, as provided by the act of 1854. The monthly estimates made for us have been within a fraction of \$3,800 per month; these estimates have been made rather with a view to the meagre appropriation made by the Legislature than from any well grounded expectation that the expenses could be kept within that limit.

Although the expenses have greatly exceeded the estimates, yet, after due and careful examination, we are compelled to the conclusion, that the poor wants of the institution, and a proper regard for the health, comfort, and proper treatment of the patients, have required all the outlay that has been made.

Observation and experience have satisfied us, that the present number of patients, and in view of their probable increase, the expenses of the institution cannot be brought much within six thousand dollars per month, having proper regard to their welfare and comfort.

We do not doubt, that by a rigid, parsimonious system, the entire number might be maintained, and soul and body kept together at a less expense; but we apprehend that the insane asylum of California was intended for something more exalted than this; that the people expect, and the friends of the unfortunate inmates have a right to demand, for each a comfortable maintenance, with all the appliances requisite to effect a cure; that the institution should be placed and maintained on a scale equal to the best regulated asylums of other states of the Union. On this point, we respectfully refer the Legislature to the remarks and suggestions of the resident physician, contained in his report submitted herewith, in all which, we most cordially concur.

For the number of patients admitted and discharged, and the number remaining at the date of this report, we refer the Legislature to table second, annexed to the report of the resident physician, from which it appears there were on the first of August, one hundred and sixty-two patients, and on the first of January, one hundred and eighty-eight; being an actual increase of twenty-six, and an addition of one-seventh of the whole number, in five months. There is every reason to believe, that as the population of the State increases, the number of patients in the insane asylum will increase in the same proportion. We deem this a very important consideration, when estimating the probable future expenses of the institution. In directing the attention of the Legislature to the annual report of the resident physician, we take occasion to say, in reference to the manner in which he has discharged his duties—his zeal for the welfare of his patients, his fidelity to the interests of the institution, and the ability with which he has executed his trust, entitle him to our unqualified approbation. He has been ably and efficiently seconded by the assistant physician, and although that officer's relations to the institution and with us, are not such as to enable us to be as thoroughly informed of the manner in which his duties have been discharged as we are in regard to the resident physician, we have the assurance that he has faithfully and skillfully performed his duty.

We respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the several recommendations of the resident physician for the improvement of the institution. We believe each of them to be judicious, and called for by the exigencies of the asylum, there are certain of them absolutely indispensable and immediately required. These are—

1. A mad-house, where the violent and noisy can be entirely separated from the orderly and quiet patients.

2. Immediate provision should be made to prevent escapes. With all the care and vigilance that can be exercised, under the present arrangements, it is impossible to prevent some from escaping. Five have eloped since the first of August.

when it has been impossible to recover, while others have escaped, and only been exposed at considerable expense.

The wooden bars on the windows are insufficient, being easily removed, and affording a formidable weapon in the hands of a violent patient. These should be replaced with iron.

The wooden fence surrounding the grounds allotted to the exercise of the patients in the open air, should be removed, and a substantial brick wall erected in its stead.

3. A dining room for female patients is absolutely required.

Of these patients there are at present thirty-two, from every class, condition, and color. Among them are well-bred respectable females, who have been accustomed to the comforts and refinements of civilized life; others, are of the most abandoned of the sex. While usually during the day and night they can be and are classified and kept apart, at their meals, as the apartments are now arranged, they are, by necessity, brought together in a limited apartment—the virtuous and the vicious, the pure and the degraded, side by side. No man who has a mother, wife or sister, whom he respects, can hesitate to say, that the necessary appropriation must be made to remedy this evil.

4. The southern wing requires reconstructing. From some fault or deficiency in the original construction, the outer walls are settling, the ceilings cracked, and, in the opinion of competent architects, unless some remedy is immediately applied, there is danger of its falling to pieces.

In conclusion, we respectfully recommend the following appropriations as being in our judgment absolutely necessary:

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

For defraying expenses for the six months ending June 30, 1858,	\$20,000 00
For defraying expenses of the fiscal year from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see estimate of resident physician for expenditures in 1858,)	\$72,000 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

For the payment of the outstanding indebtedness of the asylum, as appears from the annexed schedule (marked A),	\$16,480 00
For the brick wall enclosing asylum yard,	\$
For a mad-house for male and female patients,	\$
For bathing-rooms,	\$
For privies,	\$
For iron bars for windows,	\$
For a store-house,	\$
For reconstruction of southern wing,	\$

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. EDW. CONNOR, President.
H. T. HUGGINS,
ANDREW LESTER,
THOMAS MARSHALL,
W. H. LYONS, } Trustees.

JANUARY 6, 1858.

[A.]

List of Accounts against Insane Asylum unpaid January 1, 1858.

Date of account	When audited.	To whom due.	Amount.
1856.	1856.		
March 31	April 7	Steamer Urilda, for transporting patients,	\$11 00
July 31	August 16	E. S. Holden, drugs, - - - -	13 00
July 31	August 16	Steamer Cornelia, for transporting patients,	17 00
August 31	September 2	Webster & Haite, crockery, etc., - -	19 00
August 31	September 2	San Francisco Herald newspaper, - -	15 00
Sept. 30	September 2	John Gross & Co., bread, - - - -	46 00
Sept. 30	September 2	Webster & Haite, crockery, - - - -	4 00
October 31	November 3	Tesky & Choate, tinware, - - - -	59 00
October 31	November 3	J. Sarles, milk, - - - - -	69 00
October 31	November 3	Fox & O'Conner, liquors, - - - -	76 00
October 31	November 3	Mills & Dall, tinware, etc., - - - -	56 00
October 31	November 3	John W. Whiting & Co., lumber, - -	60 00
October 31	November 3	Sanders & Hickman, hardware and tin,	202 00
October 31	November 3	Hart & Derrick, blacksmith work, - -	9 00
October 31	November 3	J. T. Rosenbaum, stationery, etc., - -	55 00
October 31	November 3	Luchsinger & Hubbard, furniture, - -	146 00
October 31	November 3	Stockton Foundry, castings, - - - -	30 00
October 31	November 3	John Gross & Co., bread, - - - -	442 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Mark A. Evans, hay, - - - - -	26 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Wm. P. Shaw, carpenter's work, - -	6 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Gove & Co., groceries, - - - - -	31 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Jas. Hale, vegetables, - - - - -	11 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Eldridge & Bro., vegetables, - - - -	139 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Simpson & Gray, lumber, - - - - -	15 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Luchsinger & Hubbard, furniture, - -	61 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Sanders & Hickman, dry goods, - - -	52 00
Nov. 30	December 3	State Bakery, bread, - - - - -	450 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Marks & Bro., clothing, - - - - -	9 00
Nov. 30	December 3	C. O. Burton, daily papers, - - - -	24 00
Nov. 30	December 3	J. F. Rosenbaum, magazines and stationery,	4 00
Nov. 30	December 3	A. S. Gage, paints and oil, - - - -	34 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Fox & O'Conner, liquors, - - - - -	56 00
Nov. 30	December 3	B. Crozier, vegetables, - - - - -	56 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Kenney & Co., crockery, - - - - -	23 00
Nov. 30	December 3	J. Sarles, milk, - - - - -	67 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Hart & Derrick, blacksmithing, - -	17 00
Nov. 30	December 3	Cohn & Co., clothing, - - - - -	17 00
December 3	December 3	T. Morton, drayage, - - - - -	17 00
December 3	December 3	El Dorado stable, horse hire, - - -	17 00
December 3	1857.		
December 3	February 3	Eldridge & Bro., vegetables, - - - -	14 00
December 3	February 3	Johnson & Reaz, carpenter's bill, - -	6 00
December 3	February 3	E. Kalischer, clothing, - - - - -	45 00
December 3	February 3	State bakery, bread, - - - - -	11 00
December 3	February 3	Sanders & Hickman, hardware and tinware,	11 00
December 3	February 3	O. C. Gage, oil, - - - - -	11 00

Date of account	When audited.	To whom Due.	Amount.
1857.	1857.		
December 3	February 3	D. Cohn, clothing, - - - -	\$334 35
December 3	February 3	Fox & O'Conner, liquors, - - - -	28 00
December 3	February 3	Simpson & Gray, lumber, - - - -	115 71
December 3	February 3	L. Nilhac, vegetables, - - - - -	27 20
December 3	February 3	Kenney & Co., crockery, - - - - -	9 00
December 3	February 3	J. F. Rosenbaum, stationery, etc., - -	17 75
December 3	February 3	J. M. Thorn, returning escaped patient,	14 50
January 31	February 3	Hart & Derrick, blacksmithing, - - -	4 50
January 31	February 3	Webster & Haite, crockery, - - - -	18 00
January 31	February 3	Gray & Hickman, dry goods, - - - -	\$6 38
January 31	February 3	R. K. Eastman, lime, - - - - -	16 00
January 31	February 3	Mr. Wagner, mending boots, - - - -	2 50
January 31	February 3	Wm. Lord, mason work, - - - - -	15 00
January 31	February 3	D. Cohn, clothing, - - - - -	264 64
January 31	February 3	Sanders & Hickman, tin and hardware, -	51 52
January 31	February 3	Wm. Ward, meat, - - - - -	408 33
January 31	February 3	State Bakery, bread, - - - - -	450 00
January 31	February 3	C. R. Bowen, groceries, - - - - -	528 56
January 31	February 3	Eldridge & Bro., potatoes, etc., - - -	185 66
January 31	February 3	Timothy Sliven, plastering, - - - -	15 00
January 31	February 3	Charles S. Morris & Co., clothing, etc., -	63 00
January 31	February 3	Luchsinger & Hubbard, furniture, - -	99 33
January 31	February 3	Fox & O'Connor, liquors, - - - - -	49 00
January 31	February 3	Simpson & Gray, lumber, - - - - -	14 46
January 31	February 3	Wm. Johnson, whitewashing, - - - -	20 00
January 31	February 3	Bird & Co., harness, - - - - -	22 00
January 31	February 3	Nash & Beamis, shoes, - - - - -	30 50
January 31	February 3	J. F. Rosenbaum, stationery, - - - -	23 75
January 31	February 3	Kenney & Co., crockery, - - - - -	10 00
January 31	February 3	L. Nilhac, vegetables, - - - - -	34 04
January 31	February 3	S. P. Chrasty, salary, - - - - -	100 00
January 31	February 3	C. Benjamin, salary, - - - - -	75 00
January 31	February 3	Mrs. E. Benjamin, salary, - - - - -	60 00
January 31	February 3	Mr. Welch, salary, - - - - -	75 00
January 31	February 3	Mrs. Welch, salary, - - - - -	40 00
January 31	February 3	Frank, salary, - - - - -	75 00
January 31	February 3	W. B. Clark, returning escaped patient,	10 00
January 31	August 1	T. C. Corcoran, services as superintendent,	1,200 00
August 1	August 1	H. M. Fanning, contract for removing and repairing frame building, - - - -	700 00
		Amount contracted before first Feb., 1857,	\$9,225 35
July 31	August 1	Owen Gillon, returning insane patient, -	10 00
August 31	Septem'r 14	A. Wolf, hay, - - - - -	2 50
October 31	Nov'r 3	Maria Brady, wages as washerwoman, -	23 34
Nov. 30	Dec'r 7	Miss Penington, salary as matron, - -	62 50
Nov. 30	Dec'r 7	Conley & Co., printing, - - - - -	11 00
Nov. 30	Dec'r 7	Sanders & Hickman, hardware, - - - -	16 25

Date of account	When audited.	To whom due.	Amount.
Nov. 30	Dec'r 7	Argus, printing, - - - -	\$2 68
Nov. 30	Dec'r 7	James Anthony, printing, - - -	33 75
	1858.		
Dec. 31	January 6	E. O. Langley & Co., drugs, - - -	17 00
Dec. 31	January 6	J. B. Houche & Co., groceries, - - -	76 87
Dec. 31	January 6	Compton Landon, groceries, - - -	667 82
Dec. 31	January 6	James Lawson, grain, - - - -	131 50
Dec. 31	January 6	Fox & O'Connor, liquors, - - -	131 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Eldridge & Brother, vegetables, - - -	110 14
Dec. 31	January 6	L. H. Debnam, drugs, - - - -	28 38
Dec. 31	January 6	W. Busch & Co., lager beer, - - -	15 00
Dec. 31	January 6	N. Melco, fruit, - - - -	6 50
Dec. 31	January 6	E. S. Holden, drugs, - - - -	13 25
Dec. 31	January 6	W. V. Fisher, milk, - - - -	112 50
Dec. 31	January 6	John Gross & Co., bread, - - - -	527 00
Dec. 31	January 6	J. M. North, vegetables, - - - -	41 00
Dec. 31	January 6	R. W. Noble, butter, - - - -	24 25
Dec. 31	January 6	William Ward, meat, - - - -	534 80
Dec. 31	January 6	Charles Rowe, butter, - - - -	36 10
Dec. 31	January 6	Selig & Brother, tobacco, - - - -	30 50
Dec. 31	January 6	Stockwell & Underhill, dry goods, - - -	193 25
Dec. 31	January 6	M. L. Bird & Co., blanket, surcingle, etc., - - -	22 75
Dec. 31	January 6	Gray & Hickman, dry goods, - - - -	214 40
Dec. 31	January 6	Nash & Beamis, boots and shoes, - - -	157 75
Dec. 31	January 6	T. Paige, lumber, - - - -	199 40
Dec. 31	January 6	S. W. Hart, blacksmithing, - - - -	32 75
Dec. 31	January 6	Sanders & Hickman, tin and hardware, - - -	19 10
Dec. 31	January 6	Mills & Doll, hardware, - - - -	299 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Charles P. Greenley & Co., hardware, - - -	67 25
Dec. 31	January 6	Lot Day, sand, - - - -	17 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Thomas Marshall, hay, wood, etc., - - -	169 80
Dec. 31	January 6	E. E. Kenney, crockery, - - - -	17 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Rosenbaum & Van Allen, stationery, - - -	4 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Post office, postage, - - - -	9 40
Dec. 31	January 6	Kierski & Brother, stationery, - - - -	37 30
Dec. 31	January 6	Webster & Haite, crockery, - - - -	47 00
Dec. 31	January 6	J. M. Conley & Co., printing, - - - -	8 00
Dec. 31	January 6	W. C. Hughes, wood, - - - -	303 00
Dec. 31	January 6	E. H. Comstock, wood, - - - -	38 50
Dec. 31	January 6	Antonio Jurza, salary, - - - -	22 50
Dec. 31	January 6	P. E. Jordan, salary as steward, - - -	125 00
Dec. 31	January 6	W. Gravatt, salary as keeper, - - -	75 00
Dec. 31	January 6	William Teeter, salary as keeper, - - -	50 00
Dec. 31	January 6	J. W. Boucher, salary as keeper, - - -	75 00
Dec. 31	January 6	John Boyd, salary as keeper, - - -	75 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Jesse Atwell, salary as keeper, - - -	50 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Thomas, salary as cook, - - - -	55 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Augustus, salary as cook, - - - -	15 00
Dec. 31	January 6	W. A. Teresa, salary as keeper, - - -	75 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Julia Fennegan, female keeper, - - -	75 00
Dec. 31	January 6	E. M. Botts, clerk, - - - -	75 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Joseph Ware, messenger, - - - -	20 00

Date of account	When audited.	To whom due.	Amount.
Dec. 31	January 6	A. W. Luckett, watchman, - - -	60 00
Dec. 31	January 6	William Duke, gardener, - - -	80 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Annie Gales, washerwoman, - - -	50 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Allen G. Delaney, servant, - - -	30 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Patrick, cook, - - - -	25 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Joseph, waiter, - - - -	11 00
Dec. 31	January 6	Robinson & Wheeler, carpenter's work, - - -	272 50
Dec. 31	January 6	Stockwell & Underhill, dry goods, - - -	314 64
Dec. 31	January 6	Luchsinger & Hubbard, furniture, - - -	607 50
Dec. 31	January 6	Besayno Brothers, hardware, - - -	74 75
Dec. 31	January 6	Besayno Brothers, hardware, - - -	13 87
Dec. 31	January 6	Murray & Folensby, making carpets, - - -	53 75
Dec. 31	January 6	Miller & Co., carpenter work, - - -	45 00
Dec. 31	January 6	C. C. Ordemann, carpenter work, - - -	54 50
Dec. 31	January 6	H. T. Compton, salary as Treasurer, - - -	250 00
		Total, - - - -	\$16,480 21

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California.

GENTLEMEN :—The period having arrived when, by law, it becomes my duty to inform you of the general condition of the institution over which you preside, the following report is respectfully submitted :

I entered upon the discharge of my official duties, as you are aware, upon the first day of August, 1857. My report will be confined to the period that has intervened. For the prior portion of the year, the record left me by my predecessor is too meagre to constitute the basis of a report.

I have furnished the statistics, in regard to the patients, in the usual tabular form. From these it will be seen that one hundred and sixty-two (162) patients were turned over to me by Dr. Langdon; that eighty-six (86) have been admitted since; that seventeen (17) have died; thirty-eight (38) have been discharged; five (5) have eloped; leaving one hundred and eighty-eight in the asylum on the first day of January, 1858.

These figures show an increase of admissions over discharges of twenty-six (26) for the last five months. I have taken this ratio of increase as the basis for my estimate for the current year. Besides these tables of statistics, you will find a statement of the expenditures for the last five months, and an estimate of expenses for the year 1858. I have divided the expenditures into "ordinary" and "extraordinary." From the first, we arrived at the conclusion that to board, lodge, and feed the patients, costs *per capita* three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents (\$327 95). This sum I have taken as an estimate for future appropriations. I have been at some pains to ascertain how our expenditures compare with other institutions in the United States. I find that in New York, each patient costs one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents (\$187 14); in Rhode Island, one hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$195); in South Carolina, one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$186 50); in New Jersey, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety cents (\$187 90); and in Virginia, one hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty cents (\$143 20). This would make the average cost of a patient, in these five states, one hundred and seventy-nine dollars (\$179). It is not too much to say that the price of labor in California is double that of the eastern states. Thus it will be perceived that our actual expenses for the last five months, and consequently our estimate for the next twelve, fall below an average of the expenses of similar institutions in the Atlantic states. The extraordinary expenses of the last year and the estimate for the cur-

rent year, present somewhat of a formidable appearance. But the truth is, institutions of this character are necessarily expensive—costly in their origin, and a continual source of expenditure in repairs and additions. The insane asylum of California has never been supplied with the fixtures, conveniences, and accommodations necessary to the well-being of its patients.

To give you some idea of the conveniences supposed to be necessary for such an establishment, I make some extracts from a report upon the construction of hospitals, made by the standing committee of the association of medical superintendents of American institutions for the insane, at its meeting in Philadelphia, May 21st, 1851, which report was unanimously adopted :

“Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water daily to reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the buildings.

“Every hospital having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex, making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

“Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging rooms for patients, an associate dormitory communicating with a chamber for two attendants, a clothes-room, a dumb-waiter, and a speaking-tube leading to the kitchen, or other central part of the building.

“The lighting should be done by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety, and economy.

“All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure fresh air from the external atmosphere over pipes or plates containing steam, steam under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which does not exceed two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit at the boiler, and placed in the cellar or basement of the building to be heated.”

A complete system of forced ventilation, in connection with the heating, is indispensable to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane, and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious. Very different from this is the actual condition of the insane asylum of California. I found it actually wanting in many of the essentials of a well conducted prison. For instance, there were no conveniences in the culinary department; the cooking was done in a wooden shed outside of the asylum far removed from the dining-room, yet near enough to endanger the building. This combustible eye-sore has been removed, and in lieu of it we have established a safe and convenient kitchen, with equipments by no means perfect, however, adjoining the general dining-room of the establishment. Rooms had to be fitted up as storerooms, dining-rooms for the keepers, etc. Strange as it may seem, no attempt had been made to render the grounds of the asylum productive. The sod remains unturned, and not a single fruit-tree had been planted. We have had the ground in front of the building leveled, and have set out fifteen hundred trees and shrubs. We have also had eighty-eight acres of the land belonging to the asylum sown in oats and barley. This has been effected chiefly by the labor of the patients, whom it has afforded pleasing and healthy exercise. In a few years we shall have a bountiful supply of fruit, which is always grateful, and oftentimes beneficial to the convalescent.

We have done all to remedy the imperfections of the establishment that the means at our command would permit, but much yet remains to put it upon a respectable footing. We are in need of a separate hospital department, to which the sick might be removed, where, free from the general noise of the institution, they might be specially nursed as befitted their condition, and where they might be visited by the physicians during the day or night if necessary, without disturbing the other patients. Mad-houses, separate and apart from the main building,

ing, to which the more violent and noisy patients may be removed, are absolutely necessary. Nothing is more desirable to a convalescent patient than quiet and repose. A whole ward is frequently thrown into a state of the most injurious excitement by the ravings of a single maniac, and the work of weeks is lost in an hour. Indeed, if the construction of the building permitted, the patients should be divided into five or six classes, according to the degree of excitement under which they labor, thereby separating the quiet and orderly from the boisterous and noisy.

The last Legislature made an appropriation for a mad-house, but the law was so worded that we found ourselves limited to the use of the old wooden dwelling.

This proving totally unfit for the purpose, the plan was abandoned, and the money otherwise appropriated. Cold and hot baths in each ward are everywhere recognized as necessary appurtenances to well ordered hospitals, and they are indispensable to the treatment of those unfortunates who are oblivious of the distinction between filth and cleanliness; the substitute for a warm bath to which we have been obliged to resort, although a great improvement, is far from being either an ornament or an honor to the institution.

The asylum should be made perfectly secure. Escapes are attended with trouble and expense and great danger to the public, inasmuch as it is generally the most violent who are most impatient of restraint. In the present condition of the asylum, a vigilant night-watch, always expensive, and never wholly effective, is required.

I will take the liberty of suggesting two improvements that would add much to the security of the institution. In the first place the wooden bars to the windows should be replaced with iron, and secondly the insecure and unsightly board fence with which the yard is enclosed, should be removed to make room for a substantial brick wall. The female patients are increasing rapidly, and there is no room in the building suitable for a dining-room. One must be erected for the purpose.

Competent mechanics, who have examined it, declare the southern wing to be in such a condition that nothing but immediate repairs will save it from total ruin. I beg leave to call your attention to this subject.

A chapel is much needed. Those who have charge of insane persons are unanimous in extolling the soothing influence of divine service upon the minds of their patients. There are many of the inmates of the asylum who petition for the privilege of Sunday worship, which is reluctantly denied them from the want of an appropriate place for devotional exercises. It is a great mistake to suppose that derangement necessarily involves destruction of religious feeling. On the contrary, it is perhaps the last ray to be extinguished, and it is often the charm by which wandering reason is lured back to her native home. Ministers of the gospel have kindly said to me, “give us a place of worship, and trust to a Christian church to furnish you ministers.” It is to be hoped that we shall no longer want this suitable and appropriate ornament of a public institution.

I have been induced to propose the establishment of a farm, a dairy, and a garden, by the consideration that our vegetable and milk bills amount, annually, to about the sum of six thousand dollars—all of which should be drawn from the extensive and valuable fields attached to the institution. Milk is not only a favorite food, but it enters into every system of diet. We could use, to great advantage, twenty-five gallons of milk per day; whilst, on account of the great expense, we stint ourselves to six or eight. There is no sensible individual, who had two hundred persons to feed, that, having a hundred acres of arable land, would ever think of buying milk at fifty cents per gallon. In like manner, there is no reason why, by cultivation of our grounds, we should not draw from them a much more abundant supply of vegetables, at much less expense than can be obtained by purchase in the markets.

It will be seen that, in my estimate for the current year, I propose to increase

both the number and pay of the keepers. First, as to the number: it is admitted that twenty patients is the very largest number that can be committed to the charge of a single attendant. The law of France, more wisely still, limits the number to ten; and when we reflect that it is the business of a keeper to see to the feeding, cleaning, clothing, and watching his patients, we may easily understand that twenty individuals, each afflicted with a different form of insanity, may well engage all his attention. The head keepers—those who have charge of wards—must be intelligent, skillful and trusty, in the highest degree. Their duties are arduous, responsible, laborious, and oftentimes attended with considerable danger. We must obtain the services of men possessed of the necessary qualifications, and, to insure them, we must pay the rate which such qualifications command in California. My keepers are subjected to the most rigid discipline; much is required of them, and they render it faithfully. I only propose to make their salaries adequate to their services.

Economy in the administration of public funds is proper, everywhere, and it is imperiously demanded by the overburdened tax-payers of California; but every civilized people recognize the necessity of providing for the helpless and afflicted. Economy here is only so far desirable as it is consistent with the comfort and care of those who "sit in darkness and in the shadow of death." It is in this spirit that I have not hesitated to recommend to you, and through you to the Legislature, all those improvements and additions that appear to me necessary to the well-being of my patients. The act providing for the establishment and government of the asylum is, in many of its provisions, crude, vague, and uncertain. The eighth section provides that all purchases shall be made by the superintendents; and for each, without definitely placing at his command the cash with which to make the purchases, it seems to contemplate an expenditure on his part for which he shall account to somebody—it does not appear exactly to whom—by vouchers, verified by oath. No matter by whom the expenditures are conducted, I cannot too strongly recommend to your consideration the contract system. The supplies of clothing, groceries, and other provisions, amount annually to the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, and are necessarily upon the increase. There is no reason why, like other government contracts, they should not be offered to the lowest bidder. By this means all charges of favoritism would be avoided, and the institution would obtain the advantage of competition, at wholesale prices. This would result in a saving of at least twenty per cent. upon the present mode of purchasing from hand to mouth. This would involve the necessity of erecting a store-house, for which an estimate will be found in my table of expenditures for the current year.

It is all important that the physician who is called to a case of insanity should be informed of the history of the case, its origin, progress, and continuance. Much might be done in this way, if the fourteenth section of the act were so amended as to require the examining physicians to collect and transmit such statistics as they alone have an opportunity of obtaining. As it is, the sheriff in charge of the patients can afford little or no information, and we are left in the dark upon some of the most important questions in the treatment of the case.

To the visiting physician I am greatly indebted for the valuable assistance he has afforded me. His attention to the interests of the institution has been constant and unremitting.

I cannot conclude this report without returning thanks, upon the part of my poor patients, to those who, by their donations, have sought to make their exile from society a little more tolerable. To Mr. Weber, of Stockton, the munificent patron of this institution, we are indebted for a present of shrubbery, which could not have been purchased for less than several hundred dollars. It has all been planted out with great care, and will eventually constitute the highest orna-

ment to the grounds, whilst it will afford an unalloyed source of pleasure to the inmates of the asylum.

To the editorial corps we are also indebted for remembering that we have a reading-room, which is the most popular resort of the patients. The following papers are regularly received, and their arrival is impatiently anticipated:

San Joaquin Republican,
Stockton Argus,
Mariposa Gazette,
Democratic State Journal,
Sacramento Union,
Pacific Methodist,

Stockton Weekly Democrat,
San Francisco Herald,
California Farmer,
Siskiyou Chronicle,
Union Democrat,
Christian Advocate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. AYLETT, Resident Physician.

APPENDIX.

TABLE FIRST.

AN EXHIBIT OF PATIENTS IN THE INSANE ASYLUM.

SHOWING

**THE NATURE AND CAUSE OF ABERRATION ; WITH
THE NATIVITY, LAST RESIDENCE, DU-
RATION, CONDITION, AND
PROSPECT.**

TABLE FIRST.
An Exhibit of Patients received from former Resident Physician August 1, 1857; also Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from the Asylum, during the five months from August 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857, inclusive.

Number.	Date of admission.	Age	Sex	Civil condition	Nativity	County from which committed	Duration before admission	Apparent form	Supposed cause	State of health	Prospect	Result
1	unknown	40	male	unknown	England	unknown	unkno'	confirmed dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
2	do	35	do	do	Germany	do	do	simple dementia	do	bad	do	do
3	do	do	do	do	China	do	do	do	do	good	do	do
4	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
5	do	28	do	do	Ireland	do	do	hypochochuria	religion	good	incurable	do
6	do	do	do	do	unknown	San Joaquin	do	partially demented	maecubation	do	do	do
7	Dec 17, '56	30	do	single	do	El Dorado	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
8	Nov 28, '58	30	do	do	do	San Francisco	do	melancholia	do	good	unfavorable	do
9	Jan 30, '57	50	do	unknown	Germany	do	do	periodical attacks	disappointed avarice	good	do	do
10	unknown	40	do	do	Ireland	do	do	partial dementia	religion	do	do	do
11	do	40	do	do	France	do	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
12	do	40	do	single	America	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	July 21, '57	25	do	do	do	Sonoma	do	simple dementia	religion	do	do	do
14	unknown	48	do	do	do	unknown	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
15	do	40	do	do	do	do	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
16	do	do	do	do	do	Placer	do	simple dementia	fear	do	do	do
17	Dec 30, '56	38	do	single	Ohio	do	do	simple dementia	religion	do	do	do
18	unknown	40	female	unknown	do	unknown	do	simple dementia	religion	do	do	do
19	Apr 14, '57	19	do	single	New York	Sacramento	do	simple dementia	hereditary insanity	do	do	do
20	unknown	40	do	do	unknown	do	do	simple dementia	religion	do	do	do
21	Sept 28, '57	do	do	married	do	San Francisco	do	dementia	disappointed ambition	do	do	do
22	unknown	do	male	do	France	do	do	partial dementia	do	good	do	do
23	Mar 18, '57	28	do	single	Kentucky	Monterey	do	partial dementia	love and religion	do	do	do
24	unknown	40	do	do	Ireland	unknown	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
25	do	do	do	do	Chihuahua	do	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
26	do	do	do	do	France	do	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
27	April 19, '57	30	do	single	Ireland	San Francisco	do	simple dementia	blow on the head	do	do	do

28	July 5, '57	28	male	single	unknown	Sierra	2 mon's	dementia	masturbation	good	favorable	discharged
29	July 17, '57	40	do	married	Ireland	Sacramento	do	partial dementia	loss of wife	do	unfavorable	remains
30	unknown	40	female	do	do	San Francisco	do	dementia	intemperance	do	do	do
31	do	do	do	unknown	China	Amador	2 weeks	do	fall in a shaft	do	do	do
32	July 20, '57	30	male	do	Italy	unknown	do	acute mania	death of parents	do	unfavorable	do
33	May 1, '57	20	do	do	France	do	do	simple dementia	disappointment	do	do	do
34	Feb 2, '57	40	do	do	England	do	do	simple dementia	unknown	do	do	do
35	Feb 2, '57	40	do	do	do	Contra Costa	do	simple dementia	disipation and gambling	do	do	do
36	Feb 21, '57	33	do	single	Michigan	unknown	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
37	unknown	23	do	do	Mexico	San Francisco	do	simple dementia	loss of property	do	do	do
38	do	40	do	do	Massachusetts	do	do	simple dementia	disappointment	do	do	do
39	unknown	40	do	do	France	Siskiyou	3 mon's	acute mania	religion	do	do	do
40	Oct 31, '56	33	do	do	do	Shasta	do	simple dementia	fever	do	do	do
41	unknown	45	female	married	N. Carolina	unknown	do	do	congenital	do	do	do
42	April 10, '57	18	do	unknown	Germany	do	do	do	unknown	do	do	do
43	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
44	do	do	do	do	France	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
45	do	do	do	do	America	San Francisco	do	do	do	do	do	do
46	Jan 30, '57	50	do	do	do	unknown	do	do	do	do	do	do
47	unknown	34	do	do	France	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
48	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
49	do	do	female	do	Nexico	Trinity	do	do	child bearing	do	do	do
50	July 2, '57	30	male	single	Pennsylvania	do	do	melancholia	debility	do	do	do
51	unknown	do	do	do	France	unknown	3 weeks	dementia	epilepsy	do	favorable	died of marasmus
52	April 2, '57	28	do	do	Ireland	San Francisco	unkno'n	do	unknown	good	unfavorable	discharged
53	Feb 11, '57	35	do	married	Germany	Sacramento	do	periodical insanity	unknown	do	do	remains
54	Jan 17, '57	57	do	do	do	Siskiyou	do	simple dementia	unknown	good	do	died of dysentery
55	unknown	do	do	do	unknown	do	do	dementia	do	good	do	remains
56	Oct 10, '56	30	female	married	do	San Francisco	do	do	loss of money	do	do	do
57	June 27, '57	50	do	do	do	do	do	do	unknown	do	improving	do
58	May 12, '57	50	do	do	Canada	Santa Clara	do	do	do	do	unfavorable	died of marasmus
59	Jan 6, '57	60	do	do	England	Butte	do	suicidal tendency	do	good	do	removed by friends
60	Jan 16, '57	28	do	single	do	San Joaquin	do	melancholia	disappointment	do	do	do
61	Jan 6, '57	28	do	do	do	San Joaquin	do	dementia	intemperance	do	do	do
62	May 4, '57	35	do	do	Switzerland	Yuba	do	chronic mania	unknown	do	do	do
63	July 27, '57	37	do	married	Massachusetts	Placer	do	acute mania	loss of property	do	do	died of acute mania
64	July 1, '56	20	do	do	Ireland	unknown	do	simple dementia	trouble	good	do	remains
65	July 23, '57	31	do	single	Ohio	Calaveras	1 month	dementia	unknown	do	favorable	discharged
66	unknown	24	do	do	America	do	unkno'n	periodical attacks	do	do	do	remains
67	do	do	do	do	France	El Dorado	3 mon's	partial dementia	excessive use of opium	do	unfavorable	taken away by father
68	Oct 5, '56	45	female	married	do	do	do	do	unknown	do	do	do
69	May 12, '57	24	do	do	Indiana	Santa Clara	do	partial dementia	do	do	favorable	discharged
70	unknown	do	do	single	Germany	Yuba	do	dementia	do	do	do	do

TABLE FIRST.—CONTINUED.

An Exhibit of Patients received from former Resident Physician August 1, 1857; also Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from the Asylum, during the five months from August 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857, inclusive.

Number	Date of admission.	Age	Sex	Civil condition.....	Nativity	County from which committed.....	Duration before admission.....	Apparent form	Supposed cause...	State of health	Prospect.....	Result.....
71	unknown		male	unknown	unknown	unknown	3 mon's	dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains, good serv't
72	unknown		male	do	American	do	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	remains
73	unknown		male	do	Ireland	Calaveras	do	acute mania	disappointment	do	do	do
74	April 22, '57	26	male	married	do	do	do	melancholia	do	do	do	do
75	June 5, '56	36	male	unknown	Virginia	unknown	4 years	dementia	do	do	do	do
76	unknown		female	married	do	do	do	dementia	hereditary insanity	do	do	do
77	unknown	30	do	single	Germany	Placer	unkno'n	acute mania	loss of property	good	favorable	discharged
78	April 21, '57	32	male	do	Ireland	do	do	dementia	disappointment	do	unfavorable	remains
79	unknown	60	male	unknown	do	do	do	simple dementia	child bearing	do	do	do
80	unknown	60	male	do	Ireland	do	do	dementia	disappointment	do	unfavorable	remains
81	unknown	60	female	married	do	do	do	confirmed dementia	do	do	do	do
82	Nov 1, '56	24	male	do	England	Tuolumne	do	melancholia	do	do	unfavorable	remains
83	Nov 1, '57	13	male	do	Pennsylvania	do	do	do	do	do	unfavorable	remains
84	Mar 15, '57	13	male	single	Missouri	do	do	do	do	do	unfavorable	remains
85	May 24, '56	40	male	unknown	Alabama	Placer	1 week	simple dementia	opileptic fits	do	improving	do
86	July 24, '57	25	male	do	do	do	do	do	blow on the head	do	unfavorable	do
87	June 24, '57	25	male	do	unknown	Stanislaus	unkno'n	simple dementia	do	good	do	died of marasmus
88	June 20, '57	30	male	single	Maryland	San Francisco	do	idiotic	disipation	do	do	remains
89	June 20, '57	30	female	unknown	Mexico	unknown	do	dementia	intemperance	do	do	do
90	July 15, '57		female	do	unknown	Anador	5 mon's	satistial tendency	injuries of the head	do	favorable	discharged
91	July 15, '57		female	married	England	Sacramento	unkno'n	melancholia	do	do	unfavorable	remains
92	unknown	30	male	do	France	do	do	dementia	religion	do	do	remains, don't speak
93	Feb. 5, '57	30	male	do	France	do	do	melancholia	masturbation	do	do	do
94	unknown		male	single	America	do	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
95	Mar 12, '57	30	male	do	Germany	Mariposa	do	periodical insanity	intemperance	do	favorable	do
96	June 11, '57	30	male	do	France	Plumas	2 mon's	at times violent	do	do	do	do
97	Mar 28, '57	31	male	unknown	unknown	Calaveras	unkno'n	dementia	unknown	do	do	do

98	April 5, '57	30	male	single	unknown	Shasta	unkno'n	acute mania	disipation	good	unfavorable	remains
99	June 20, '57	26	male	do	Mexico	unknown	do	simple dementia	family trouble	bad	unfavorable	do
100	July 17, '57	24	male	married	do	Humboldt	do	religious mania	child bearing	good	do	do
101	July 17, '57	24	do	do	Ireland	San Francisco	1 month	dementia	jealousy	do	do	discharged
102	June 15, '54		single	unknown	do	do	unkno'n	simple	do	do	do	do
103	July 25, '57	40	do	do	Ohio	Monterey	6 mon's	acute mania	do	do	do	do
104	unknown		male	do	Ireland	unknown	unkno'n	melancholia	disappointment in love	do	unfavorable	remains
105	unknown		male	do	Scotland	do	do	dementia	do	good	do	do
106	unknown		male	do	Portugal	do	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
107	April 14, '57	25	male	single	N Carolina	Shasta	do	simple dementia	disipation	do	do	do
108	unknown		male	do	Ireland	Sacramento	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
109	unknown	25	male	do	New York	do	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	discharged
110	May 25, '57	30	male	do	Germany	unknown	do	dementia	do	do	improving	remains
111	unknown	25	male	do	do	San Diego	do	simple dementia	do	do	favorable	do
112	Jan 1, '57	21	male	single	do	San Francisco	10 days	acute mania	loss of property	do	unfavorable	discharged
113	Jan 1, '57	21	male	unknown	Italy	San Joaquin	unkno'n	idiotic	religious excitement	do	unfavorable	do
114	April 25, '57		male	do	do	do	do	dementia	religion and intemper'nce	do	unfavorable	discharged
115	May 1, '57		male	do	do	do	do	dementia	chronic rheumatism	do	favorable	do
116	July 22, '57		male	do	Germany	unknown	do	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
117	Mar 14, '57		male	do	Ireland	Shasta	do	monomaniac	do	do	do	do
118	June 8, '57	33	male	single	Pennsylvania	do	do	periodical insanity	do	do	do	do
119	June 8, '57	33	male	do	Germany	do	do	blind and idiotic	do	do	do	do
120	Oct 28, '56	14	male	single	do	Fresno	do	acute mania	do	do	do	do
121	Oct 28, '56	14	male	do	California	do	do	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
122	April 15, '57		male	do	do	unknown	do	dementia	excessive use of quinine	do	do	do
123	June 5, '57		male	do	do	Tuolumne	do	dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
124	July 5, '57	30	male	do	England	Sierra	do	simple dementia	epilepsy	do	do	died of apoplexy
125	unknown	29	female	married	America	unknown	do	dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
126	unknown	29	female	do	France	do	do	chronic mania	do	do	do	do
127	unknown	28	male	unknown	Germany	San Francisco	do	dementia	do	do	do	discharged, cured
128	unknown	28	male	do	America	do	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
129	unknown	28	male	do	Germany	unknown	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
130	unknown	25	male	do	do	do	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
131	unknown	24	male	do	Ireland	do	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
132	unknown	22	male	do	Germany	do	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
133	July 12, '57	43	male	married	Indiana	Shasta	4 mon's	acute mania	epilepsy	do	unfavorable	discharged
134	July 12, '57	20	male	single	Virginia	Yuba	do	dementia	disip'on & loss property	do	favorable	died of acute mania
135	July 3, '57	25	male	unknown	Denmark	Marin	unkno'n	dementia	masturbation	do	do	remains
136	July 3, '57	24	male	single	Massachusetts	Trinity	do	dementia	religion	do	do	removed by parents
137	May 16, '57	24	male	do	France	Plumas	do	dementia	unknown	do	favorable	discharged
138	Aug 1, '57	30	male	do	Germany	unknown	do	simple dementia	do	do	unfavorable	remains
139	unknown		male	do	American	do	do	chronic insanity	do	do	do	do

TABLE FIRST.—CONTINUED.

An Exhibit of Patients received from former Resident Physician August 1, 1857; also Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from the Asylum, during the five months from August 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857, inclusive.

Number.	Date of admission.	Age.	Sex.	Civil condition.	Nativity.	County from which committed.	Duration before admission.	Apparent form.	Supposed cause.	State of health.	Prospect.	Result.
141	April 29, '57	35	male	single	Ireland	Sierra	unknown	dementia	disipation	good	favorable	discharged, cured
142	unknown		do	unknown	Germany	unknown	do	do	unknown	bad	unfavorable	died of consumption
143	May 20, '57	33	do	do	Alabama	Tuolumne	do	do	religion	good	favorable	discharged, improv'd
144	July 16, '57	34	female	married	France	Yuba	4 years	do	intemperance	bad	do	do
145	April 30, '53	35	do	do	New Jersey	San Francisco	unknown	do	loss of money	good	unfavorable	remains
146	Jan 23, '57	38	do	do	Ireland	do	do	do	paralysis and intemperance	do	do	do
147	April 20, '57		male	unknown	America	unknown	do	do	unknown	do	do	do
148	Oct 15, '56	30	do	married	Pennsylvania	do	do	confirmed dementia	disease of kidney	do	do	do
149	Oct 15, '56	47	do	do	France	San Francisco	do	simple dementia	loss of property	do	do	do
150	May 15, '57		do	do	Ireland	do	do	acute mania	disipation	do	do	discharged
151	May 16, '57		do	single	Ireland	do	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
152	July 7, '57		do	unknown	Germany	unknown	do	acute mania	unknown	do	do	remains
153	unknown		do	do	Portugal	Sacramento	do	dementia	syphilis	do	do	died of acute mania
154	Feb 11, '57	45	do	do	Massachusetts	unknown	do	monomaniac	religion	do	do	remains
155	unknown		do	do	America	do	do	periodically insane	unknown	do	do	do
156	do	35	do	do	Germany	do	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
157	do		do	single	America	do	do	do	masturbation	do	do	do
158	do		do	do	Ireland	do	do	do	family trouble	do	do	do
159	do		do	do	America	do	do	do	unknown	do	do	do
160	do	30	female	married	America	do	do	periodical attacks	do	do	do	do
161	do	30	do	do	Chile	Contra Costa	do	dementia	masturbation	bad	do	do
162	do	30	do	do	America	do	do	acute mania	disipation	good	favorable	remains
163	Aug 4, '57	37	do	do	Virginia	Sacramento	1 week	chronic mania	do	do	do	do
164	Aug 7, '57	37	do	married	Ireland	Santa Barbara	3 weeks	acute mania	confusion on the head	do	do	do
165	Aug 14, '57	46	do	do	do	Napa	3 days	acute mania	disipation	do	do	do
166	do	46	do	do	do	San Francisco	unknown	dementia	disipation	do	do	do

167	Aug 15, '57	30	do	do	New York	Pleasant	unknown	dementia	congestive fever	bad	unfavorable	died, acute diabetes
168	Aug 15, '57	30	do	do	Germany	Mariposa	do	do	paralysis	good	favorable	discharged, cured
169	do	30	do	do	Germany	Sacramento	6 months	suicidal tendency	masturbation	do	do	do
170	do	30	do	do	America	Pleasant	few days	acute mania	fever	bad	do	died of consumption
171	Aug 21, '57	22	do	do	France	Butte	unknown	dementia	disipation	do	do	died of consumption
172	Aug 21, '57	22	do	do	Massachusetts	Tuolumne	do	do	unknown	good	do	discharged, cured
173	Aug 24, '57	26	do	do	Germany	San Francisco	do	simple	masturbation	do	do	do
174	Aug 25, '57	25	female	married	New York	San Francisco	do	do	perceptual fever	do	do	remains
175	Aug 25, '57	19	male	single	Ireland	Santa Cruz	do	acute mania	masturbation	do	do	discharged, cured
176	Aug 25, '57	19	do	do	Italy	Yuba	do	chronic insanity	unknown	do	do	do
177	do		do	do	unknown	Calaveras	do	acute mania	inflammation of brain	do	do	do
178	Aug 25, '57	40	do	do	do	Sacramento	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
179	Sept 7, '57	30	do	do	Chile	do	few days	chronic insanity	do	do	do	discharged, cured
180	Sept 9, '57	29	do	do	Pennsylvania	do	unknown	suicidal tendency	loss of money	do	do	do
181	Sept 10, '57	27	do	do	do	San Francisco	do	melancholia	masturbation	do	do	do
182	Sept 10, '57	30	do	do	Chile	do	do	chronic mania	fever	do	do	do
183	Sept 23, '57	44	female	single	unknown	Anador	3 months	chronic mania	intemperance	bad	do	do
184	do		do	do	Chile	Yuba	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
185	Sept 25, '57	35	do	do	France	San Francisco	do	melancholia	fever	do	do	do
186	Sept 26, '57	45	do	do	Massachusetts	San Francisco	do	do	intemperance	do	do	do
187	Sept 28, '57	45	do	do	Germany	San Joaquin	do	periodical	unknown	do	do	do
188	October 1, '57	3	do	do	unknown	Calaveras	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
189	" 3, '57	32	do	do	France	San Mateo	do	periodical attacks	masturbation	do	do	do
190	" 6, '57	33	do	do	New Jersey	Siskiyou	18 days	acute mania	hereditary	do	do	do
191	" 6, '57	33	do	do	do	San Francisco	22 months	suicidal tendency	relig'ous excitement	do	do	do
192	" 11, '57	32	female	do	Maryland	El Dorado	unknown	acute mania	disipation	do	do	do
193	" 13, '57	35	do	do	Kentucky	San Francisco	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
194	" 14, '57	35	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	do
195	" 15, '57	35	do	do	England	Yuba	do	feigned insanity	disipation	do	do	do
196	" 20, '57	35	do	do	do	Sacramento	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
197	" 20, '57	35	do	do	do	do	do	melancholia	disipation	do	do	do
198	" 20, '57	35	do	do	Massachusetts	San Francisco	do	do	spiritualism	do	do	do
199	" 21, '57	35	do	do	France	State Prison	do	do	unknown	do	do	do
200	" 22, '57	32	do	do	do	do	do	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
201	" 22, '57	32	do	do	do	Tuolumne	do	dementia	epilepsy	do	do	do
202	" 26, '57	40	do	do	unknown	Nevada	do	do	disappointment in love	do	do	do
203	" 27, '57	28	do	do	Alabama	do	3 weeks	melancholia	disappointments	do	do	do
204	" 27, '57	28	do	do	Massachusetts	Alameda	3 weeks	do	religion	do	do	do
205	" 28, '57	30	do	do	Ireland	Stanislaus	do	partial insanity	do	do	do	do
206	" 28, '57	30	do	do	America	Napa	unknown	do	spiritualism	do	do	do
207	" 30, '57	37	do	do	do	Monterey	do	do	unknown	do	do	do
208	" 31, '57	38	do	do	Ireland	Yuba	3 months	dementia	jealousy	do	do	do
209	Nov 4, '57	38	do	do	America	San Joaquin	50 months	partial dementia	spermatorrhoea	do	do	do
210	do	24	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

TABLE FIRST.—CONTINUED.

An Exhibit of Patients received from former Resident Physician August 1, 1857; also Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from the Asylum, during the five months from August 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857, inclusive.

Number	Date of admission.	Age	Sex	Civil condition	Nativity	County from which committed	Duration before admission	Apparent form	Supposed cause	State of health	Prospect	Result
211	Nov 5	26	male	unknown	unknown	Mariposa	unknown	dementia	excessive use of camphor	good	favorable	discharged, cured
212	" 6	28	do	do	do	Placer	do	melancholia	masturbation	do	do	do
213	" 6	29	do	do	do	San Francisco	do	do	loss of property	do	do	remains
214	" 7	30	do	single	Missouri	Stanislaus	2 mon's	simple dementia	masturbation	do	do	discharged, cured
215	" 10	39	do	married	New York	Siskiyou	2 mon's	dementia	working in a drift	do	favorable	do
216	" 12	40	do	do	do	Solano	unknown	do	infidelity of wife	do	do	remains
217	" 13	26	do	single	unknown	San Joaquin	do	acute mania	hereditary	do	unfavorable	do
218	" 14	40	female	do	Mexico	do	do	dementia	hereditary	good	do	do
219	" 15	30	do	married	France	Nevada	2 mon's	acute mania	hereditary	do	do	do
220	" 16	30	do	do	California	Tuolumne	do	dementia	masturbation	do	favorable	do
221	" 20	28	male	single	Missouri	Santa Clara	5 weeks	partial dementia	paralysis and fever	do	unfavorable	died of paralysis
222	" 21	50	do	do	do	Siskiyou	unknown	do	child bearing	good	favorable	discharged, improv'd
223	" 24	30	do	married	Ireland	Sacramento	do	do	religion	do	do	remains
224	" 25	26	do	do	do	San Joaquin	do	do	fever	do	do	discharged, cured
225	" 27	45	do	do	do	Yuba	ten d'ys	do	early immorality	do	favorable	do
226	" 27	45	do	do	do	Amador	unknown	partial dementia	family trouble	do	do	do
227	" 28	30	do	do	do	Sacramento	do	dementia	epilepsy	do	do	died of epilepsy
228	" 29	40	male	married	France	El Dorado	ten d'ys	acute mania	drinking and smoking	do	unfavorable	do
229	Decem 1	38	do	do	do	San Francisco	3 mon's	acute mania	unknown	good	doubtful	remains
230	" 2	27	do	do	Germany	do	few d'ys	dementia	religious excitement	do	do	do
231	" 8	27	do	do	Portugal	Amador	unknown	acute mania	loss of child	do	do	do
232	" 8	28	do	do	Missouri	Sacramento	3 mon's	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	do
233	" 12	43	female	married	Ireland	Tuolumne	unknown	dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
234	" 13	33	do	do	do	San Francisco	3 weeks	periodical insanity	unknown	do	do	do
235	" 14	30	do	single	Pennsylvania	Siskiyou	1 week	acute mania	unknown	do	unfavorable	do
236	" 14	30	do	do	do	San Joaquin	do	do	do	do	do	do
237	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
238	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
239	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
240	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
241	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
242	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
243	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
244	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
245	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
246	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
247	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
248	" 15	30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

TABLE SECOND,

Shows the number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Elopements, and the Condition of the Asylum, from August 1, 1857, to January 1, 1858.

Received August 1, 1857, of former Resident Physician, one hundred and sixty two patients :				
Males,	.	.	132	
Females,	.	.	30	
Total,	.	.		162
Admitted since August 1, 1857 :				
Males,	.	.	70	
Females,	.	.	16	
Total,	.	.		86
Number treated since August 1, 1857, .				248
Discharged since August 1, 1857 :				
Males,	.	.	27	
Females,	.	.	11	
Total,	.	.		38
Died since August 1, 1857 :				
Males,	.	.	14	
Females,	.	.	3	
Total,	.	.		17
Eloped since August 1, 1857 :				
Males,	.	.	5	
Females,	.	.	0	
Total,	.	.		5
Total discharges, deaths, and elopements, from August 1, 1857, to January 1, 1858,				320
Number remaining in the asylum January 1, 1858,				54

TABLE THIRD,

Shows the civil condition of the patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from August 1st, 1857, to January 1st, 1858.

MARRIED.				
Male,	.	.	17	
Female,	.	.	12	
Total,	.	.		29
SINGLE.				
Male,	.	.	18	
Female,	.	.	3	
Total,	.	.		21
UNKNOWN.				
Males,	.	.	35	
Female,	.	.	1	
Total,	.	.		36
Number admitted,				86

TABLE FOURTH,

Shows the form of insanity under which those have labored who have been admitted into the Asylum since August 1st, 1857.

Dementia,	.	.	36
Acute mania,	.	.	14
Melancholia,	.	.	11
Partial dementia,	.	.	5
Suicidal tendency,	.	.	3
Simple,	.	.	3
Periodical insanity,	.	.	3
Simple dementia,	.	.	3
Chronic mania,	.	.	2
Chronic insanity,	.	.	2
Partial insanity,	.	.	2
Idiotic,	.	.	1
Feigned insanity,	.	.	1
Total,	.	.	86

TABLE, FIFTH,

Shows the supposed cause of insanity in those who have been admitted into the Asylum from August 1st, 1857, to December 31st, 1857.

Dissipation,	10
Masturbation,	9
Pecuniary losses,	3
Epilepsy,	3
Religion,	3
Fever,	2
Religious excitement,	2
Intemperance,	2
Hereditary,	2
Child bearing,	2
Contusion on the head,	1
Congestive fever,	1
Puerperal fever,	1
Jealousy,	1
Inflammation of the brain,	1
Religion and intemperance,	1
Chronic rheumatism,	1
Comet,	1
Excessive use of quinine,	1
Paralysis and intemperance,	1
Disease of kidney,	1
Paralysis and fever,	1
Early immorality,	1
Family trouble,	1
Inordinate use of tobacco,	1
Loss of child,	1
Unknown,	32
Total,	85

TABLE SIXTH,

Shows the number of patients committed from the respective counties, from August 1st, 1857, to January 1st, 1858.

COUNTY.	NUMBER.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alameda,	2		2
Amador,	2		2
Butte,	1		1
Contra Costa,	1		1
Calaveras,	3		3
El Dorado,	3		3
Mariposa,	2		2
Monterey,	1		1
Napa,	2		2
Nevada,	2	1	3
Placer,	3	1	4
Siskiyou,	4		4
Sacramento,	8	3	11
San Francisco,	13	4	17
Stanislaus,	2		2
Santa Cruz,	2		2
San Joaquin,	5	4	9
San Mateo,	1	1	2
Santa Barbara,	1		1
Solano,	1		1
Santa Clara,	1		1
Sonoma,	1		1
State Prison,	2		2
Tuolumne,	3	1	4
Trinity,	1		1
Yuba,	4	1	5

TABLE SEVENTH.

Shows the amount received for board, and the amount taken from the patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from August 1st to December 31st, 1857, inclusive.

RECEIVED.			
On account of Asylum,	\$513 99		
Taken from patients,		\$483 87	
Total,			\$997 86
EXPENDED.			
On account of Asylum :			
For transportation of patients,	\$80 00		
For recapturing escapes,	67 00		
For incidental expenses,	160 00		
Paid cook,	20 00		
		327 00	
Returned to patients,		89 00	
Total,			416 00
BALANCE ON HAND.			
On account of Asylum,	\$186 99		
On account of patients,		\$394 87	
Total on hand,			\$581 86

EXPENDITURES FROM AUGUST 1, 1857, TO JANUARY 1, 1858.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.									
Provisions, clothing, fuel, and medicine, for 175 patients, from August 1, 1857, to January 1, 1858, - - - - -									
									\$15,221 08
No. of patients received from Dr. Langdon, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
No. of patients on hand January 1, 1858,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188
Actual increase, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Average increase, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Average No. provided for, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
Cost per patient for five months, - - - - -									\$86 92
Cost per patient for twelve months, - - - - -									208 60

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1858.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Taking the increase of the last five months as a criterion for that of the current year, we find that it will be necessary to make provision for an average of two hundred and nineteen patients.

Provisions, clothing, medicines, and fuel for two hundred and nineteen patients, at \$208 60 per head,	\$45,583 40
Four head keepers, at \$100 per month,	4,800 00
Eleven assistant keepers, at \$60 per month,	5,760 00
One matron, at \$100 per month,	1,200 00
One steward, at \$125 per month,	1,500 00
One clerk, at \$75 per month,	900 00
One messenger, at \$30 per month,	360 00
One watchman, at \$60 per month,	720 00
One gardener, at \$70 per month,	840 00
One laborer, at \$30 per month,	360 00
One carpenter, at \$75 per month,	900 00
One cook, at \$75 per month,	900 00
Two assistant cooks, at \$50 per month,	1,200 00
Two servants, at \$35 per month,	840 00
Two washerwomen, at \$40 per month,	960 00
Contingent expenses,	5,000 00
Total,	\$71,823 40

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1858.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Brick wall.
 Mad-houses, for male and female patients.
 Dining-room, for female patients.
 Chapel.
 Bathing-rooms.
 Privies.
 Iron bars, for the windows.
 Store-house.
 Underpinning southern wing.

The above improvements are deemed necessary for the safe-keeping and comfort of the patients.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,
FOR 1857.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Sacramento, January 7th, 1858. }

To His Excellency,
J. NEELY JOHNSON,
Governor of California :

In accordance with the requirements of the "act concerning the office of Surveyor General," I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this office for the past year.

The delay in its transmission has arisen from causes beyond my control; principally from the want of sufficient assistance in getting up the work of the office, and from the neglect of county assessors and surveyors to report properly.

The statistical information has been already furnished for your annual message, and the principal topics herein referred to have been reported for your notice.

Respectfully,
JOHN A. BREWSTER,
Surveyor General.

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE LANDS.

In the annual reports from this office, heretofore made, attention was called by my predecessor and myself to the importance of proper legislation upon the landed interest of the state.

Thus far our efforts have proved of little avail, but it is hoped and believed that it will now receive proper notice and care.

Few unacquainted with the subject are really aware of the value, character, and present condition of this property.

The total area of the state of California has been carefully estimated: 99,463,680 acres, of which one-eighteenth, or the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, have been granted by the United States to the state for school purposes.

	Acres.
This gives for schools 1-18, - - - - -	5,525,760
Add for university lands, - - - - -	46,080
Add for internal improvements transferred to School Fund, - - -	<u>500,000</u>
Making, for school purposes alone, a total of, - - - .	6,071,840
Add for public buildings, - - - - -	6,400
Add for swamp lands, - - - - -	<u>5,000,000</u>
A total of, - - - - -	11,078,240

Is shown, of lands donated to the state of California by the general government, of which a large body is exceedingly valuable.

This magnificent domain is well worthy of the utmost care, and yet much of it has already been lost to the state, its rightful proprietor, and much is being daily lost for want of suitable legislative action for its preservation.

The settler is far ahead of the state in every section, and lands which should properly be sold by the state for the benefit of her treasury, are constantly being purchased from the United States.

The principal cause of these difficulties and losses is to be found in the want of a central office in which could be collected all the information necessary to an establishment of the state's rights, and in which should be placed the authority to survey, select, register, and patent all lands sold by the authority of the state. At present the county surveyors are the only persons authorized to make surveys

of state lands, and they are necessarily compelled to act independently of each other or of any regular system. It is true, instructions of the Surveyor General's office require the work to conform to the system of the United States public land surveys, yet the numerous instances in which the United States lines have not been extended over the lands claimed by the state prevent that accuracy, in separate surveys, which can only be obtained by continuous and connected work in the field.

To explain more fully the present position of this interest and these difficulties, I refer to the result of the work of this office during the past year.

SCHOOL LANDS.

In nineteen counties, forty-two locations have been made under eighty-two school land warrants, comprising 16,160 acres.

Of these, sixteen warrants are re-located, comprising 3,200 acres; three warrants for six hundred and forty acres being re-located to conform to United States government lines, the other thirteen warrants, for 2,560 acres, having their former locations abandoned. Nine warrants, for 2,080 acres are reported informal.

These locations in the several counties are particularly reported and described in the following

STATEMENT:

BUTTE COUNTY.

Nos. 419 and 792, for 160 acres each, located on lands unsurveyed by the United States, including a part of Yankee Hill, taking 320 acres.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Nos. 105 and 485, for 160 acres each, located on S. half of N. E. quarter, N. half of S. E. quarter, and S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter of section 19, and W. half of S. W. quarter, and S. E. quarter of S. W. quarter of section 20, township 22 N., range 2 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

No 115, for 320 acres, located on N. W. quarter, N. W. quarter of N. E. quarter, N. W. quarter of S. W. quarter of section 28, and S. E. quarter of N. E. quarter, and N. E. quarter of S. E. quarter of section 29, township 14 N., range 5 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Nos. 88 and 89, for 160 acres each, located on N. W. quarter of section 23, and S. W. quarter of section 12, township 1 S., range 1 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Nos. 727, 728, 732, and 738, for 160 acres each, located on N. W. quarter, N. E. quarter, S. W. quarter, and S. E. quarter of section 4, township 18 S., range 12 E., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 640 acres.

Nos. 324, 826, and 827, the first for 320 acres, and the latter for 160 acres each, located on west half of section 33, and on N. E. quarter and S. E. quarter of section 32, township 17 S., range 12 E., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 640 acres.

Nos. 729 and 730, for 160 acres each, located on N. W. quarter and S. W.

quarter of section 3, township 18 S., range 12 E., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

Nos. 568 and 679, for 160 acres each, fractional section 28, (all excepting that part covered by survey of Crescent City,) township 16 N., range 1 W., of Humboldt meridian, taking 295 14-100 acres. Re-located, to conform to United States lines.

Nos. 570 and 569, for 160 acres each, located on N. W. quarter, E. half of S. W. quarter, and W. half of S. E. quarter of section 11, township 17 N., range 1 W., of Humboldt meridian, taking 320 acres. Re-located.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

No. 172, for 320 acres, located on N. W. quarter of N. W. quarter of section 10, and N. E. quarter, S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter, and N. half of S. W. quarter of section 9, township 2 S., range 13 W., of San Bernardino meridian, taking 320 acres.

No. 227, for 320 acres, and No. 156, for 160 acres, located on E. half, E. half of N. W. quarter, and E. half of S. W. quarter of section 21, township 2 S., range 13 W., of San Bernardino meridian, taking 480 acres.

Nos. 290 and 291, for 160 acres each, located on S. W. quarter and S. E. quarter of section 17, township 2 S., range 13 W., of San Bernardino meridian, taking 320 acres.

Nos. 153, 165, and 786, for 160 acres each, located on S. E. quarter of section 17, N. E. quarter, and N. E. quarter of S. E. quarter of section 20, and fraction of S. W. quarter of section 21, township 1 S., range 14 W., of San Bernardino meridian, taking 480 acres.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

No. 201, for 320 acres, (one mile E. and W. and half a mile N. and S., on both sides of Carmel River, near its mouth.)

No. 200, for 320 acres, (one mile E. and W. and half a mile N. and S., on south side of Carmel River, near its mouth and Carmel Bay, Monterey county.)

NAPA COUNTY.

Nos. 322 and 323, for 320 acres each, located on fraction of S. E. quarter, fraction of N. half of S. W. quarter, fraction of S. E. quarter of S. W. quarter, S. half of N. W. quarter, S. W. quarter of N. E. quarter of section 7, fraction of S. W. quarter of S. W. quarter of section 8, fraction of W. half of N. W. quarter of section 17, fraction of N. half of N. E. quarter, fraction of S. E. quarter of N. E. quarter of section 18, township 13 N., range 7 W., Mount Diablo meridian, taking 630 acres.

Alkali lake included in the above subdivisions, of 226 acres.

Nos. 780, 816, and 820, for 160 acres each, located on S. W. quarter fraction of N. W. quarter, and N. W. quarter of S. E. quarter of section 5, and N. E. quarter of S. E. quarter fraction of S. E. quarter of S. E. quarter fraction of S. W. quarter of S. E. quarter fraction of S. E. quarter of S. W. quarter, and fraction of N. E. quarter of section 6, township 13 N., range 7 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 473 50-100 acres.

Nos. 819 and 821, for 160 acres each, located on S. E. quarter fraction of S. E. quarter and S. W. quarter of N. E. quarter of section 5, and fraction of S. W.

quarter of section 4, township 13 N., range 8 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Nos. 434 and 550, for 160 acres each, located one mile E. and W. and half a mile N. and S., on both sides of Humbug Cañon and Malakoff Ravine, as shown by returns, taking 320 acres.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

No. 114, for 320 acres, located on W. half of section 32, township 8 N., range 6 E., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

Nos. 501, 502, and 504, for 160 acres each, located upon lands not subdivided by the United States Public Land Surveyors, and adjoining the school lands, (locations of O. Harvey and D. K. Newell,) according to surveys returned, taking 480 acres. (These are re-locations from abandoned locations on swamp lands).

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

No. 67, for 320 acres, located on S. E. quarter of section 23 and N. E. quarter of section 26, township 11 S., range 4 W., of San Bernardino meridian, taking 320 acres.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Nos. 65 and 66, for 160 acres each, located on W. half of section 25, township 3 N., range 7 E., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres. (Re-location.)

Nos. 301 and 302, for 160 acres each, located on E. half of section 25, township 3 N., range 7 E., of Mount Diablo Meridian, taking 320 acres.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

No. 78, for 320 acres, located on fraction of section 26, fraction of N. E. quarter of section 34, and fraction N. half of section 35, township 6 S., range 3 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 319 54-100 acres.

No. 65 for 320 acres, and Nos. 26, 292, 394, and 395, for 160 acres each, located on S. half of S. E. quarter of section 29, W. half of N. E. quarter, N. W. quarter of N. E. quarter of S. E. quarter, and lots Nos. 1 and 2, section 32, lot No. 1 of section 31, S. W. quarter and S. half of N. W. quarter of section 29, S. E. quarter of N. E. quarter, and N. E. quarter of S. E. quarter of section 30, N. half of S. E. quarter, and S. half of N. E. quarter of section 29, township 6 S., range 2 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 944 56-100 acres. (Nos. 394 and 395 are re-located).

Nos. 741, 791, 822, and 823, for 160 acres each, located on N. half of N. W. quarter, N. W. quarter of N. E. quarter of section 29, N. E. quarter of N. E. quarter of section 30, fraction part of section 21, lot No. 4 in section 20, N. W. quarter of N. W. quarter of section 28, N. E. quarter of N. E. quarter of section 29, lots Nos. 3, 4, and 5, section 19, S. W. quarter of S. E. quarter, S. quarter of N. E. quarter, and N. half of S. E. quarter of section 19, township 6 S., range 2 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 625 28-100 acres.

No. 78, for 160 acres, located on S. E. quarter of S. E. quarter of section 19, township 6 S., range 2 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 158 23-100 acres. (Re-located.)

No. 125, for 320 acres, located on S. W. quarter of section 34, township 6 S., range 2 W., and N. W. quarter of section 3, township 7 S., range 2 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

Nos. 553 and 554, for 160 acres each, located on N. E. quarter, N. half of S. E. quarter, N. E. quarter of S. W. quarter, and S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter of section 25, township 6 S., range 1 E., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

No. 48, for 320 acres, located on N. E. quarter of N. W. quarter, N. W. quarter of N. E. quarter of section 31, E. half of S. W. quarter, W. half of S. E. quarter, S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter, and S. W. quarter of N. E. quarter of section 28, township 10 S., range 1 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Nos. 30 and 31, for 160 acres each, located on the W. half of section 22, township 43 N., range 9 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

Nos. 80 and 29, for 160 acres each, located on E. half of N. E. quarter, and E. half of S. E. quarter, of section 26, the W. half of N. W. quarter, and W. half of S. W. quarter, of section 25, township 43 N., range 9 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

No. 219, for 320 acres, located on S. half of N. E. quarter, N. half of S. E. quarter, N. quarter of S. W. quarter, and S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter of section 23, and N. W. quarter of S. W. quarter, and S. W. quarter of N. W. quarter, of section 24, township 42 N., range 9 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

No. 81, for 160 acres, located on E. half of S. E. quarter of section 23, and W. half of S. W. quarter of section 24, township 43 N., range 9 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 160 acres.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Nos. 674 and 676, for 160 acres each.

No. 163, for 320 acres, located on the S. E. quarter of S. E. quarter of section 11, S. W. quarter of S. W. quarter, S. E. quarter of S. W. quarter, S. W. quarter of S. E. quarter, and S. E. quarter of S. E. quarter of section 12, and W. half of N. E. quarter, N. W. quarter of S. E. quarter, and N. W. quarter and S. W. quarter of section 13, township 6 N., range 10 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 640 acres.

No. 68, for 320 acres, located on S. E. quarter of section 15, and N. E. quarter of section 22, township 6 N., range 9 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

Nos. 138, 139, 140 and 141, for 160 acres each, located on the S. E. quarter of section 31, S. W. quarter of section 32, township 8 N., range 7 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, N. W. quarter of section 5, and N. E. quarter of section 6, township 7 N., range 7 W., Mount Diablo meridian, taking in all 640 acres.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Nos. 368 and 391, for 160 acres each, located on S. E. quarter and S. W. quarter of section 33, township 25 N., range 1 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

Nos. 27 and 790, for 160 acres each, located on W. half of N. E. quarter, and E. half N. W. quarter, of section 5, and E. half of S. W. quarter, and W. half of S. E. quarter, of section 5, township 24 N., range 1 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 320 acres.

No. 158, for 320 acres, located on E. half of S. E. quarter of section 19, the

S. W. fractional quarter of section 20, N. half of N. W. quarter of section 20, township 27 N., range 3 W., of Mount Diablo meridian, taking 291 16-100 acres (re-located, to conform to U. S. government lines).

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

No. 156, for 320 acres, re-located from Santa Clara county, upon lands unsurveyed by U. S., and described in the field notes and plat on file.

These are the locations returned to this office. How many of these have been located before, or in how many different places, it is impossible for the Surveyor General, or the state, to know, as the law prescribes no certain and definite mode of location and float. Besides, the law now permits the holder of the warrant, at his option, to locate under the survey and certificate of the county surveyor, or reported to this office, or to locate directly in the office of the register of the U. S. land district in which the lands may lie. No information is received by the state of such locations, yet the selections thus made far exceed in number those made under state laws and reported to this office. This conflict of jurisdiction between the U. S. and state authorities, is occasioning much embarrassment, and the evil is daily increasing, as no means are provided by law for informing the general government of the selections made by the state authorities. Of the 500,000 acres for which these warrants are issued, there were sold last year 3,520 acres, which with those previously sold make a total of

324 warrants, for 320 acres each, - - - - - 103,680
And 836 warrants, for 160 acres each, - - - - - 133,760
Being, - - - - - 237,440

Acres, at \$2 each, valued at \$474,880, leaving a balance of 262,560 acres of the value of \$525,120 yet unsold.

Of the warrants already issued, no reliable information can be given as to the number located, or the number held in the hands of scrip speculators, nor can there be any such information obtained until the Surveyor General is authorized to select the amount donated. I would recommend that the Surveyor General be at once authorized to select the lands remaining unsold, and register the same in his office for sale. This land might be selected in bodies of even 20,000 or 50,000 acres, in portions of the state where fertile, well-timbered and well-watered lands can be found now unoccupied. Their value will daily increase, and to save the trouble from occupancy and purchase under the U. S. pre-emption laws prompt action is necessary.

The same action is needed for the regulation of the mode of selecting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township, or their equivalents.

The same system of pre-emption occupancy referred to above, is found here. The settler is fast taking up these valuable lands, and the state interest daily suffering loss. In my report last year, I recommended the placing of these lands as a whole, under the supervision of the state Board of Education, and not to have them scattered about the state under the control of counties or townships. The same recommendations are hereby renewed.

During the past year, no selections were made in any county of these lands, either of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections themselves or of their equivalents. I presume this is owing to the fact that no appropriations were made for the purpose, and where no payment is made, either by the state or county authorities, the work, it is impossible for the county surveyors to perform their duties in this respect. Another cause is the lack of correct information as to the U. S. public

lands. The state Surveyor General was empowered to procure from the U. S. Surveyor General's office copies of the plats of such townships as he deemed necessary to guide him and the county surveyor in making selections.

More than four hundred plats were procured, copied in this office and distributed. The difficulty of obtaining payment has prevented the purchase of more, and the state authorities are thus deprived of the opportunity of procuring information of the last importance to her interests. To procure the required plats and notes, I recommend an appropriation of \$3,000.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

During the past year, there have been returned to this office, four hundred and eleven surveys of swamp and overflowed lands, within sixteen counties, and comprising 87,989-58 acres, which are more specifically reported in the following

STATEMENT.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	NO. OF SURVEYS.	NO. OF ACRES.
Alameda, - - - - -	6	871-23
Contra Costa, - - - - -	28	8,704-85
Del Norte, - - - - -	18	2,400
Humboldt, - - - - -	7	602-60
Merced, - - - - -	1	22-21
Napa, - - - - -	7	1,052-88
Sacramento, - - - - -	17	3,640
San Francisco, - - - - -	1	120
San Joaquin, - - - - -	111	31,723-36
Siskiyou, - - - - -	13	2,945-50
Solano, - - - - -	28	6,330-06
Sonoma, - - - - -	6	1,499-25
Stanislaus, - - - - -	2	123-64
Sutter, - - - - -	20	3,640
Tulare, - - - - -	142	23,594
Yolo, - - - - -	4	720
Total, - - - - -	411	87,989-58

This amount would, in my opinion, have been much greater, had the rule of determination been insisted upon by the state, as to the character of lands within or without the purview of the act of donation from the U. States.

In my former report, I had occasion to refer to the difference of opinion arising on this subject between the officers of the general and state governments. I can earnestly call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of this subject.

From the reports of the county surveyors and other citizens interested in, and acquainted with the peculiar character of these lands, I have no hesitation in stating that not less than 2,000,000 acres of valuable lands of this kind truly belonging to the state of California, are at this hour claimed by the U. States authorities here, and are being held for pre-emption and sale under the U. S. public land laws. In Fresno county alone, the surveyor reports 900,000 acres of fertile and available lands, which are to all intents, and in the true meaning of the law

and the instructions of the general land office, the property of the state, as swamp and overflowed, and which are now claimed, and in part offered for sale by the States.

In other portions of the state, the same statements are made, and I call the attention of the Legislature to the reports on this subject in the appendix.

The cause is readily understood. The U. S. deputy surveyor, whose work is done by contract, seeing the land only during the day in which he is engaged upon the survey, reports as much of it dry land as he can find over which to stretch his chain. This may be, and often is done during the driest part of the year. His report, unsupported by any testimony, any certificate, any affidavit, is considered the last proof of the character of the soil. Yet two months after the survey, it may be, a boat would be necessary to pass over his lines.

On the other hand, claims laid by the state to this land are required to be supported by the testimony, under oath, of men of the neighborhood who have well known the property for a length of time, and from whose sworn statements the character of the land, "taking the average season for a reasonable number of years as a rule of determination," is understood as falling within or without the purview of the swamp land act.

After reclamation, these lands are found to be the most prolific in the state. Many citizens are ready and desirous to locate and improve them, if they can be assured of a title and protection. Day after day is the state interest suffering deep injury from the want of legislative action; and from the reasons here given, and from those adduced in my last year's report, to which I would call attention, I would respectfully ask that notice which the importance of the subject really deserves.

Of another point in this matter I desire to speak. The present system of obtaining a title from the state is tedious, troublesome, and expensive.

The purchaser, after his preliminary affidavit, obtains a costly survey of the tract desired, pays the county treasurer the one dollar per acre, and has the receipt and survey return recorded in the county recorder's office.

The County Treasurer reports to the State Treasurer, the County Surveyor reports to the Surveyor General; these officers examine, and if correct, approve. The Secretary of State, on receiving the approval certificates of these officers with the Governor, issues the patent.

This system is manifestly wrong, and entails great cost on the purchaser. It also prevents that systematic action so necessary in all matters pertaining to the perfection of land titles, by dividing duties among officers having no relative responsibility to each other. Especially is this the case as to surveyors. For example, where a difference of opinion arises as to the true line of a county through an unsurveyed and swampy district (as has been the case), the surveyors of either county may survey and report the same land to two individuals, each of whom may pay his money into the treasury, and each of whom may, as the law now stands, obtain a patent from the Governor for the same identical tract of land. This office has no power to refuse surveys on such grounds, nor has any other officer of the state such power of refusal.

I can point out but one remedy for these evils; one, which I respectfully submit, after much careful examination of the subject, is, in my opinion, the most certain and satisfactory.

The lands of the state, whether swamp and overflowed, donated for internal improvements, for school and university purposes, or for public buildings, should be at once segregated by the Surveyor General, either alone, or associated with the Board of Education, or with the U. S. Surveyor General. The lines of segregation should be run and marked where they have not been already so run by the United States authorities. All selections should be supported by the needed proof to substantiate the state's claim, and registered in detail with the maps, field notes

and records, in the office of the Surveyor General of the state. Thus a state land office would be created, of which the Surveyor General would be the register, and the whole property of the state being thus at once secured, and each subdivision thereof being perfectly well known, sales could be effected at any time as they now are in the U. S. land office, and all conflict of title or claim avoided. Besides, the surveys thus being made, and the lands segregated and registered, the purchaser from the state would be relieved from a cost of from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars, as is now the case, and his whole expense for a title need not exceed ten or fifteen dollars. The expense of this work would be paid out of the sales of the lands themselves, and instead of burdening either the state treasury or the citizen purchaser, the latter would be relieved, and the increased sale of land would replenish the former.

Another benefit would be, to relieve a want now greatly felt. No means are afforded, no way is provided, by which the United States government may be informed of the selections made either by the state, or any state agent, of the donated lands as fast as the selections were made by the Surveyor General. His lists and plats could be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, and the lands then certified over to the state.

I have taken the responsibility to transmit to the Secretary of the Interior a list of the selections thus far made by the state, of lands donated to her, according to the returns on file in my office. This has been done, in order to attempt something towards saving for the state the noble property to which she is entitled. Although such a step is not required by law, I hope its good effects will be seen in the prevention of the occupancy and sale of the same lands to the benefit of the treasury of the United States, and to the injury of that of California.

I would respectfully recommend the abolition of all restrictions of the sale of swamp and overflowed lands within certain limits; or if these reserved lands be shown of superior value, that they be placed at a higher price than the ordinary class. This restriction is operating injuriously to a large body of settlers, who have improved and reclaimed these very lands, yet who are unable to obtain a title. Some of these lands are valued at \$20, and even \$40, per acre; and if a title were given, they would materially increase the amount of taxable property. The amount of acres permitted to be purchased might be increased with benefit to the interest of the state, affording, as such increase would, inducements to the purchase and redemption of large tracts, now in many places almost impossible, from the difficulty of a combination of capital and labor among the proprietors of small tracts.

Upon the questions of reclamation and improvement, I would refer to the last annual report of this office, in which I endeavored to treat of them in detail, and respectfully urge again the views then expressed.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

But one survey of a county line has been returned to this office—that of the boundary between the counties of Contra Costa and Alameda, under the requisition of the board of supervisors of Contra Costa county upon this office in October 5th, 1857. A commission was issued on October 7th, 1857, to Warren Brown, C. E., as Deputy Surveyor General, he having been recommended by the board of supervisors. The survey, being of that part of the said line "between San Francisco bay and Joel Harlan's house in Amador valley," has been made, and the field notes and plat are on file in this office.

This survey, ordered and paid for by the board of supervisors, is for the purpose of determining a difference between Alameda and Contra Costa counties as to the position of the western extremity of their boundary. A survey made under this office, last year, by Mr. H. A. Higley as my deputy, had determined

the boundary location, and a change must be effected by legislative action only, to set aside his survey as reported.

A survey of the lines of San Mateo county was called for, and Mr. Garbi, the county surveyor, was appointed for the work, but no report has been received, and it is believed no action was ever taken under my instructions.

Many of the county boundaries need changing, of which mention is made in the reports of the several surveyors and assessors, to which I refer for more explicit information.

ROADS.

Of the immigrant roads over the Sierra Nevada it is needless to say more than to attract notice to the propriety of state legislation to assist the action already being taken by counties and companies for their improvement. The people themselves have taken up the question, and a judicious revision of the act concerning highways is perhaps all that is needed at present. The act is notoriously inefficient for county purposes, as the needed improvement of the public thoroughfares cannot be obtained under its provisions. I would again recommend that the county surveyors be made road commissioners, having sole charge of road work, and be paid proper remuneration for their services. Tax-payers appreciate this kind of outlay of the money they pay into the public treasury better than any other, and are willing to meet it cheerfully. The system recommended by my predecessor, or some similar one, should be at once adopted.

EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The line of the eastern boundary of the state has never been authoritatively established, and many difficulties have arisen as to the proper jurisdiction of the counties bordering on it. Sheriffs and assessors are impeded in the exercise of their duties, and much confusion in the administration of law has resulted. A large taxable property is rapidly accumulating in the various valleys along the line, and its permanent location should at once be made. I would recommend that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made for this purpose, and that the Surveyor General be authorized to make the survey in connection with the United States Surveyor General, or other authorized government agent.

STATE MAP.

The remarks on this subject, in my last annual report, are of the same force now as they were then. The need of a correct map is even greater now than then. The so-called official map of California, by Eddy, is still acknowledged. No other state has enjoyed equal advantages with California, for improvement in this respect, and in no other state would a correct knowledge of the topography of the country be of such public utility. We are far behind the rest of the Union in these matters, and I urgently request that so important a subject may meet the notice it deserves.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

It is made the duty of the Surveyor General to suggest plans for land improvements, drainage, reclamation, etc., but no action has been yet taken to establish any system under the control of state officers. No suggestions can be yet made with any practical utility. In my former report, an exposition was given of a system of improvement upon reclamations of the swamp lands. The recommendations then made are renewed, and the propriety of one general established system insisted upon, instead of leaving so important a matter to the disconnected operations of

offering plans of individuals or counties. Whenever legislation is had on this subject, the Surveyor General should be placed in control of the work, and the system adopted should be of uniform operation in the several districts.

STATISTICS.

As required by law, I issued a circular to county surveyors, and one to county assessors, calling upon them for the information required to be transmitted to this office concerning the statistics named in the law. I also issued a circular to the boards of supervisors, enclosing copies of the others, and asking the co-operation of the boards in obtaining the desired information; these will be found in the appendix.

Much difficulty has been experienced in procuring a compliance with the provisions of the law. Duplicate, triplicate, and even quadruplicate circulars were issued before answers could be obtained, in several cases. Difficulty also arose from the unsatisfactory character of many of the reports. In some cases, these reports show intelligence, ability, industry and public spirit, and reflect the highest credit upon their authors; while others are deficient, and lamentably so, in the necessary qualities for correctness and value. The requirements of the law for reports on agricultural statistics from surveyors should be stricken out. The surveyors are paid nothing for the time and labor bestowed, and these matters are, moreover, out of their province. The assessors, who are paid for their services, should be compelled, under penalty, to afford the desired statistics, and proof given that their reports had been transmitted to this office before their accounts should be audited.

There have been received at this office, this year, reports from:—

James T. Stratton, county surveyor of Alameda county.
James Masterson, ex-county surveyor of Amador county.
J. W. Scott, ex-county surveyor of Butte county.
Daniel Small, county surveyor of Contra Costa county.
D. C. Lewis, county surveyor of Del Norte county.
T. C. Shullo, county surveyor of Fresno county.
Wm. Henderson, ex-county surveyor of El Dorado county.
Alfred D. Easkoot, county surveyor of Marin county.
J. P. Davenport, ex-county surveyor of Monterey county.
Nathaniel L. Squilb, county surveyor of Napa county.
John L. Gamble, county surveyor of Nevada county.
James H. Whitlock, county surveyor of Plumas county.
Ebenezer Nidever, county surveyor of Santa Barbara county.
Charles T. Healy, county surveyor of Santa Clara county.
Wm. Magee, ex-county surveyor of Shasta county.
W. G. Strill, ex-county surveyor of Sierra county.
John Mellen, county surveyor of Siskiyou county.
Wm. Mock, county surveyor of Sonoma county.
Phil. E. Drescher, county surveyor of Sutter county.

These, nineteen in number, will be found in the appendix. Last year there were four more reports sent in, and the reports of last year, as a whole, contained more information of a valuable character than the present ones. In my belief the reason for this is to be found in the fact that surveyors receive no remuneration for such services, performed, as they now are, from professional pride, and from the fact that last year no publication was made of their reports, elaborated as they were with great care, and full of useful information.

Of the present reports, I might especially refer to those from the counties of

Del Norte, El Dorado, Plumas, and Santa Clara, for the ability and care exhibited by their authors, and to call attention to the remarks on county boundaries of Del Norte, El Dorado, Monterey, Plumas, Santa Clara, Siskiyou and Sutter, swamp lands, from Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Fresno, Marin, Napa, Plumas, Sonoma and Sutter; on school lands, from all the counties; on roads, from Alameda, Monterey, Santa Barbara and Shasta; on artesian wells, from Monterey and Santa Clara; on geology, from El Dorado and Santa Clara. I might refer to other topics, but trusting the whole report and appendix will be printed for public use, I leave to an examination of the reports themselves, the effect the valuable character should produce.

I would again ask, in the name of the county surveyors, a judicious system of fees which would allow a decent livelihood to competent men. The pittance afforded by the present tariff, can not insure such men's services. Also, the county surveyors be empowered to administer oaths, and take affidavits, when necessary for their official duties, and that offices be furnished them by their respective counties.

There have been received, for the year 1857, reports from—

C. C. Breyfogle, county assessor of Alameda county.
H. A. Eichelberger, county assessor of Amador county.
J. H. Lillard, county assessor of Butte county.
Geo. C. Tryon, county assessor of Calaveras county.
Isaac Ricketts, county assessor of Colusa county.
Obed F. Alley, county assessor of Contra Costa county.
Solon Hall, county assessor of Del Norte county.
John G. Simpson, county assessor of Fresno county.
H. W. Merrett, county assessor of El Dorado county.
Jacob De Haven, county assessor of Humboldt county.
Klamath county.
Manuel F. Coronel, deputy county assessor of Los Angeles county.
Warren Dutton, county assessor of Marin county.
Nat. Harbert, county assessor of Mariposa county.
J. W. Robertson, county assessor of Merced county.
J. R. Porter, ex-county assessor of Monterey county.
A. S. Smith, ex-county assessor of Placer county.
J. J. L. Peel, county assessor of Plumas county.
J. Foot Turner, county assessor of Sacramento county.
James H. Rollins, county assessor of San Bernardino county.
Chas. R. Bond, county assessor of San Francisco county.
T. S. Strout, ex-county assessor of San Joaquin county.
C. E. Kelly, county assessor of San Mateo county.
Eugene Lies, county assessor of Santa Barbara county.
J. C. Bland, county assessor of Santa Clara county.
Thomas M. Davis, county assessor of Santa Cruz county.
R. R. Luce, county assessor of Shasta county.
A. J. McKinsey, county assessor of Sierra county.
J. W. Thomas, county assessor of Siskiyou county.
J. S. Jameson, county assessor of Solano county.
Wm. G. Lee, county assessor of Sonoma county.
Sam. N. Hoyt, county assessor of Stanislaus county.
Chas. E. Fisher, county assessor of Tehama county.
A. R. Earl, deputy county assessor of Trinity county.
Unsigned, Tulare county.
James P. Clough, county assessor of Tuolumne county.
John M. Drake, deputy county assessor of Yolo county.
F. M. Davenport, county assessor of Yuba county.

In all, thirty-eight counties, a larger number than ever before reported. Reports have been received from all the counties in the state, either through the surveyors or assessors, except from San Diego and San Luis Obispo. To assist the assessors, I issued a printed blank form of statistical returns, containing the forms desired to be reported. This has proved of material benefit in insuring full reports of county statistics. The public utility and value of these reports is evident at a glance at them as shown in the appendix, and at the tables and statistical notes compiled therefrom, which follow.

Communications of value have been received from Mr. Downer on the swamp lands of Tulare Valley and from Mr. Alex. S. Taylor, of Monterey, upon changes in the laws affecting this office in its communication with other state and county officers in the selection of statistical, geographical and geological information. To these attention is asked.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

TABLE OF STATISTICS—COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1857, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

COUNTIES.	HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—NUMBER OF TREES AND VINES.																											ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.							
	Apple.	Peach.	Pear.	Plum.	Cherry.	Nectarine.	Quince.	Apricot.	Fig.	Aloe.	Citron.	Lemon.	Orange.	Olive.	Pomegranate.	Pine Apple.	Prune.	Persimmon.	Pecan.	Cherimoya.	Almond.	Walnut.	Filbert.	Gooseberry.	Raspberry.	Strawberry.	Grape.	Tons of Grapes.	Gallons Wine.	Value of Fruit Raised.	Lands.	Improvements.	Personal Property.	Total Valuation of Property.	
Alameda.....	196,130	162,430	7,000	9,300	8,160	855	2,100	2,200	600					350							500	300	150	2,500	950		125,000						\$3,020,836 00		
Amador.....	2,626	5,352	468	145	200	170	219	317	70						25						200			1,000	3,000	20,000	8,000							2,258,474 00	
Butte.....	9,865	66,765	2,341	676	809	216	10,170	737	1,102				6		11						98			440	149	107,519	45,773		400						
Calaveras.....	2,795	6,468	395	274	456	268	243	176	35	7	13	17	29	42	90		1				93	87	7	760	437	37,262	6,465							2,483,788 00	
Colusa.....	258	1,757	46	124	100																						3,120			1,000 00					
Contra Costa.....	9,303	10,665	511	693	877	13	278	131	450																		34,468							2,000,000 00	
Del Norte.....	3,000	1,000	50	25	25	10	25	2																1,000		1,000	25							507,165 00	
El Dorado.....	11,200	22,600	618	526	212		80	200	63																										
Fresno.....	34	390																									1,000							383,730 00	
Humboldt.....	7,400	3,920	700	437	227			200																4,025			500							882,450 00	
Klamath.....	150	500																									1,000							485,800 00	
Los Angeles.....	947	4,060	1,020	102	17		400	445	774		125	13	251	1,302	627		102				176	218				520,630	1,134	260,000						1,973,242 00	
Marin.....																																			
Mariposa.....	3,163	2,487	55	123	23		5	12	11															64	23	223,050	15,227								
Merced.....	600	2,000	100	25			5		10															25		5,000	15,000							809,571 00	
Monterey.....	1,916	306	142	36	3																15	10					11,650	13		17,000 00				881,189 00	
Napa.....																																			
Nevada.....																																			
Placer.....	2,800	6,166	298	357	88	20	1,081	39																116	290	20,000	5,742								
Plumas.....																																			
Sacramento.....	70,218	137,961	28,710	7,938	17,767	5,323	2,770	8,027	3,410												2,627	3,282	6	3,957	13,327	226,340	119,500				55,876 00			1,333,603 00	
San Bernardino.....	1,500	25,000	500	150	150	220	200	500	150						100						150	100					3,000	38,000	50						11,193,945 00
San Diego.....																																			
San Francisco.....																																			
San Joaquin.....	13,630	10,480	1,350	650	473	200	892	524	396					15	3,162		6	10	41	16	60	63		4,500	3,000	50,000	1,200								
San Luis Obispo.....																																			
San Mateo.....	7,200	24,240	232	318	1,980	62	85	670	41															425	1,461										
Santa Barbara.....	1,500	1,600	5,000	200	100		200	1,200	1,000					2,000	100						500	100					70,000	100	3,000	20,000 00				1,373,852 00	
Santa Clara.....	35,000	25,000	6,000	2,500	1,300		150	2,000																500		100,000	500,000	50,000	25,000						1,024,643 00
Santa Cruz.....	6,426	1,847	350	112	75	60	50	57	24					5							25	16		256	200	21,700	6,179							5,008,640 00	
Shasta.....	1,200	4,000	200	64	8		84	130																			3,000	6,000							1,009,050 00
Sierra.....	12,498	732	14	36	18	8	8	16							1													1,290							2,218,026 00
Siskiyou.....																																			
Solano.....																																			
Sonoma.....	43,071	21,282	2,890	1,560	1,100	100	1,246	250	620												230	10					170,508	150							
Stanislaus.....	868	1,293	89		74		15	29	270							1	38										3,020								
Sutter.....																																			
Tehama.....																																			
Trinity.....	1,726	833	114	127	60	6	127	15													12	14	3	99	100	17,429	1,717				1,000 00			1,338,675 00	
Tulare.....	800	1,500	100	50	75	12	80		35						60												400							488,821 00	
Tuolumne.....	12,150	20,737	1,672	895	1,040	204	230	219	414												120	11	3	1,065	836	29,200	29,931							2,965,950 00	
Yolo.....	33,860	89,497	10,474	2,961	2,242	913	5,595	2,262	500					30										258	364	400	61,903							2,175,306 00	
Yuba.....	33,500	223,300	5,100	5,550	5,750	2,600	1,865	2,550																			30,000							6,335,488 00	

TABLE OF STATISTICS—COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1857, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS AND SURVEYORS.

RECAPITULATION.

Agricultural Products, Live Stock, Improvements, etc., etc.	Total.	Number of Counties.
Acres of land enclosed, - - - - -	597,610	22
Cultivated, - - - - -	508,267	31
Acres of wheat, - - - - -	126,038½	34
Bushels, - - - - -	2,172,818	32
Acres of barley, - - - - -	196,934	34
Bushels, - - - - -	4,449,581	31
Acres of oats, - - - - -	36,894	31
Bushels, - - - - -	1,097,399	28
Acres of rye, - - - - -	963	14
Bushels, - - - - -	31,967	13
Acres of corn, - - - - -	12,141	26
Bushels, - - - - -	410,293	21
Acres of buckwheat, - - - - -	1,065	11
Bushels, - - - - -	30,445	9
Acres of peas, - - - - -	1,933	19
Bushels, - - - - -	54,938	14
Acres of beans, - - - - -	10,068	26
Bushels, - - - - -	132,595	18
Acres of potatoes, - - - - -	18,847	33
Bushels, - - - - -	1,522,397	27
Acres of sweet potatoes, - - - - -	454	10
Bushels, - - - - -	78,567	8
Acres of onions, - - - - -	1,046	21
Bushels, - - - - -	107,804	17
Acres of hay, - - - - -	66,836	23
Tons, - - - - -	84,837	29
Acres of tobacco, - - - - -	14½	4
Pounds, - - - - -	1,800	1
Acres of broom corn, - - - - -	457	11
Pounds of butter, - - - - -	1,942,861	24
Pounds of cheese, - - - - -	1,067,418	20
Pounds of wool, - - - - -	843,577	18

Agricultural Products, Live Stock, Improvements, etc., etc.	Total.	Number of Counties.
Dozens of eggs, - - - - -	1,043,500	23
No. of apple trees, - - - - -	526,834	32
No. of peach trees, - - - - -	886,168	32
No. of pear trees, - - - - -	76,539	30
No. of plum trees, - - - - -	36,041	30
No. of cherry trees, - - - - -	43,409	29
No. of nectarine trees, - - - - -	11,265	19
No. of quince trees, - - - - -	28,203	27
No. of apricot trees, - - - - -	22,918	27
No. of fig trees, - - - - -	9,975	20
No. of aloe trees, - - - - -	7	1
No. of citron trees, - - - - -	175	4
No. of lemon trees, - - - - -	146	4
No. of orange trees, - - - - -	318	6
No. of olive trees, - - - - -	3,944	8
No. of pomegranate trees, - - - - -	4,177	10
No. of prune trees, - - - - -	865	6
No. of persimmon trees, - - - - -	10	1
No. of pecan trees, - - - - -	66	3
No. of chirimoza trees, - - - - -	16	1
No. of almond trees, - - - - -	4,806	14
No. of walnut trees, - - - - -	4,211	12
No. of filbert trees, - - - - -	176	6
No. of gooseberry trees, - - - - -	58,484	21
No. of raspberry trees, - - - - -	21,504	16
No. of strawberry vines, - - - - -	884,424	19
No. of grape vines, - - - - -	1,862,038	31
No. of tons of grapes, - - - - -	51,467	7
No. of gallons of wine made, - - - - -	288,400	4
Value of fruit raised, - - - - -	\$145,976	8
No. of American horses, - - - - -	19,682	25
No. of Spanish horses, tame, - - - - -	26,104	23
No. of Spanish horses, wild, - - - - -	51,019	16
No. of mules, - - - - -	22,878	36
No. of asses, - - - - -	1,702	30
No. of cows, - - - - -	118,133	33
No. of calves, - - - - -	72,309	28
No. of stock cattle, - - - - -	334,670	33
No. of beef cattle, - - - - -	39,466	28
No. of oxen, - - - - -	22,536	32
No. of sheep, - - - - -	257,150	35
No. of goats, - - - - -	12,063	31
No. of hogs, - - - - -	143,786	37
No. of chickens, - - - - -	402,111	38
No. of turkeys, - - - - -	20,761	27
No. of ducks, - - - - -	9,300	21
No. of geese, - - - - -	1,628	19
No. of cattle slaughtered, - - - - -	69,661	30
value, - - - - -	\$1,924,675	16
No. of hogs slaughtered, - - - - -	43,269	20
value, - - - - -	\$458,560	16

Agricultural Products, Live Stock, Improvements, etc., etc.	Total.	Number of Counties.
No. of sheep slaughtered, - - - - -	43,977	15
value, - - - - -	\$226,568	12
No. of grist-mills, - - - - -	102	27
No. of steam-power grist-mills, - - - - -	42	18
No. of run of stones, - - - - -	94	17
value, - - - - -	\$443,000	17
No. of water-power grist-mills, - - - - -	52	20
No. of run of stones, - - - - -	100	20
value, - - - - -	\$439,100	21
No. of bushels of grain ground per annum, - - - - -	2,871,617	12
No. of saw-mills, - - - - -	342	31
No. of steam-power mills, - - - - -	111	21
No. of water-power mills, - - - - -	194	22
Value of saw-mills, - - - - -	\$724,160	13
No. of feet of lumber sawed, - - - - -	308,531,500	24
No. of quartz mills, - - - - -	132	13
value, - - - - -	\$558,800	8
No. of tons of quartz crushed, - - - - -	206,547	9
No. of mining ditches, - - - - -	550	13
value, - - - - -	\$1,516,500	5
No. of miles in length, - - - - -	2,901	13
No. of turnpike roads, - - - - -	23	8
No. of miles in length, - - - - -	225	9
Cost of, - - - - -	\$91,500	7
Income of, - - - - -	\$14,400	3
Cost of repairs, - - - - -	\$1,950	4
No. of ferries, - - - - -	109	20
value, - - - - -	\$79,200	10
No. of toll-bridges, - - - - -	99	16
value, - - - - -	\$286,500	11

STATISTICAL NOTES.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Brick court-house and jail just been completed at a cost of \$35,000; seven artesian wells, depth from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet.

AMADOR COUNTY.

The total number of fruit-trees and vines, from one to four years' growth, is 41,792, and were planted at a cost of \$23,800. Average value of lumber at the mills, has been \$25 per M; value of lumber sawed annually is \$234,000. There is a foundry located at Sutter Creek, which turns out some two hundred tons of castings per annum. One tannery; four breweries; three soda manufactories;

four lime-kilns; and six brick-kilns. Probable yield of the placer mines is annually about \$1,000,000.

BUTTE COUNTY.

The water-works in Oroville, which are the only property of this nature in the county, are valued at \$7,000. There is one tannery in this county, which is located at Oro Lena, and valued at \$3,000. The coal of the Table Mountain Coal Company's mine, as far as tested, makes excellent fuel, but does not answer for mechanical purposes.

EL DORADO COUNTY

There are sixty-seven miles of telegraph in this county; three tanneries, valued at \$6,000; ten breweries, and five soda manufactories. The quantity of ice put up last winter is estimated at four hundred tons. Lime and marble abound throughout the county. There are four marble-quarries and eleven lime-kilns in the county. Veins of copper ore, containing a large per centage of silver, have been discovered and partially opened.

PLACER COUNTY.

There are, in this county, about 400,000 acres of land claimed, located, and occupied. The aggregate taxable valuation of houses and buildings is \$243,154; of merchandise, \$300,000; of money, \$140,688; of money at interest, \$116,391; of mining capital, \$179,543; of solvent debts, \$165,000; of household furniture, \$17,730; of hens and their product, together, \$16,465; of ditches and canals, \$325,600; of quartz-mill machinery, \$28,400; of toll-bridges, disconnected with turnpike-roads, \$14,600; of saw-mill machinery, \$65,000; turnpikes and bridges, \$60,750.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

American Valley embraces an area of 10,000 acres; Indian Valley, 20,000 acres; Big Meadows, 60,000 acres; Mountain Meadows, 7,000 acres; Honey Lake Valley, 40,000 acres; and Beckworth Valley, 30,000 acres. There are five other smaller valleys, comprising in all, six or seven thousand acres, "estimating the whole at 173,000 acres, the greater part of which could well be denominated swamp and overflowed land, one-tenth of which has been reclaimed." In this county there are two lime-kilns and two brick-kilns.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

There are 94,766 acres of land claimed, independent of Spanish grants, by actual settlers.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

The approximate area is 26,000 acres; of the cultivated land, 500 acres are used for vegetables. There are three ship-yards in the county—four steamers, (bay and river,) of an aggregate burthen of 1,600 tons, and four sail vessels, of an aggregate of 200 tons, have been launched this season; one marine railway for repairs; thirteen brick-yards, employing 134 men; bricks made annually, 53,000,000.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Land suitable for tillage, 40,000 acres; lands suitable for grazing alone, 15,000

acres; timbered, (oak,) 30,000 acres; timbered, (redwood,) 30,000 acres; marsh, or overflowed land, 8,000 acres. There are three artesian wells in the county. The length of telegraph in the county is about thirty-seven miles.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Bitumen is abundant in this county. Tobacco and cotton have been cultivated experimentally, with such success as to encourage the investment of capital in both enterprises.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Number of American citizens, 5,000; foreigners, 1,500. Number of women, 700; children, (both sexes,) 1,000; total population, 8,200. Acres of land adapted to agricultural purposes, 75,000; swamp and overflowed land, 25,000 acres; 5,550 acres vegetables, beside those enumerated in the tables.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

To properly fulfill the duties imposed on this office, the Surveyor General should be an educated and skillful engineer, with a pride in his profession, and ambition as a state officer. Such a man, with aid from the Legislature by judiciously framed laws, and appropriations made in a spirit of just liberality, could do more for the benefit of the state, in developing her resources, presenting before the world in their proper light the many inducements for settlement and investment, and in furnishing a mass of valuable information on every topic of public interest to the miner, the merchant, the statist, the legislator, the geologist, and the agriculturist, than would seem possible to those who have not carefully looked into the importance of the subject.

Many laws of various kinds are now in force imposing duties on the Surveyor General, and yet he is deprived of the means of properly performing them; and others have duties to fulfill which properly belong to his province, and enjoy emoluments therefrom, while he is left, as an important state officer, on a salary insufficient to pay his necessary personal expenditures.

A salary proportionate to the dignity and duties of the office, and appropriations suitable for carrying on its work, would soon produce a salutary effect. I would respectfully recommend the establishment of a State Land Office, as before described in this report, and that the Surveyor General be the Register of the office, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum; that the state lands be at once segregated from the public domain of the United States, upon a plan the expense of developing which should be paid out of the sale of the lands; that the Surveyor General be authorized to visit the several United States land offices to examine their records, and obtain information to guide him in selecting the state lands; that the school lands be at once selected, in bodies of any convenient size, on any unoccupied public lands of the United States where found most valuable, and for this purpose that an appropriation of \$3,000 be made; that the necessary maps be procured from the United States Surveyor General, guides to the selections of lands as before alluded to; and that the laws be so amended as to require the Surveyor General to report every three months to the Secretary of the Interior the selections of lands made by the state, reporting also the same, as fast as selected, to the registers of the proper United States land districts, so that the lists may be certified over by the United States to the state.

I also recommend that the Surveyor General be empowered, equally with the county surveyors, to make surveys within the state, and to administer oaths and take necessary affidavits in the course of his official duties.

The business of the office requiring the constant services of at least one clerk,

I recommend the appropriation of \$1,200 for that purpose for the rest of the present fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. BREWSTER.
Surveyor General.

Digitized by Google

IN SENATE.]

[NINTH SESSION.]

MAJORITY REPORT
OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON THE
CONVENTION VOTE.

JOHN O'NEARA, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT :—The joint committee, to whom was referred the subject of the constitutional convention, and the vote of the people had thereon at the September election, 1857, have had the same under consideration, and a majority of said committee beg leave to report the accompanying bill, providing for a convention, and recommend its passage.

Although it may not have been strictly the duty of your committee to have examined this question, with a view of reporting upon the necessity which exists for a convention to revise our entire constitution yet your committee are unwilling that their action should go out to the world to be canvassed and discussed by the people and the press, unaccompanied by their reasons for the course they have adopted, and the arguments upon which is based both the necessity for a revision of the constitution, and their conclusion and decision upon the constitutional question involved.

Your committee are clearly of the opinion, that the right of a majority of the people of the state, in any mode they may see fit to adopt, to displace the organic law of the state by a new constitution better suited and adapted to their opinions, views, and conditions, not only exists under any and all circumstances, but is inherent and inalienable; that whenever a people attempt to place beyond their own control the alteration of their constitution, in whole or in part, as a majority may incline, they are endeavoring to establish a government other than republican in form, which can not be recognized under the federal constitution, and they must necessarily fail in the attempt. While we recognize this inestimable right as belonging to the majority, and their power to assemble in convention and change, alter, or amend their organic law in any manner, we hold it to be the best policy, where such a course is practicable, to pursue that mode of framing a new constitution which is pointed out and prescribed in the old.

It is wholly unnecessary here to discuss the antecedents of the question now before us, with a view to show the imperative necessity which exists for revising our constitution. Two-thirds of the last Senate and Assembly were fully impressed with this necessity, and so declared by their votes: the vote in the Assembly—that branch of the Legislature fresh from the people—being fifty-eight for, to thirteen against the act; but in addition to this fact, which alone devolves a constitutional duty upon us, we honestly believe it capable of demonstration by the figures themselves, that the expense of the proposed constitutional convention, which is so strenuously urged as the paramount objection to its call, will be more than saved to the state treasury in the ordinary expenses of government within two years' time, under a constitution framed with our pres-

the cause of the enormous debt now overhanging almost every county government in the state may be readily and entirely removed. Believing, however, that we are not required to examine specially into the necessity for the call of a convention, but that this constitutional duty has been performed by our immediate predecessors, in the passage of the act of March 1, 1857, submitting the question to the people, we will proceed to the consideration of the questions said to be involved in the passage of the act herewith reported. Our present constitution declares in section two, of article ten, that "If at any time two-thirds of the Senate and Assembly shall think it necessary to revise and change this entire constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election for members of the Legislature, to vote for or against a convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors, voting at such election, have voted in favor of calling a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling a convention, etc."

The above is an exact copy of the Michigan constitution, under which a convention was called in that state in 1849; the board of canvassers, in order to determine whether the people had constitutionally called a convention, counted only the votes cast for and against a convention, and none other, and determined and declared that it had been called. The language used by the board of canvassers of Michigan, is the construction of this section of our constitution by the people who first framed it, and to all unprejudiced minds should be satisfactory on this point, to wit:

"STATE OF MICHIGAN—*ss.*

"We, the undersigned, in pursuance of law, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1849, at the office of Secretary of State, examined the votes given in the several counties at the general election, holden on the sixth day of November, 1849, for and against a convention, to be called for the purpose of making a general revision of the constitution of this state, and made out a correct statement of the whole number of votes cast at such election for and against said convention, and certified such statement to be correct, and subscribed our names thereto; and it appearing from such canvass and statement that the greatest number of votes were given in favor of said convention, do hereby determine that said convention has been duly called according to the provisions of the second section of the thirteenth article of the constitution of the state.

"Signed,	"GEO. W. RECK, Secretary of State,	} Board of Canvassers."
	"JOHN T. ADAMS, Auditor Gen'l,	
	"GEO. B. COOPER, State Treasurer,	

It is impossible to mistake this language. The people of Michigan then understood the same section in their constitution to require only a majority of those voting on the question to favor a convention in order to its call. Are we to pretend a more thorough understanding of their constitution than they had—and at the same time by copying after them, acknowledge their superiority in its framing? Your committee hardly think it necessary to go further than to refer to this precedent to settle this question; but knowing the policy and tone of a majority of the presses of this state, (as we believe without mature consideration,) to be against the position we occupy, it may be necessary to scan the language of section two of article tenth, of our constitution, independent of precedent.

We are clearly of the opinion that the words "at the next election for members of the Assembly," in this section, are used for the purpose of fixing the time when the *vote* or *election* for or against a convention shall take place, for the reason that similar if not the identical language is used for this purpose in other

which it is used, if any is thereby created. Now is there an election created and appointed by the second section of article ten? If so the words "such election" refer to it and cannot refer to any other. Most certainly not to the "election for members of Assembly," which is mentioned incidentally.

This section further declares that the Legislature shall recommend to the people "to vote for or against a convention." Do not these words mean that the people are requested to exercise their judgment and discretion in making a choice—an election—for or against a convention.

With the like effect in the use of language, and with the same force that an election for Governor is created and appointed by section two of article five, of the constitution, an election for and against a convention is created and appointed by section two of article ten.

If we are right in this, "such election" means the election "for and against a convention," and a majority of the votes thereon in the meaning of the constitution is all that is necessary to call a convention. A constitution is a complete and perfect whole. No portion is to be inoperative or treated as surplusage if it can possibly be used. Nor is any portion of it to be so construed as to require a useless thing to be done; otherwise our fundamental law may be more loosely construed than the rules permit us to construe ordinary statutes, which is most certainly not the case.

After a careful examination of the different constitutions of the states of the Union, we find that wherever, as in the Kentucky constitution, it was the evident and unequivocal intention in the mode of revision provided in those instruments to require a majority of the aggregate vote of the state to call a convention, the question was never required to be submitted in the alternative, but authority was given the Legislature to recommend a vote to be taken for a convention only, and not against it. Provision is also made explicitly and with care for ascertaining the aggregate vote of the state, so as to determine whether a majority of the whole was for a convention.

Now, in our constitution, no provision is made for ascertaining the aggregate vote of the state. Without such provision given in that instrument, (the constitution—held to be correct by those who disagree with us) it is impossible to regard our constitution as complete; and it is in this particular inoperative, or at least we are left in doubt and uncertainty as to the manner of ascertaining the whole vote, a majority of which is necessary to call a convention. The Legislature being required to recommend to the people "to vote for and against a convention," we must ask, why recommended to vote against it, if all who do not vote are counted as voting against the convention? Why provide that the Legislature shall do a useless thing? Why induce the people to do, not only a useless, but ridiculous act—that is to vote—when not to vote is equivalent?

This is certainly contrary to the rule, "that the law does not require a useless thing to be done." As we understand section two, article ten, the recommendation to the people is as much that they vote against, as for, the convention; and under this construction, making it as much a necessary act to vote against as to vote for the convention, in order to give expression to a choice, the provisions of the constitution are an entirety, and complete.

If an elector fails, neglects, or declines to have an opinion upon this question, where does the Legislature derive authority to exercise his judgment for him? or if an elector has an opinion, but declines to express it, how shall we compel him to disclose it? In all elections held under a republican government, an opportunity is afforded to all entitled thereto, to make known their choice and wishes; and if they do not exercise this franchise, it is presumed that they have made their election to remain silent—whilst they abide the election made by their fellow-citizens who do choose to vote.

the cause of the enormous debt now overhanging almost every county government in the state may be readily and entirely removed. Believing, however, that we are not required to examine specially into the necessity for the call of a convention, but that this constitutional duty has been performed by our immediate predecessors, in the passage of the act of March 1, 1857, submitting the question to the people, we will proceed to the consideration of the questions said to be involved in the passage of the act herewith reported. Our present constitution declares in section two, of article ten, that "If at any time two-thirds of the Senate and Assembly shall think it necessary to revise and change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election for of the Legislature, to vote for or against a convention, and if it shall be a majority of the electors, voting at such election, have voted in favor of a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for a convention, etc."

The above is an exact copy of the Michigan constitution, under which a convention was called in that state in 1849; the board of canvassers determined whether the people had constitutionally called a convention, and only the votes cast for and against a convention, and none other, were counted and declared that it had been called. The language used by the canvassers of Michigan, is the construction of this section of our constitution by the people who first framed it, and to all unprejudiced minds shows on this point, to wit:

"STATE OF MICHIGAN—ss.

"We, the undersigned, in pursuance of law, this fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1849, at the office of Secretary of State, examined the returns of several counties at the general election, holden on the 1st day of November, 1849, for and against a convention, to be called for the purpose of a general revision of the constitution of this state, and made a statement of the whole number of votes cast at such election for and against a convention, and certified such statement to be correct, and submitted it appearing from such canvass and statement that more votes were given in favor of said convention, do hereby certify that a convention has been duly called according to the provisions of the thirteenth article of the constitution of the state of Michigan."

"Signed, "GEO. W. RECK, Secy.
 "JOHN T. ADAMS, Asst. Secy.
 "GEO. B. COOPER, S. C."

It is impossible to mistake this language. Those who framed the Michigan constitution stood the same section in their constitution at the time they voted on the question to favor a convention, and they intended a more thorough understanding of their action at the same time by copying after them, and framing? Your committee hardly think it fair to say that, to this precedent to settle this question; the majority of the presses of this state, (as we have seen) have been to be against the position we occupy, it may be used to show that section two of article tenth, of our constitution, independent of the Assembly," in this section, are used for the purpose of fixing the time when the vote or election for or against a convention shall take place, for the reason that similar if not the identical language is used for this purpose in other parts of the constitution. The words "such election" by all the rules of construction

We are clearly of the opinion that the words "at the next election of the Assembly," in this section, are used for the purpose of fixing the time when the vote or election for or against a convention shall take place, for the reason that similar if not the identical language is used for this purpose in other parts of the constitution. The words "such election" by all the rules of construction

pre-
favor
Our in-
a duty devo-
signation of on-
The section of
we "shall provide, by
Your committee, in the
upon them by the framers of
Houses, have prepared the act
an earnest recommendation that it
All of which is respectfully subm-

[NINTH SESSION.]

ERCE

not only through their representatives at their last session, but at the recent election, by a direct vote, have complained to us of the crying evils existing in our present constitution, and ask for a revision. The constitutional majority are in favor of a convention.

Our immediate predecessors have done their duty—the people theirs, and now a duty devolves upon us under the constitution, which we can only avoid by a resignation of our seats.

The section of the constitution which we have been discussing, requires that we “shall provide, by law, for calling a convention.”

Your committee, in the discharge of what they conceive to be a duty imposed upon them by the framers of our present constitution, and the action of the two Houses, have prepared the act contemplated, which they herewith present, with an earnest recommendation that it be passed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. BAKER, Chairman.	
JNO. C. BURCH,	} Senate.
S. A. MERRITT,	
E. F. BURTON,	
JAS. O. HARRIS,	} House.
A. A. H. TUTTLE,	
R. W. GROOM,	
S. W. HOLLADAY.	

IN SENATE.]

[NINTH SESSION.]

R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE
AND NAVIGATION.

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT :—The Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to whom was intrusted an inquiry into the facts and statistics in regard to the "Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Company," with the view of presenting a memorial to Congress in relation to a renewal of their contract with the general government, beg leave specially to report as follows:

That, in the opinion of your committee, the present contract for the conveyance of the mails between New York, California, and Oregon, is an exorbitant one, and that the amount allowed is ample to encourage and support two distinct mail-routes. In proof of this, your committee would observe, that it is generally reported and believed that the present contractors pay Mr. Vanderbilt forty thousand dollars per month to keep off competition; but, of course, your committee were unable to obtain any legal proof of the fact.

That they have reason to believe that, by a strict legal construction of the act of Congress authorizing the present contract, it has expired by its own limitation.

That every effort should be made by the state of California to prevent its renewal on the present terms, and with the present contractors.

That at least two distinct contracts *through from New York*, to be given to two distinct companies or individuals, would materially increase the efficiency of the mail service.

That by the present mode of subdividing the entire contract between the United States Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the efficiency of the service is much impaired, and the safety and comfort of the traveling community endangered by the division and consequent shifting of responsibility between two companies, which repudiate any connection with each other.

That whilst the present exorbitant allowance is continued to those companies for the transportation of the mails, no independent opposition can be maintained, and, consequently, the traveling public will have to pay the present exorbitant rates of passage, etc.

That, under the present contract, the people are not only at the mercy of the United States and Pacific Mail Companies, (or *company*,) in regard to the rates of fare, but also in regard to the duration of the passage—the average time between New York and San Francisco being about twenty-

five days, whereas the passage might be accomplished with ease, and equal safety, in twenty-one or twenty-two days at the utmost.

That although, in the comparatively smooth waters of the Pacific, the ships now employed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company may be seaworthy and safe under ordinary circumstances, they are not calculated to contend with very hard weather; and, in view of this fact, the Legislature should urge upon Congress to amend the present laws regulating steamship building, etc., and to incorporate in its amendments such of the suggestions offered in the memorial hereto annexed, (marked A, and signed by thousands of citizens throughout different portions of the state,) as may be practicable.

That the contracts should provide for alternate days of departure; that Congress should be urged to establish a weekly mail, the present semi-monthly arrangement causing such an accumulation of mail matter, that notwithstanding the present very efficient post-office management at San Francisco, great delay and consequent inconvenience to the public is necessarily incurred in its sorting, delivery, and despatch, into the interior.

That amongst the many valuable suggestions contained in the memorial, (hereto annexed, marked A,) the establishment of a supervisory district at San Francisco is very important, and in addition thereto your committee would make the following recommendations:

First—That the captains or commanders of all steamers leaving any port in the United States, bound to any foreign port, be required by law to ascertain, by personal inspection, immediately preceding the sailing of the steamer, whether the pumps and well-fitted hose, required by the third section—the life-boats, required by the fourth section—and the life-preservers, fire-buckets, and axes, required by the fifth section, of an act of Congress relating to steamboats, passed April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, are on board of his steamer, and in good order, and for him to deliver to the collector of the port from which he is about to sail, his affidavit that they are on board, and that he will proceed to sea with them in good order, and fit for use.

Second—Make it the duty of the captain or commander to have the pumps worked the day before he leaves port, and every other day thereafter during the voyage. Attach severe punishments or heavy penalties for any neglect of these duties.

Third—All ocean steamers now afloat, or that may be put afloat before a day certain hence, to be provided with an independent engine and boiler, firmly secured on the main deck, with a wrecker's pump thereto, securely attached, capable of discharging sixty barrels of water per minute. This, in addition to the pumps now required by law, and to be made the duty of the captain or commander to know it is kept in good working order.

Fourth—Be provided with an extra number of life-preservers, equal to one-half of the number of all persons on board, made of good strong duck and cork, after the most approved plan, kept in accessible and secure places, ready for use.

Fifth—Regulate by law the quality and quantity of food to be carried each trip, for officers, passengers, and crew, and subject the same to a rigid inspection, immediately preceding each trip, by a board of inspectors, composed of experienced sea-faring men, appointed and paid by the United States government; and make it the duty of the captain or commander to take to sea with him, each trip, the same food inspected.

Sixth—Every sea-going steamer to be inspected by the inspector of hulls and inspector of boilers, as often as once in three months.

Seventh—Make it the imperative duty of the United States marshal of each collective district, to seize summarily, and cause to be libeled and forfeited to the government, every steamer that is not fully fitted out and inspected, as required by law; and when forfeited by due process of law, to be sold at public sale, one-fourth of the net proceeds to be paid to each the marshal and district attorney for the district where she shall have been seized and libeled, and the other half of the proceeds to be credited to the "United States Marine Hospital Fund" for the same district.

Eighth—Create, by an act of Congress, a bureau, to be designated the Steamship Bureau, the officers attached thereto to be experienced ship-builders and engineers; from a day certain, fixed by law, to allow no new steamer to go to sea, the hull of which has not been built under the personal direction and inspection of two experienced ship-carpenters, appointed for that purpose, and detached for that special duty; and the machinery of which shall not have been put up under the direction of two experienced engineers detached for that duty. Provide by law that every steamer thus constructed, shall be furnished with at least three watertight compartments, any two of which will be capable of floating the ship and cargo, and one of which shall be made of good boiler iron, and be so constructed as to encase the boiler and coal-bunkers, and entered from the keelson to the under side of the main-deck beams.

Ninth—Have the kind, quality, and size, of all the timber of which the hull is to be constructed, to be fixed by law, so that none but the very best kind and quality, and not under a fixed size and thickness, shall be allowed used; thereby directing the inspectors in the duty required of them; also, fix by law the kind, size, quality, and quantity, as near as may be, the fastenings to be used, and the mode of using and securing the same.

Your committee would further state, that the California Steamship Company, a new association just springing into existence in this state, and now in active and vigorous operation, have, through their board of directors, gentlemen representing the various interests, professions, and portions of the state, laid before your committee the purposes of their organization, together with their present position and prospects.

The importance of this new enterprise, giving fair promise, as in our opinion it does, of a release from the thralldom of a heartless monopoly, and the advantages to be secured to the people of California from its success, justify us in making it the subject of a special recommendation.

The California Steamship Company, which has been for some time maturing, both here and in the Atlantic States, proposes to put on a line of steamers between San Francisco and New York and New Orleans, which, in point of speed, economy, and safety, will establish a new era in the history of steam navigation.

They further propose to inaugurate a new policy in regard to the proprietorship and management of the affairs of the company, which cannot fail to result beneficially to the public.

It is the purpose of the company, immediately to construct four steamships—two for each ocean; and, in the meantime, to purchase the "Washington" and "Hermann," or such other ships of a similar class as they may be able to procure for the business of the company.

Your committee have examined the plan of the ships, proposed to be built, and taken the opinions of eminent naval engineers, and judges of naval architecture. Each ship is to accommodate three thousand passengers, and to carry one thousand tons of freight. Its safety to be secured

by four iron bulk-heads, dividing it into four water-tight compartments. Increase of speed is to be attained by the adoption of a new model, and by the use of two sets of wheels, which, in the opinion of practical and scientific men will vastly augment the velocity of the vessels. A diminution of expense will be secured by the introduction of new improvements in engines, boilers, and machinery.

This involves the matter of most direct interest to the people of California, as the company undertake (and it is a part of their organic law) not to charge for passage from New York, or other cities of the Atlantic, to San Francisco, more than one hundred and fifty dollars for first cabin, and not more than fifty dollars for second cabin.

It is needless to comment upon the absolute necessity of securing for California an increased population, and, as a consequence of this necessity, this feature in the organization of the new company is of the greatest importance.

At the exorbitant rates of the present company, (rates, which enable them, as we before state we are informed, to pay \$40,000 a month *bonus* to buy off an opposition line,) the young mechanic or farmer, with his young family, in the over-crowded states of the East, wishing to seek a new field of enterprise, must expend what would start a shop or purchase a farm, in order to reach this state by the mail steamship line. It has absolutely acted, and it now acts, as a bar to immigration.

The new enterprise, your committee, after careful examination, are led to believe is entirely feasible. The assurances of persons entitled to the highest credit and the sworn testimony of intelligent witnesses have satisfied them that the work is now in full progress, and will be prosecuted to a speedy and successful conclusion. The company propose to the post-office department at Washington, to carry the United States mail between the ports of the Atlantic and San Francisco, until their new vessels shall be completed, within the shortest time now made by either of the other companies. Thereafter, (and their vessels they bind themselves to complete within a reasonable time,) they will carry the mail in less than twenty-one days. They ask no monopoly, and they propose to enter into fair competition with all bidders for the contract for carrying the mails, as well as before the public for the transportation of passengers.

The subject of a renewal of the present mail contract, together with the investigation of the subject generally, having been specially referred to your committee, they have thought proper to present to your honorable body the foregoing considerations, believing that the public service, the general interests of commerce, the comfort, health, and safety of passengers, and the particular welfare of this state, would be promoted by giving every possible aid and encouragement to the California Steamship Company, and as it has been the practice of the federal government to make their ocean mail contracts with reference to their influence on commerce, we beg leave respectfully to recommend to your honorable body the following resolutions:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAILS
BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly, that we respectfully recommend to the favorable consideration of the United States Postmaster General, the proposals of the California Steamship Company for the transportation of the mails of the United States between San Francisco and the Atlantic ports—believing that a contract with said company will

best promote the public service and the general interests of commerce, and believing moreover that the enterprise, while of great advantage to the state of California, will accomplish a general good, by binding together more closely the divided sections of our Union—and that it is for this reason deserving the special encouragement of the federal government.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to present this memorial before Congress, and to lend their aid in preventing a renewal of the present contract with the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, and to use their utmost endeavors to procure the letting of two distinct weekly mail contracts, on separate routes, to two distinct companies.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of this memorial and resolutions.

W. I. FERGUSON, Chairman.

MEMORIAL.

Digitized by Google

[A]

MEMORIAL

REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

Your petitioners, citizens of the state of California, would respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that at a meeting of the people of the city of San Francisco, without distinction of party, held at Musical Hall, in said city, on Saturday evening, October thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, on the occasion of the loss of the steamship "Central America," the following persons being officers of the meeting, viz. :

President—Lafayette Maynard ;

Vice Presidents—James P. Flint, E. W. Church, Daniel Gibb, James A. McDougall, J. P. Hoge, Col. J. B. Crockett, Theo. F. Moss, Thos. Hayes, J. R. Bolton, C. J. Dempster, Wm. M. Lent, Gilbert A. Grant, John Nugent, — Taylor, H. Carlton, Jr., A. Deblee, R. C. Page ;

Secretaries—Geo. R. Ward, Chas. McC. Delaney, H. P. Janes, Chas. R. De Ro, M. S. Brown ;

The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of F. P. Tracy, Frederick Billings, D. O. Shattuck, R. J. Vandewater, H. S. Brown, F. W. Macondray, and C. J. Hughes, reported the following resolutions, among others, which were unanimously adopted, viz. :

Resolved, That in view of the abuses to which ocean communication is liable, it behooves the people of this state to demand of Congress an immediate settlement of the Pacific railroad question, and that this great national work be prosecuted without delay.

Resolved, That Congress be most urgently requested to immediately

open and complete at least one road to California, and protect the same by military force, and that the same be completed in one year.

Resolved, That under any circumstances, it is necessary for this meeting to adopt, and faithfully carry out some practical plan to insure a greater degree of safety, comfort, and speed, in all sea-going steamships navigating the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

SUGGESTIONS

OF THE COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO FURTHER LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

To insure a greater degree of safety, the committee would suggest that the laws be so amended as to require all sea-going steamers, navigating the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, on any route over five hundred miles in length—

1. To be furnished with double engines, whose capacity shall be regulated according to certain grades of tonnage.
2. To be divided into sections, so as to make in each vessel at least four water-tight compartments, from deck to keelson.
3. To have an independent engine and boiler on the main deck, with a wreckers' pump thereto attached, capable of discharging at least sixty barrels of water per minute; this to be in addition to the ordinary bilge and injection pumps, worked by the main engines when in good order.
4. To carry, in addition to ordinary boats, life-boats of the number, character, and capacity sufficient to float all the passengers and crew which any vessel may by law be allowed to have on board.
5. To be provided with two life-preservers for each person, made only of cork, after the most approved models, kept in accessible places, and ready for use.

And to insure greater comfort as well as safety, the committee would suggest that the laws be amended so as—

1. To increase the space devoted to each passenger, and thereby decrease the aggregate number which now often crowd sea-going steamers, to the injury of health, and sometimes the loss of life.
2. To regulate by law the quantity and quality of food to be carried for both passengers and crew.
3. To subject the food, both as to quantity and quality on the occasion of each trip, to a rigid inspection, by an inspector or board of inspectors, to be appointed and paid in the manner most likely to secure the faithful discharge of the duties of the position.
4. To compel all passenger ships to a greater degree of cleanliness, by regulations in detail, embracing every part of the vessel and all its equipments and furniture; and to secure conformity to such regulations by the

severest penalties, to be recovered in the name of the United States, but one-half to be paid to the informer.

And to insure a greater degree of speed in the voyage between California and the Atlantic side, and thereby diminish the distance between New York and San Francisco, the committee would suggest—

1. That the mail service between the Atlantic side and California, should be divided and given to two distinct routes and two distinct companies.
2. That twenty-one days should be the maximum time allowed for the transportation of mails between New York and San Francisco, by either the Panama or Nicaragua route.
3. That the pay for the mail service should be so much for each trip, and no pay should be earned for any trip which is not in all seasons, and in spite of all contingencies, made within twenty-one days from the wharf at New York to the wharf in San Francisco, and *vice versa*. Or, if this mode of mail contract is not deemed advisable, that the pay, to an equal amount, be given to the two routes, and that a bonus of one hundred thousand dollars be given to the route which, for the year, shall, in the aggregate of trips, make the best time.

Further, the committee suggest that the laws should provide that—

1. That there shall be at least two supervisory inspectors for the Pacific coast, appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, one of whom is to have his office at San Francisco.
2. That every sea-going steamer shall be inspected on the occasion of each trip, by the inspector of hulls, the inspector of boilers, and the inspector of food,—the inspections being not more than a week, nor less than two days before each departure of the steamer; and the certificate of inspection of each of said officers, showing the vessel to have complied with all the requirements of the law, and to be then ready for sea, to be exposed for forty-eight hours, in a conspicuous place on board of the vessel, previous to her departure, and copies to be lodged in the custom-house for forty-eight hours before she shall be entitled to a clearance.
3. That any vessel attempting to go to sea without faithfully submitting to such inspections, and complying in all particulars, shall be seized summarily by the United States marshal, libeled, and forfeited to the government; and shall in no event be released on bonds, or have her forfeiture remitted; and that advertising to sail, selling tickets, and other acts to be enumerated, shall be construed to mean such an attempt to go to sea.
4. That no vessel shall ever be allowed to change her name.

The committee recommend that a committee of — persons be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress embodying the views they have submitted, and such other as may be suggested, that the memorial be circulated through the state for signatures, and laid before the coming session of Congress at the earliest practicable moment; and they would urge upon this meeting to call upon the people of California to assemble in their various counties to respond to the action here taken, and to request the senators and representatives of their respective counties to support the memorials, and to instruct our senators and request our representatives in Congress to take prompt and earnest action to secure the speedy passage of the required laws.

We, therefore, regarding the suggestions contained in these resolutions

as of the first importance, not only to California but to the whole country, pray your honorable bodies to take them into consideration, and immediately to enact such laws as shall be in your wisdom best calculated to effect the objects had in view.

IN SENATE.]

[NINTH SESSION.]

REPORT
OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON
STATE PRISON AFFAIRS.

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

THE Joint Senate and Assembly Committee, who were directed by concurrent resolution to make a thorough and full investigation of, and careful examination into all matters and things touching, or in any manner relating to the state prison buildings, and the location thereof; the convicts *sentenced* to imprisonment therein; their food, clothing, discipline, and management generally; have completed the charge confided to them, and respectfully beg leave, as the result of their labors, to make the following

REPORT :

Before proceeding to make personal examination of the prison, it was deemed advisable to examine the law creating a board of state prison commissioners, and defining their powers and duties, and then, from the records of their proceedings in the office of the Secretary of State, ascertain by whom the prison and prisoners were being kept, and under what regulation or agreement, if any such should be found of record.

In the act of March 21st, 1856, before referred to, it will be found that the Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer of the State, were constituted a board of commissioners, whose duty it was made to lease the state prison grounds and property, together with the convict labor of this state, for a period of five years, at a stipulated price, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars per month. Said act also provided that any contract made or entered into by said board of commissioners should provide for the erection of such buildings and the making of such improvements on the property owned or leased by the state, as would conduce to the safety and convenience of keeping, working, clothing, feeding, and providing medicine and medical attendance for the convicts of the state at the cost of the lessee; all of such work to be done at such time and place, and of such material as the board should order, and according to plans to be approved by said board of commissioners; and that the lessee should be individually responsible for all costs made in recapturing escaped convicts, as well as for the support, and maintenance, and medical attendance of the prisoners or convicts. Said board was also, by said act, directed to visit the prison and make all useful rules and regulations for the government and management of the prisoners, with full power to change, alter, or abolish such rules and regulations, when deemed expedient.

Under and by virtue of said act, Robert M. Anderson, Lieutenant-Governor

G. W. Whitman, Comptroller, and Henry Bates, Treasurer of the State of California, constituting said board of state prison commissioners, on the 26th day of March, A. D., 1856, leased to James M. Estell, all the land at Point San Quentin, in the county of Marin, known as the state prison property, with all and singular the prison, houses, shipping, vessels, boats, fixtures, implements, tools, furniture, stock, and other property belonging to the state, for the full term of five years; which contract will be found marked Exhibit No. 1, in the appendix to this report.

There was also a supplementary agreement made between the same parties, which will be found marked Exhibit No. 2.

The committee left Sacramento on the 18th day of January, for Point San Quentin, at which place they arrived on the 20th, and immediately proceeded with their investigations.

It is well known that the prison at Point San Quentin is not located upon any of the great natural thoroughfares of the state, thus rendering the cost and time of getting to and from the prison greater than otherwise would be necessary, without any corresponding advantage to be derived from its secluded position. Upon the prison grounds there is no running or living water, and the wells dug upon the premises are hardly sufficient to supply with water the wants of the prisoners during the dry season; neither is there any timber upon the prison property, more than here and there a few stunted, scrubby looking oaks, intrinsically worthless, and not remarkably ornamental. The clay, which was supposed to be abundant, is now considered nearly worked out; the stone upon the grounds is not of a quality or kind, or not of sufficient quantity to pay for working and sending to any point for use or profit; the soil is so sterile and barren that it is of no value whatever for agricultural purposes, and finally so rolling and mountainous that it became absolutely necessary to expend more money in leveling and preparing grounds upon which to erect the prison buildings, than thousands of acres would have cost the state more eligibly located, and upon which no such expense would have been necessary; for which reasons the location of the prison is not deemed as eligible as could have been desired and ought to have been obtained.

The prison buildings are enclosed by a wall some twenty feet in height, and of sufficient width, apparently, to give the strength required, so as to answer the purposes for which it was intended. The east wall being in length five hundred feet, the west wall five hundred feet, the south wall six hundred feet, and the north wall five hundred and twenty-four feet, with an entrance from the east and west into the enclosed yard or grounds, about midway of said east and west walls. The entrance on the west has a good, substantial, iron door or gate, while the one on the east, which is the main entrance, has but little more than a common wooden door, and could not be considered a serious obstacle in the way of prisoners wishing to make their escape.

The prison building is situate within the yard, and is at the left of the east entrance, and in size one hundred and eighty feet in length east and west, twenty-four feet in width north and south, and in height two stories;—the upper or second being divided into forty-eight cells, six by ten and a-half feet each, opening to the outside of the building, there being a kind of balcony or corridor around the second story, unto which you ascend by a flight of stairs at the east end of the building. Twenty-eight feet of the east end of the lower story is separated from the remainder by a partition, and used as a hospital; the remaining one hundred and forty-six feet is in one room, and designated as the long-room. About half way between the east and west walls of the prison-yard is a building one story in height, some two hundred feet in length north and south, by thirty-four feet in width; nineteen feet of the north part being used for a tailor shop, adjoining which is forty-one feet used as a kitchen; seventeen feet of the south part is di-

vided into two rooms, and is occupied by the female prisoners, adjoining which is a division of thirty-four feet, and named the *county jail*.

The remaining one hundred and thirty-four feet is used as a dining-room. Immediately adjoining and to the west of the above described building is a building one story in height, some four hundred feet in length, by thirty feet in width, sub-divided into six divisions, used for different mechanical purposes.

Outside of the prison walls, but immediately adjoining the east entrance, are some new brick buildings, (not understood to be upon property belonging to the state, and known as personal property,) which very much add to the comfort of the lessee and those employed by him, which buildings were not built by or under the direction of the state prison commissioners, but that the lessee took down other buildings belonging to the state, and now uses the new ones in their stead. After which examination of the prison grounds, wall, and buildings, we requested Mr. John F. McCauley, who claimed to represent the lessee, to cause all the prisoners to be assembled in the dining-room, and the roll called, each prisoner, as his name should be called, to pass out of the room, which request was promptly, and apparently cheerfully complied with.

The roll being called, five hundred and six (506) answered to their names as called, leaving, according to the prison books, ten (10) not accounted for, of which number not answering to their names, and not being at the prison, the committee ascertained that the following, viz.: Evans, *alias* Texas Jack, Jackway, and Butts lived at some place on a ranch; Morton, at Mr. Simmes, at San Rafael; Gilman, at Stocker's ranch, and an Indian girl with Mrs. McCauley, at San Francisco—all outside the prison precincts. A convict named Riley died January 19, 1858, whose name still remained on the books, and should be deducted from the ten not answering to their names at the roll-call, which would leave three not accounted for;—the books requiring in all the full number of five hundred and fifteen (515) under sentence and confined at the prison, while only five hundred and six answered at the prison, six being at different places outside the prison precincts, and three missing and unaccounted for entirely.

The whole number of convicts that have been received at the prison since its establishment amounts to twelve hundred and ninety seven. For a tabular statement of the respective numbers discharged, escaped, pardoned, died, killed, etc., see Exhibit No. 3.

The crimes for which they were sentenced, see Exhibit No. 4. The number of convicts who have escaped from the state prison since the first day of April, 1856, is ninety-four—see Exhibit No. 5. The whole number now in prison being five hundred and twelve, for the ages, places of nativity, etc., see Exhibits Nos. 6 and 7, of which number twenty-four (24) are employed as trustees. For names and occupation of same, see Exhibit No. 8. For the manner and treatment of prisoners called trustees, as well as for the management of the prison and prisoners generally, the method and time of working, occupation, guards, observance or non-observance of rules, etc., see the deposition of J. C. Gordon, superintendent of the prison, herewith submitted, and marked Exhibit No. 9.

For direction by the board of commissioners to the lessee in relation to the building of new prison buildings, the necessity for the same, and all steps taken in relation *thereto*, see the deposition of Mr. M. F. Butler, architect, herewith appended as Exhibit No. 10; and for further information upon this subject, if desired, as well as upon other matters connected with the prisoners, prison buildings, rules and directions for the government thereof, reference is most respectfully made to the report of the state prison commissioners for the year ending December 31, 1857.

In addition to the testimony of witnesses, as above referred to, the committee would state, that from personal observation and examination, they found, on the 19th January, the evening of their arrival at the prison, some one hundred and

twenty prisoners entirely barefoot, and quite a number with nothing more than old gunny-bag sacks, or pieces of blankets, tied around their feet, *none* having anything in the shape of socks furnished them by the lessee. It is due, however, to the lessee, or Mr. McCauley, who claims to represent him, that on the NEXT day, quite a number of the barefoot party of the day before, came out with *new shoes*, Mr. McCauley stating that many of the prisoners had concealed or hid away their shoes, so as to look as badly as possible; but the committee, although visiting every apartment within the walls of the prison, failed to discover the secret place where were concealed the missing shoes of the shoeless prisoners, although the committee do not undertake to state positively that such secret place *may not* be in existence, and hereafter discovered by the closer scrutiny of more interested parties. The general clothing of the prisoners seems too scant for winter weather, the most of which clothing, or a great proportion thereof, appears to be the last remains of what was worn there by them, now in such a tattered, torn, forbidding, and filthy condition, that the commonest street beggars, sleeping by the wayside and begging their daily bread, would, by comparison, have the appearance of newly Parisian clad gentlemen.

The bedding (if bedding it can be called) of the prisoners, especially of those confined in cells, seemed to be insufficient to protect them from absolute suffering from cold. The cells being six feet by ten, with something like two shelves on each side, about two feet each in width, upon which is a kind of straw mattress and one coarse, shaggy double blanket, which is all that is found when the complement of bedding is full, but at present many of the blankets are torn and partially gone, so that to prevent absolute suffering from cold they are compelled to sleep with their day clothing on, shoes and all, (if they chance to have them,) and being without a sufficient quantity of bedding and clothing to admit of a change, the whole has become a mass of dirty, filthy rags, the *lice* being so plentiful as to be easily seen crawling about the so-called beds and bedding, these being the only kind of places where the convicts of the state, for crimes induced to be committed probably not from naturally bad instincts but from example in early life, from want of education, from intemperance and want, are sentenced and compelled, by bolted doors and ironed limbs, to undergo suffering in comparison with which *death*, with all its terrors, would be a seeming pleasurable relief. But this is by no means the worst feature of the prison. In the "long room," so-called, which is in size twenty-four by one hundred and forty-six feet, are turned loose, like so many brute animals in a corral, to stay and sleep, the young, middle-aged and old, (the boy of fifteen, perhaps for his first offence, with upwards of three hundred convicts, among whom are necessarily many of the vilest of the vile,) thus rendering reform and reformation seemingly impossible. The bedding in this room is of the same kind and class as before described, except in a worse condition, being alike infested with the same kind of animals, only perhaps a little more so. The manner of stowing away such a number in so small a space is accomplished by placing a row of standee bunks close to each other on each side of the room, with their heads to the wall, leaving an open space through the middle of the room, the bunks being one above another, and into which the prisoners crawl from the end, the open space being so small that before any take their bunks it is with a good deal of difficulty you can make your way through the crowd; and the stench issuing from the room when opened in the morning will have to be imagined, as a description in words is impossible. The three females occupy their room, as before mentioned. The remainder of the prisoners sleep in the rooms named the "county jail" and "hospital," with the exception of those who are allowed to live outside the prison wall. From what the committee saw of the food furnished the prisoners, they did not consider it the most objectional feature of the prison. Without stopping at this time to discuss the propriety of working the prisoners outside the prison walls, sending them to San

Francisco in boats with and without guards, or the effect upon prison discipline in consequence of the favorite or so-called "trusty" system, the committee were naturally led in view of the whole matter to the following conclusions:

First—The law of 1856, before referred to, creating a board of state prison commissioners, directed the said board to lease the state prison grounds and property, together with the convict labor, for a period of five years, giving said commissioners no discretionary powers as to time whatever, but imperatively directing them to make the time the lease should run five years, no more or less. Under and solely by the authority given the commissioners in said act, they proceeded under its directions, and being governed by its direct provisions, they leased to James M. Estell the property and labor by said law directed, in which lease (the state of California being party of the first part and James M. Estell party of the second part) will be found these words, fixing the duration of the lease: "To have and to hold the premises and property above described and mentioned, and labor of said state prison convicts, unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns, from the date of these presents for and during and until the full term of five years thence next ensuing, and to be fully completed and ended," which lease bears date the 26th day of March, 1856, and contains among other matters the following stipulation: "It is further agreed and stipulated by the said party of the first part to and with the said party of the second part, that on the last day of each and every calendar month during the continuance of the said term of five years mentioned as aforesaid, that the state of California will pay to the said party of the second part the just and full sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid in conformity with the law creating the board of commissioners and defining their powers and duties."

From which, without stopping to elaborate the position, it seems clear that said lease must, by any fair method of construction, be considered as an entirety. In other words, an agreement on the part of the state to pay six hundred thousand dollars, in monthly instalments, which conclusion, if correct, would, under the eighth section of the constitution, as construed by the decisions of the Supreme Court of this state, not leave the lease of the state to Estell voidable only, but absolutely *null and void*.

But if the position as to the entirety of the contract is disputed, then we have but to consider that the state, on the day of the date of the contract, was indebted in not only the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, the constitutional limit, but nearly or quite three millions of dollars, with no money in the treasury, so that any contract, order or draft, warrant, or appropriation on the state, for the payment of any sum whatsoever, would be as absolutely *void* as though it were for a greater sum than three hundred thousand dollars, the limit fixed by the organic law of the state, and beyond which, in that regard, the acts of the Legislature are nullities. But without pursuing the consideration of the legality of the contract further, let us examine briefly some of its provisions and obligations, compare them with the facts of the case, and see to what extent the same have been complied with, or broken, as the case may be.

First—The lessee covenanted that he would "safely keep the said convicts, as required by law, in said prison or prisons;" to keep which covenant he has utterly neglected and failed to do, but has kept and guarded the prison and prisoners in such a loose, careless manner, that *ninety-four* have escaped by some manner of means since the date of the lease, and are now at large. See Exhibit No. 5.

Second—The lessee agreed and covenanted further, that he would keep the prisoners, as required by law, in said "prison or prisons," which covenant is being broken every day and minute, by farming out the convict labor on ranches, and keeping them as servants, etc. See Exhibit No. 9.

Third—The lessee covenanted that, under the direction of the state prison commissioners, he would provide proper guards and overseers for said prison, at

his own proper cost and expense, which covenant is being broken every day. See deposition of J. C. Gordon. See Exhibit No. 9.

Fourth—By the terms of said lease, the lessee agreed to furnish the convicts with suitable, proper, and wholesome food, which the convicts unanimously complain has not been done; some of the guards also stating that they have seen prisoners in the summer, coming from work, so faint, apparently for the want of food, as to be hardly able to walk. And the committee are of opinion, that the quantity is not sufficient for laboring men who are called up at daylight, and work until nine o'clock before breakfast; from then until four in the afternoon, for dinner, leaving sixteen hours from dinner to breakfast—two meals a day being all they are allowed.

Fifth—The said lessee agreed and covenanted that he would furnish suitable and proper clothing for the prisoners. The manner of keeping this covenant has been noticed before, rendering it only necessary to remark here, that it has not been broken once only, but hundreds of times, to each and every prisoner at Point San Quentin, or that has been there since the date of the lease by the state to the lessee as aforesaid.

Sixth—The said lessee agreed to “furnish suitable and proper medical attendance for the convicts,” which covenant is entirely disregarded, no physician or surgeon residing at the prison or attending the prisoners. See deposition of J. C. Gordon, Exhibit No. 9, one prisoner Riley having died the day of the arrival of the committee at the prison without medical attendance.

Seventh—The said lessee covenanted and agreed that he “would treat the convicts humanely and with all due degree of kindness consistent with their security and safety,” but the committee are of opinion that the lowest, commonest and coldest possible acts or offerings of humanity and kindness would reach away and far beyond anything that has been discovered by nine-tenths of the convicts at the prison indicating even the possibility of an act towards them worthy to be named one of humanity or kindness.

Eighth—The said party of the second part, the lessee aforesaid, further agreed by the terms of the said lease, that he would at his own cost and expense establish and erect such buildings, prisons, and walls, and make such other improvements on the prison premises or any other which might be purchased or acquired by authority of the state, etc., with the terms of which covenant he has wholly and absolutely refused to comply. See deposition of M. F. Butler, marked Exhibit No. 10, and also the report of the board of state prison commissioners for the year ending December 31, 1857.

Ninth—The said lessee covenanted and agreed to use due diligence for the recovery of all or any of the convicts that might escape from prison. To comply with which provisions of said lease he has totally neglected and entirely failed, and still neglects and refuses to comply therewith, as ninety-four prisoners have escaped and are now at large, one having left from the boat for parts unknown while the committee were at the prison, without any action (known to the committee) being taken for his or their recovery. In fact, Mr. McCauley, who claimed to represent the lessee, said he would not pay any more rewards for the recapture or return of escaped prisoners, as the lessee solemnly covenanted by the terms of said lease to do.

Tenth—The said lessee further agreed that he would govern and conduct the police regulations of the prison and prisoners, as directed by the board of commissioners in accordance with an act creating said board of commissioners, passed March 21, 1856. That said board adopted a system of rules in accordance with the provisions of said law, and delivered the same to said lessee with directions to govern and manage the prison and prisoners in accordance therewith, to comply with which rules the said lessee has neglected, failed and entirely refused, and

still does neglect and refuse. See deposition of J. C. Gordon, marked Exhibit No. 9, and also report of commissioners before referred to.

There are other and numerous breaches of the contract between the state and J. M. Estell, but the committee do not deem it necessary to particularize further, believing that the Legislature, and even the lessee himself, will not hold for a moment that there now exists any contract or agreement between the state and J. M. Estell, obligatory or in any manner binding or valid as against the state of California. Viewing the matter in this light, it does not become necessary to speak of the treatment of prisoners further—of their being compelled, as is customary, to work on the Sabbath, etc., as those are matters to be provided for by subsequent Legislatures. Therefore, the committee would most respectfully recommend that the Governor be authorized to appoint some suitable person as warden or state agent, (and would suggest J. C. Gordon,) to proceed immediately to the penitentiary, and take charge of the prison and prisoners temporarily, and until provision shall be made for their permanent care and management, and that a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be appropriated to defray such temporary expenses.

Your committee would further recommend, that in case an eligible location can be found for a state prison, with a considerable quantity of land, with an abundance of granite or other material, on which the labor of the prisoners could be used profitably for a number of years, that one-third (more or less) of the prisoners now at Point San Quentin, be taken from those imprisoned for the lowest grade of offences, and having the shortest terms to serve, and removed to such place as early as practicable, and employed in building state prison buildings and walls, with a view of ultimately removing the prison entirely to such new location.

Your committee would further recommend, for the management of the prison and prisoners at Point San Quentin, that the state reserve to herself, *always*, the entire police management of the prisoners and prison, as well as of their feeding and clothing, and that nothing more than the labor of the convicts be hired to second parties. But if, upon this point, the Legislature should decide differently, and finally determine to lease or let the prisoners and prison to some party or parties, with the agreement that such lessee or lessees should feed and clothe, as well as guard and take care of the prison and prisoners generally, then your committee would recommend that the entire police regulation be reserved to the state, and the kind, quantity, and quality of food and clothing to be furnished by said lessee or lessees, be itemized and furnished according to such specification; and that in case there should be a failure to furnish any of the items of food or clothing, the warden or agent for the state should be authorized to provide the same, the value of which should be deducted from any sum the state may agree to pay said lessee or lessees for keeping, guarding, clothing, and conducting the entire management of the prisoners and state prison.

Your committee would also recommend that some state prison uniform be adopted for the prisoners, so they may be easily distinguished by their dress and known as state prisoners.

Your committee would also recommend that a small sum of money be furnished to each convict on his discharge from prison, as it will always cost a small sum to reach any point from the prison at which employment can be obtained. The reason of this seems obvious.

Your committee would also recommend to the clemency of the Governor, *all the females now* in the state prison, there being but four, none of whom have to exceed about one year to serve; believing that no evil would result from their discharge, is all the reason offered for the recommendation. There are also a number of young lads in prison, entitled from their age to some consideration in this regard.

Your committee would also recommend, that the law in relation to crimes and

punishments be so amended, that all offenders be punished in the counties where convicted, unless for offences requiring two years in the state prison—believing that under the direction of the board of supervisors, they may be worked on the public roads and streets in their respective counties, at a less expense than is now incurred in sending them to the penitentiary; which change would also have a tendency to check the further increase of numbers at the state prison.

In conclusion, your committee would remark, that, as imprisonment in the penitentiary was designed as a substitute for the whipping-post, pillory, and all the inhuman punishments, care should be taken that the design of such punishment be not forgotten; that the proper relation of the state to the convict be maintained; that, though, by her laws he is deemed a felon, yet, considered as a human being, with hopes and fears, heart and mind, love and affection, which ought to be impressed for good by his discipline, servitude, and confinement. Though it is with sorrow, we are compelled to state, that, notwithstanding there has been about one and a half millions of dollars spent for state prison purposes in this state, that she is now without sufficient and proper prison buildings, without prison discipline, rules, or order, there being no library or books of any kind at the prison, while a large number of the prisoners are denied even the Christian Sabbath as a day of rest from their toil and servitude.

All of which your committee respectfully recommend to the enlightened views and careful consideration of the Legislature, for such action as they may deem just and proper.

Joint Committee.	{	J. O. GOODWIN, Chairman.	}	Of Senate.
		E. J. BURTON,		
		WM. T. LEWIS.		
		E. J. LEWIS,		
		URIAH EDWARDS,		
		{		Of Assembly.
		A. J. GRAHAM,		

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

This indenture, made and entered into this twenty-sixth day of March, A. D., one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-six, between the State of California, by Robert M. Anderson, Lieutenant-Governor, G. W. Whitman, Comptroller of the State of California, and Henry Bates, Treasurer of the State of California, constituting the Board of State Prison Commissioners, created by act of the Legislature of said State of California, entitled an act creating a board of state prison commissioners, and defining their duties, approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D., 1856, party of the first part, and James M. Estell, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter mentioned, reserved, and contained, on the part and on behalf of the said party of the second part, to be done, kept, and performed, hath granted, bargained, demised, and to farm-letten, to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns: all that certain tract or parcel of land situate on Point San Quentin, in the county of Marin, and state aforesaid, and known as the State Prison Property, consisting of thirty-six acres of land, more or less, together with all and singular, the prison and houses, and all improvements and houses thereon situate; also, all the shipping, vessels, boats, fixtures, implements, tools, furniture, stock, and other property belonging to the state of California, now on, attached to, or connected with, said state prison, together with the labor of all the convicts now in said state prison, or who may hereafter be confined therein during the continuance of this lease; together with any and all real estate, or other property that may hereafter be purchased or acquired by the state of California for state prison purposes, or in any manner connected with the same; to have and to hold the premises and property above described and mentioned, and the labor of said state prison convicts, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns, from the date of these presents, for and during, and until the end of the full term of five years, thence next ensuing, and to be fully completed and ended.

And it is further agreed and stipulated by the said party of the first part, to and with the said party of the second part, that on the last day of each and every calendar month during the continuance of the said term of five years mentioned as aforesaid, that the state of California will pay to the said party of the second part the just and full sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid in conformity with the law creating said board of commissioners, and defining their powers and duties, and with the limitations hereinafter stipulated.

And the said James M. Estell, party of the second part, covenants and agrees, to and with the state of California, party of the first part, that, for and in consideration of the use and occupation of the premises, property, and the labor of the state prison convicts above mentioned, and the said several sums of money to be paid to the said party of the second part by the said party of the first part, as above mentioned, that he, the said party of the second part, will receive and take charge of all convicts now confined in said state prison, or any other state prison which may be established by authority of law, or who may hereafter be convicted and sentenced, or commuted to imprisonment in the state prison or state prisons now established, or which may be, in the state of California, during the said term of five years above mentioned; and that he, the said party of the second part, will safely keep the said convicts, as required by law, in said prison or prisons, for and during said term of five years, at his own proper cost and expense; will provide, under the direction of the state prison commissioners, the necessary and proper overseers, guards, and employees for said prison or prisons; and to furnish to said state prison convicts suitable, proper, and wholesome food, drink, clothing, and medical attendance; and to treat such convicts humanely, and with all due degree of kindness consistent with their security and safety.

And the said party of the second part further covenants and agrees that he will, at his own proper cost and expense, establish and erect such buildings, prisons, and walls, and make such other improvements on the premises above mentioned and described, or which may be purchased or acquired for such state prison uses and purposes by authority of the state, as will conduce to the safety and convenience of properly keeping, securing, working, clothing, feeding, and providing medicines and medical attendance for the state convicts, and treating and using them humanely, and without subjecting the state in any way or manner to any payment, charge, expense or demand for the same, except the salaries of the state prison directors now in office; but the said party of the second part agrees to furnish the directors, when necessarily residing at the prison, with fuel and provisions out of the stock supplied for the general use of the prison. The work and buildings, as before described and referred to, is to be done in accordance with a plan, or plans, and specifications, which shall be approved by the board of commissioners, and at such times, at such place or places, and of such materials as they may order; and the said party of the second part covenants and agrees, to and with the said party of the first part, acting on behalf of the state, that he will use due diligence for the capture and recovery of all or any convicts that may escape from said state prison or prisons, and that he will pay such reasonable rewards for their apprehension and return during the continuance of this lease; said rewards to be assessed by the board of state prison commissioners.

And the said party of the second part agrees to release, and does hereby release to the state of California, all claims, whether legal or equitable, which he has against the state of California, arising out of his former connection with the state aforesaid, as the lessee of the state prison and convict labor, or for property or materials sold to or used by state officers or employees of said prison for the use of the state.

Also, a claim for forty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars, more or less, for property purchased by the state prison directors, or other state officers, from Archibald Woods, Esq., and to hold the state of California harmless from such claim, or any part thereof. Also, a claim for two million two hundred thousand bricks, more or less, purchased by the state prison directors and used in the construction of the state prison walls.

And it is further covenanted, stipulated, and agreed, by and between the said parties of the first and second parts, during the continuance of the term of this lease, that the said prison shall be governed, controlled, and managed in accord-

ance with the provisions of an act entitled "an act creating a board of state prison commissioners, and defining their duties," approved March twenty-first, A. D. 1856.

And it is further covenanted and agreed by the party of the second part, that at the expiration of the five years, he will quit and surrender the premises and property aforementioned, and all walls, prison or prison buildings, and permanent fixtures of any and every kind which he may erect on property now owned or occupied by the state, or which may be purchased or acquired by the state, for state prison purposes to the party of the first part, or to such parties as the state may by law authorize to receive the same, in as good condition and state as reasonable use and wear thereof will permit, damages by the elements excepted, the property now owned by the state, as described by schedule A.

It is also stipulated and agreed by and between the parties hereto, that simultaneous with the execution of this contract and prior to the same taking effect, the said party of the second part shall enter into a bond, payable to the people of the state of California, in the penal sum of two hundred thousand dollars, with responsible sureties, to be approved by said board of commissioners conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties and obligations imposed by the conditions of this contract and the law authorizing the same, and new or additional bonds may be required by said board of commissioners, if from any reason they shall deem the bond or bonds insufficient.

In witness whereof Robert M. Anderson, Lieutenant Governor of the state of California, George W. Whitman, Comptroller of the state of California, and Henry Bates, Treasurer of the state of California, constituting the board of state prison commissioners, and the said James M. Estell, party of the second part, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

R. M. ANDERSON,
G. W. WHITMAN,
HENRY BATES.

Board of State Prison Commissioners.
J. M. ESTELL.

[SEAL.]

Witness: R. A. FISH.

A true copy: WILLIAM WILLIS,
Clerk of Board of State Prison Commissioners.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT.

Memorandum of an agreement made and entered into between R. M. Anderson, Lieutenant Governor of the state of California, G. W. Whitman, Comptroller of the state of California, and Henry Bates, Treasurer of the state of California, composing a board of commissioners, created by an act of the Legislature of California, creating a board of state prison commissioners and defining their duties, approved March 21st, 1856, party of the first part, and James M. Estell, of the county of San Francisco, state of California, party of the second part, witnesseth: that whereas, the said party of the first part, did, on the 26th day of March, A. D., 1856, lease to the said party of the second part, the state prison grounds, at Point San Quentin, in the county of Marin and state of California, together with all the property attached thereto, and the labor of the state prison convicts for the term of five years from the 26th day of March, 1856;

Now, therefore, in explanation of said contract, and to confirm to the said party of the second part the full benefit of the same, it is hereby agreed by the said party of the first part that the said party of the second part shall have the privilege, and be at full liberty to work said state prison convicts at any and all mechanical branches of business that he may choose, provided that the said convicts shall not be employed at any kind or description of labor that shall greatly endanger their lives, health, limbs, or safe-keeping. It is further agreed and understood between the said party of the first part, and the said party of the second part, that nothing herein contained shall effect, in any manner, the sureties of the said party of the second part, on the bond given by him at the time of executing the contract referred to herein.

In witness whereof the said R. M. Anderson, G. W. Whitman, and Henry Bates, constituting the board of state prison commissioners, party of the first part, and James M. Estell, party of the second part, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this third day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

[SEAL.] R. M. ANDERSON,
[SEAL.] G. W. WHITMAN,
[SEAL.] HENRY BATES,
Board of Commissioners.
[SEAL.] JAMES M. ESTELL.

[SEAL.] A true copy:
[SEAL.] WILLIAM WILLIS,
Clerk of Board of State Prison Commissioners.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Total number of Convicts received at the State Prison, San Quentin, and disposition made of same from the first day of January 1851, to January 20th, 1858 :

Whole number of prisoners,		1321
From same deduct twenty-four, who have been entered on the register of convicts twice,		24
Actual number received,		1297
Discharged of the above,	471	
Escaped of the above,	173	
Pardoned of the above,	102	
Died, 18; killed, 9,	27	
Taken out by habeas corpus,	8	
Counted in prison, January 20th,	506	1287
Number not accounted for,		10
Of the above number, the committee ascertained that the following live outside of the prison precincts:		
Evans, alias Texas Jack, lives at the ranch,	1	
Jackway, lives at the ranch,	1	
Gillman, lives at Stocker's ranch,	1	
Morton, lives at Mr. Simmes, San Rafael,	1	
Butts, lives at the ranch,	1	
Walla, an Indian girl, with Mrs. McCauley, San Francisco,	1	
Riley, a convict, died January 19th, not counted,	1	7
Actual number not accounted for,		3

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Crimes for which persons have been sentenced to the State Prison, San Quentin, from January 1st, 1851, to January 20th, 1858:

FOR WHAT CRIME.	NUMBER.
Grand larceny,	721
Assault, with intent to kill,	106
Receiving stolen goods,	18
Assisting to escape,	11
Breaking jail,	1
Attempt to commit rape,	25
Rape,	5
Robbery,	32
Kidnapping,	2
Sodomy,	3
Arson,	7
Perjury,	7
Manslaughter,	86
Burglary,	90
Highway robbery,	20
Murder,	25
Assault and battery,	29
Mayhem,	6
• Forgery,	13
Passing counterfeit money,	10
Assault,	65
Embezzlement,	12
Embezzlement U. S. mint,	1
Violating gambling law,	2
Whole number,	1297

EXHIBIT No 5.

Number of Convicts, under sentence, who have escaped from the State Prison at San Quentin, from April 1, 1856, to January 20, 1858, and are still at large :

Date of Commitment.	Names.	County sent from.	Term of Service.	Date of Escape.
1854.				
June 5.....	Francisco Abarra.....	Siskiyou	3 years.....	Oct. 8, 1856
June 13.....	John A. Marshall.....	Yuba.....	4 years.....	Sept. 30, 1857
July 26.....	Jesse Bell.....	San Francisco.....	4 years.....	Dec. 24, 1857
August 11.....	Sacramento Velazuello.....	Contra Costa.....	3½ years.....	July 30, 1857
September 2.....	Martel Gilliard.....	San Francisco.....	2 years.....	Nov.* 30, 1856
September 24.....	John Dean.....	Siskiyou.....	2 years.....	March 7, 1856
October 17.....	Thomas Thornaspin.....	Tuolumne.....	2 years.....	Dec. 24, 1857
October 29.....	Me Sing.....	Placer.....	2 years.....	March 7, 1856
October 29.....	George Taylor.....	San Francisco.....	3 years.....	April 23, 1857
December 14.....	Santiago Mienos.....	Amador.....	3 years.....	July 30, 1857
December 16.....	Francisco Morales.....	Tuolumne.....	3 years.....	Sept. 30, 1857
December 30.....	H. B. Hustes.....	Sutter.....	3 years.....	June 11, 1857
1855.				
February 18.....	Robert Patterson.....	El Dorado.....	2 years.....	Aug. 24, 1856
February 18.....	W. S. Warrell.....	El Dorado.....	2 years.....	Nov. 22, 1856
February 23.....	Thomas Hughes.....	Sacramento.....	3 years.....	July 30, 1856
February 23.....	Thomas Thompson.....	Sacramento.....	3 years.....	Dec. 6, 1857
February 23.....	R. S. Abernathy.....	Sacramento.....	3 years.....	Dec. 23, 1856
March 7.....	Joseph Thompson.....	Tuolumne.....	3 years.....	Dec. 18, 1857
February 23.....	Juan Castillo.....	Calaveras.....	3 years.....	Nov. 14, 1857
March 11.....	Michael Geigan.....	Siskiyou.....	2 years.....	Oct. 18, 1856
April 17.....	Hiram Welch.....	Napa.....	2 years.....	Nov. 22, 1856
April 27.....	Juan Flores.....	Los Angeles.....	3 years.....	Oct. 8, 1856
May 19.....	Martin Johnson.....	Napa.....	3 years.....	Nov. 18, 1857
May 19.....	John Day.....	Sacramento.....	2 years.....	July 30, 1857
May 22.....	Jose Blas Sameramo.....	Calaveras.....	2 years.....	Oct. 8, 1856
June 19.....	James Weal.....	San Joaquin.....	10 years.....	* 1856
June 20.....	Thomas O'Brien.....	Sacramento.....	2 years.....	Oct. 16, 1856
June 30.....	William Smith.....	Sacramento.....	3 years.....	Nov. 3, 1856
July 29.....	Tah You.....	Calaveras.....	2 years.....	Nov. 20, 1856
August 17.....	Francisco Neres.....	Yuba.....	8 years.....	June 29, 1857
August 18.....	Cyrus W. Denbler.....	El Dorado.....	3 years.....	Dec. 6, 1856
August 25.....	C. G. Smith.....	Sacramento.....	2 years.....	Aug. 24, 1856*
August 31.....	Marc Achon.....	El Dorado.....	2 years.....	Nov. 20, 1856
September 25.....	Jesus Frontz.....	Shasta.....	2 years.....	Oct. 3, 1857
September 25.....	Wm. Freeman.....	Calaveras.....	1 year.....	June 29, 1856
September 30.....	Ah Munn.....	Sacramento.....	3 years.....	October, 1857
October 14.....	Theodore Haddlestone.....	Siskiyou.....	2 years.....	May 30, 1856
October 14.....	Wm. Miller.....	Sacramento.....	20 years.....	Aug. 25, 1856
November 28.....	Fred. Spiegler.....	Placer.....	1 year.....	Sept. 2, 1856
December 11.....	Ben. Doyle.....	Calaveras.....	1 year.....	Jan. 25, 1857
December 11.....	Pierre Leon Escaraiche.....	Calaveras.....	1 year.....	July 31, 1856
December 13.....	W. G. Holston.....	Tuolumne.....	2 years.....	Nov. 22, 1856
December 18.....	Ah Gue.....	Trinity.....	1 year.....	June 26, 1856
1856.				
February 6.....	John Gordon.....	San Francisco.....	1 year.....	Nov. 7, 1856
February 9.....	Louis Specker.....	Contra Costa.....	1 year.....	Jan. 16, 1857
February 9.....	Thomas Moore.....	Contra Costa.....	1 year.....	June 6, 1856
February 20.....	Thomas Lynch.....	Yuba.....	3 years.....	June 27, 1857
February 20.....	Pentarke Burganti.....	Yuba.....	14 years.....	June 27, 1857
February 29.....	James Curry.....	Amador.....	7 years.....	Aug. 24, 1857
March 16.....	Martin S. Curry.....	Sacramento.....	14 years.....	Oct. 27, 1857
April 7.....	Ramon Miramontez.....	San Francisco.....	2 years.....	Oct. 8, 1856
April 7.....	Ah Kong.....	San Francisco.....	1 year.....	Jan. 22, 1857
April 18.....	Charles Mitchell.....	Nevada.....	5 years.....	Dec. 5, 1856
April 24.....	King W. Folsom.....	Los Angeles.....	1 year.....	Nov. 22, 1856
April 26.....	Andrew Kentze.....	Yuba.....	5 years.....	Nov. 10, 1856

* Killed in attempting to escape.

Number of Convicts, under sentence, who have escaped from the State Prison at San Quentin, from April 1, 1856, to January 20, 1858, and are still at large :

Date of Commitment.	Names.	County sent from.	Term of Service.	Date of Escape.
1856.				
May 10.....	Adolph Baran	Tuolumne.....	2 years.....	June 21, 1857
May 10.....	Dan Miles.....	Shasta.....	2 years.....	Sept. 17, 1856
May 24.....	Duncan McCrea.....	Trinity.....	2 years.....	Sept. 30, 1857
May 29.....	William Ward.....	Butte.....	2 years.....	Oct. 5, 1857
June 12.....	Carl Gowen.....	Mariposa.....	1 year.....	Jan. 25, 1857
June 18.....	Lewis Bowman.....	Sacramento.....	5 years.....	June 27, 1857
June 19.....	Thomas Thornaspin.....	Tuolumne.....	2 years.....	Dec. 24, 1856
June 22.....	Cecelia Males.....	Los Angeles.....	2 years.....	Oct. 20, 1857
July 26.....	Con. McLaughlin.....	San Francisco.....	1 year.....	Dec. 6, 1857
August 2.....	Charles Canning.....	San Francisco.....	1 year.....	April 23, 1857
August 2.....	Thomas Bowen.....	San Francisco.....	1 year.....	Oct. 25, 1856
August 2.....	John Turner.....	San Francisco.....	1 year.....	May 14, 1857
August 4.....	Ah Saso.....	Calaveras.....	1½ years.....	Oct. 15, 1856
August 20.....	Jesus Espinosa.....	Santa Clara.....	6½ years.....	Nov. 30, 1856
August 20.....	Robert Simpson.....	Yuba.....	1 year.....	Feb. 20, 1857
August 24.....	Armstead Thurman.....	El Dorado.....	1 year.....	Sept. 4, 1857
August 26.....	Louis Barnard.....	San Francisco.....	4 years.....	Nov. 30, 1856
August 27.....	William Clark.....	Santa Clara.....	1 year.....	Jan. 5, 1857
September 5.....	Frederick Geldago.....	Alameda.....	2 years.....	Dec. 13, 1857
September 28.....	Wm. Jefferson.....	San Francisco.....	1 year.....	Aug. 2, 1857
September 28.....	Jack Robinson.....	San Francisco.....	2 years.....	Dec. 24, 1857
October 7.....	Patrik Donnelly.....	Calaveras.....	10 years.....	Dec. 24, 1857
October 7.....	Geo. W. Apple.....	Placer.....	12 years.....	Feb. 27, 1857
October 12.....	James Reed.....	Amador.....	2 years.....	Dec. 24, 1857
October 12.....	Albert Woodburn.....	Amador.....	8 years.....	June 27, 1857
October 16.....	James Toland.....	Siskiyou.....	1 year.....	June 11, 1857
November 6.....	Thos. Chieto.....	San Francisco.....	10 years.....	Dec. 7, 1857
December 7.....	Louis Mahoney.....	Santa Clara.....	5 years.....	Jan. 6, 1857
December 7.....	Henry Holman.....	Calaveras.....	5 years.....	June 27, 1857
December 7.....	Thos. Mundy.....	Amador.....	8 years.....	June 27, 1857
1857.				
February 19.....	James Webster.....	Yuba.....	25 years.....	Aug. 24, 1857
April 30.....	John Anderson.....	San Francisco.....	1 year.....	Sept. 17, 1857
April 14.....	George Green.....	Santa Cruz.....	2 years.....	Dec. 18, 1857
April 22.....	Jefferson Mullens.....	Sutter.....	1 year.....	Dec. 21, 1857
April 26.....	James Corbett.....	San Francisco.....	1 year.....	Jan. 18, 1858
April 27.....	John Brown.....	Calaveras.....	20 years.....	Aug. 24, 1857
July 6.....	John Cook.....	San Francisco.....	2½ years.....	Dec. 24, 1857
August 8.....	Thomas Lawrence.....	Stanislaus.....	2½ years.....	Aug. 24, 1857
August 20.....	Un Lee.....	Klamath.....	3 years.....	Sept. 25, 1857

Total number of escapes—94.

EXHIBIT No. 6.

*Number and Age of Convicts now confined in the State Prison, San Quentin,
January 20, 1858:*

[illegible]

EXHIBIT No. 7.

Number of Convicts, and places of Nativity, who are still under servitude at the State Prison, San Quentin, this 20th day of January, 1858 :

Number.	Nativity.	Total.
Two hundred and twenty-five from,	United States,	225
Twenty from,	England,	20
Thirty-four from,	Ireland,	34
Seven from,	Scotland,	7
Seventy-five from,	Mexico,	75
Fourteen from,	France,	14
Ten from,	Spain,	10
Twenty four from,	Germany,	24
Thirty seven from,	California,	37
One from,	New Granada,	1
Nineteen from,	China,	19
Fifteen from,	Chile,	15
One from,	Belgium,	1
Three from,	Sweden,	3
Two from,	East Indies,	2
Two from,	Russia,	2
Five from,	Italy,	5
One from,	Ecuador,	1
Three from,	Switzerland,	3
One from,	Norway,	1
One from,	Wales,	1
One from,	Rome,	1
One from,	Sandwich Islands	1
One from,	West Indies,	1
Three from,	Central America,	3
Three from,	Canada,	3
One from,	Manila,	1
One from,	Martinique,	1
One from,	Isle of Man,	1
Five hundred and twelve,	Whole number,	512

EXHIBIT No. 8.

Number and Names of Prisoners employed as Trustees at the State Prison, San Quentin, January 20, 1858 :

Name.	Occupation.	No.
Rodman Backus,	Clerk in lessee's office,	1
C. C. Taylor,	Clerk in commissary's department,	1
John Campbell,	Under clerk in commissary's department,	1
McMackin,	Gate-keeper,	1
Gill,	Stable-keeper,	1
Martin,	Butcher,	1
Evans,	Employed at ranch,	1
Raphael Galenti,	Watch in shipyard,	1
Taylor,	Cook for officers,	1
Gillman,	Lives at Stocker's ranch,	1
M. Valentine,	Cook on H. T. Clay,	1
John Davis,	Waiter,	1
Taylor,	Waiter in kitchen,	1
Peterson,	Steward in kitchen,	1
S. A. Peterson,	Waiter in kitchen,	1
Ricardo Acardo,	Waiter,	1
Butts,	Cutting timber,	1
Jackway,	Cutting timber,	1
Morton,	Lives with Mr. Simmes, at San Rafael,	1
Jackson,	Mate on vessel "Estella,"	1
Antonio,	Sailor on vessel "Estella,"	1
Walla, Indian girl,	Lives with Mrs. McCauley, San Francisco,	1
		22

The above names of trustees were received from J. C. Gordon, overseer for J. F. McCauley.

EXHIBIT No. 9.

J. C. Gordon, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows :

Have been at the prison since the 21st day of Decembr, 1856; came as superintendent of the prison by contract with Estell; remained by such agreement until the 15th of May, 1857; after which time I have remained with Mr. McCauley in the same capacity up to this date; I was also appointed by the state prison commissioners on the 21st of May, as overseer for the state, in which capacity I acted until the 1st of November, 1857, at which time I sent my resignation to the board of commissioners, to which I received a communication from the board to the effect "that they would not appoint any person to act in my place," and they have not done so up to the present time.

On or about the 14th of June, 1857, I received a list of rules from the commissioners for the government of the prisoners, the nature of which I communicated to the lessee immediately: the majority of which rules have not been observed. The reason that the rules have not been observed is because they interfered with the manner of working the prisoners, in the opinion of the lessee.

I am well acquainted and conversant with the rules for the government of the prison, before referred to, and have no hesitation in stating that, in any well regulated prison they would be easy to be observed.

The rules provide "that no prisoners shall go outside the limits of the guard," without a sufficient guard to prevent their escape, while prisoners are frequently sent outside such limits without any guard at all. Prisoners are also allowed to act as turnkeys, and to sleep outside the walls. There are also, at the present time, some half dozen prisoners *bosses*, as they are called. They are sent on boats to San Francisco, at times from eighteen to twenty-three prisoners, with only two free men to act as guard. I suggested to Mr. McCauley that there should be a larger guard force, but he replied "that he would not send more." There are two boats here worked or run by the prisoners, between this place, San Francisco, and Mare Island, in the transportation of bricks, goods, etc. There is liquor sold at one place within the limits of the guard, and I am informed that liquor is sold at another place within five hundred yards of the prison walls.

I do not think there has been any room for complaint as to food for the last ten days; for two months previous to that time there was complaint made by the prisoners.

The prisoners are fed twice in each day; at half past nine in the morning and two in the afternoon. Prisoners get to work about sunrise, and work generally until half past three in the afternoon. It is a common thing to work prisoners on Sunday, loading boats, etc. There is no resident physician here at the present time.

Eighteen men constitute the present prison-guard force, distributed as follows: Thirteen always on the "look-out" during the day, at different points; two of which are "horse-guards," that is, mounted on horseback. As soon as the day-guard comes in, which is at the ringing of the bell, about four in the afternoon, the night-guard commences, which consists of three men at a time, who keep their posts until twelve o'clock at night, and then they are relieved by the same number. The night-guard is stationed inside the walls, immediately around the prison building. I do not deem the guard sufficient, considering the condition of the present buildings. The pay of the guard is forty dollars per month each, including board. During the summer there were from two to three hundred prisoners worked outside the prison walls each day; at present there is not quite so many. There are three prisoners working on a ranch, about ten miles from

here, who only come back for provisions or on business. The ranch is claimed by Cowell and Ross. There is no guard with the prisoners at the ranch.

Eight prisoners sleep outside the walls of the prison at present. When I first came here there were some sixty or seventy sleeping outside the walls entirely unguarded.

I have known prisoners to be sent to San Francisco with boats, often without any guard accompanying them, two prisoners at a time, in sail-boats. The prisoners are allowed to purchase sugar, tea, coffee, etc., when they have the money to pay for the same.

JOHN C. GORDON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this twentieth day of January, A. D., 1858.

J. O. GOODWIN,
Chairman of Joint State Prison Committee.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

M. F. Butler, being duly sworn, on oath, says :

That by profession he is an architect; that on the 9th June last, he was requested by the state prison commissioners to visit the state prison, in company with them, for the purpose of drawing plans for state prison buildings that they contemplated erecting; that while there, the site of the building was determined upon; that immediately upon his return to Sacramento, he prepared plans and specifications for a building to be used for the purposes of a hospital, dining-room, female prison, kitchen, etc.; that at a subsequent meeting of the board, the plans were adopted; but upon deliberation, they determined that it would be more advisable to erect a prison building first.

I was then ordered to prepare plans for a prison, at the same time to make duplicates of the plans already drawn, to file in their office. My instructions were to erect the buildings of stone, and I prepared plans accordingly; but upon representations made by the lessee to the commissioners, of the great expense attending same, they changed the plans, and instructed me to make the building of brick, which I did, and they were adopted.

On the 20th August, I delivered the plans and specifications to Gen. J. M. Estell, at San Francisco, also a letter of instruction from the board, notifying him of my appointment as architect and superintendent of the work. He then informed me that he would immediately commence the buildings. On the 22d, accompanied me to the prison. I laid out the work, and left, under the assurance that it would be prosecuted as soon as materials could be procured.

I have visited the prison five different times since then, by order of the commissioners, for the purpose of having the work started, and under repeated promises that it would be; but as yet, not a brick has been laid according to the direction of the board.

I would respectfully refer the committee to my report to the board of state prison commissioners, as it fully sets forth the reasons of the sub-lessee, Mr. J. F. McCauley, not proceeding with the work.

In making my designs for the prison, I was instructed by the commissioners to lessen the cost of the buildings whenever practicable, without detriment to their stability, and without hazarding the safety of the prisoners, which I did. I consider the contemplated building absolutely necessary. The present building has not sufficient capacity to properly contain one-half the prisoners that are now confined in same.

If the buildings, as directed by the commissioners, had been erected according to the plans, they would have been amply sufficient for all immediate purposes.

M. F. BUTLER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 27th day of January, 1858.

J. O. GOODWIN,
Chairman of Joint State Prison Committee.

IN SENATE.]

[NINTH SESSION.]

O P I N I O N

OF

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ON

STATE PRISON AFFAIRS.

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, February 3d, 1858. }

Hon. Joseph Walkup, President of the Senate :

Hon. N. E. Whitesides, Speaker of the Assembly :

GENTLEMEN :—Concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assmbly, forbidding the drawing of warrants by the Comptroller of State, in favor of James M. Estell, on account of his contract as lessee of the state prison, and asking my opinion upon the subject, were handed me last evening.

According to the letter of the resolutions mentioned, I am required to give an opinion in regard to the prohibition contained therein, against the issuance of warrants by the Comptroller in favor of Estell.

But, from reading the remarks of gentlemen made whilst they (the resolutions) were under consideration, and from conversation with others who took an active part in their passage, I conclude that my opinion is desired in regard to the contract made between the Board of State Prison Commissioners and Estell, by which the state prison grounds and property, together with the convict labor of this state, was leased to the latter for the period of five years, which I cheerfully give.

Assuming that the contract spoken of was fairly made, and is not tainted with fraud, (in regard to which I am not informed,) and that it is regular upon its face, I am compelled still to maintain that it is, and always has been, void for want of constitutional power or authority in the board of commissioners to execute it on behalf of the state. This contract was made under and by virtue of the provisions of an act entitled an act creating a board of state prison commissioners, and defining their duties, approved March 21st, 1856, which act authorizes the board of commissioners to lease the state prison grounds and property, together with the convict labor of this state, for a period of five years, at a price not exceeding \$15,000 per month ; and authorizes the Comptroller to draw his warrants on the Treasurer of State, for such sum per month as may be agreed in such contract.

In other words, the act authorizes the contraction of a debt or monthly liability against the state of a sum not exceeding \$15,000 per month, for a period of five years.

Now, at the time said act was passed, and at the time the contract with Estell

was entered into, the state had but little if any money in her treasury, and was indebted in a sum exceeding \$3,000,000, not contracted in case of war, to repel invasion, nor suppress insurrection, no part of which indebtedness has been submitted to and ratified by a vote of the people as required by the constitution, neither did this act require the question of an appropriation for the purposes therein specified to be submitted to a vote of the people. Then the question is presented as to whether the act of March 21, 1856, referred to, is in contravention of the eighth article of the constitution.

I think it is. It will be observed that the language of said article is that the Legislature shall not in any manner create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which singly or in the aggregate, etc., exceed the sum of \$300,000. This language is too plain to be misunderstood, and too comprehensive for evasion; it embraces every liability of every kind and nature whatever; the necessity or importance of the object to be obtained cannot in the slightest affect it. Even though the wheels of government should thereby be stopped, yet the Legislature cannot go beyond the bounds and the limit fixed in the article from which I quote, except in the manner pointed out therein.

This subject has been so fully and ably discussed by our Supreme Court in the cases of the *People v. Johnson et al.*, October Term, 1856; and *Nougues v. Douglass et al.*, January Term, 1857, (to which I refer you,) that further comment at present is unnecessary.

In the case of the *People v. Johnson*, we are told a debt or liability may be created in many ways. It may be done by express statute, by contract, by appropriation when there is no money to meet it, by drawing on a fund which has not been set apart, or which in fact does not exist, etc., etc.—in a word, whenever the faith of the state is pledged, either directly or indirectly, to the payment of a certain sum at a given time, or when the money may be in the treasury, for a service rendered or to be rendered, then a debt or liability has been created within the meaning of the eighth article of the constitution. And it seems to me that no argument is required to bring the act and contract under consideration within the rule which I have stated.

On Monday last, the claim of Mr. Estell, for \$10,000, for his monthly payment under his contract as lessee, was presented to the board of examiners. We declined allowing it, upon the ground I have stated, and for the additional reasons, that, first, we had serious doubts as to whether an appropriation had been made by law for that purpose; and second, if an appropriation was made by the act of March 21, 1856, whether it did not exceed the constitutional limit, independent of any other indebtedness, by creating a liability for a sum exceeding \$300,000.

An appropriation under the constitution, laws, and financial system of this state consists in setting apart a specific fund for a particular purpose, a named amount, which is capable of being exhausted, a fixed sum against which an account by the proper officers may be kept. (See *B. B. Redding v. Sam. Bell*, 4th Cal. Rep., page 333.) The general appropriation law made no provision for Estell's contract, and as to whether the act under which such contract was made makes an appropriation under the rule given, is questionable.

Again, this act authorized a contract for five years, at \$15,000 per month, making a sum total of \$900,000, and according to the reasoning in the *People v. Johnson et al.*, it would seem that it thereby provided for the creation of a liability in that sum. If the act of March 21, 1856, operates as an appropriation at all, it in my opinion appropriates the sum of \$900,000.

It is true, that the language used is "the sum of \$15,000 per month, or such sum, etc., is hereby appropriated."

But the act is for a single object or purpose, and authorizes but one contract to be made, which contract is to continue through a series of years, and the payments thereon to be made monthly.

Now suppose that such act had created a board of commissioners, and authorized them to make a contract, which contract should run for five years, and for the sum of \$900,000, and had further provided as follows: "The sum of \$900,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated by law, for the purposes of the contract aforesaid, and the Comptroller is hereby required to draw his warrant for the sum of \$15,000 at the end of each month, etc., and the Treasurer is hereby required to pay the same," would such an act be constitutional? I apprehend not. Then let me ask you, if a mere change of terms, which in fact means the same thing, and accomplishes the same purpose, can render that constitutional, which otherwise was not? In other words, can the Legislature constitutionally do that indirectly which it can not directly? Can it do by commissioners that which it cannot do by express act? Can it, by the passage of an act shrewdly drawn by some one having a particular affection for the state treasury, secure an end or object which plain, honest, straightforward English could not possibly accomplish? If so, then constitutional restrictions will have no force or effect whatever.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

IN SENATE.]

[NINTH SESSION.]

OPINION

OF

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ON

STATE PRISON AFFAIRS.

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, February 3d, 1858. }

Hon. Joseph Walkup, President of the Senate :

Hon. N. E. Whitesides, Speaker of the Assembly :

GENTLEMEN :—Concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assmbly, forbidding the drawing of warrants by the Comptroller of State, in favor of James M. Estell, on account of his contract as lessee of the state prison, and asking my opinion upon the subject, were handed me last evening.

According to the letter of the resolutions mentioned, I am required to give an opinion in regard to the prohibition contained therein, against the issuance of warrants by the Comptroller in favor of Estell.

But, from reading the remarks of gentlemen made whilst they (the resolutions) were under consideration, and from conversation with others who took an active part in their passage, I conclude that my opinion is desired in regard to the contract made between the Board of State Prison Commissioners and Estell, by which the state prison grounds and property, together with the convict labor of this state, was leased to the latter for the period of five years, which I cheerfully give.

Assuming that the contract spoken of was fairly made, and is not tainted with fraud, (in regard to which I am not informed,) and that it is regular upon its face, I am compelled still to maintain that it is, and always has been, void for want of constitutional power or authority in the board of commissioners to execute it on behalf of the state. This contract was made under and by virtue of the provisions of an act entitled an act creating a board of state prison commissioners, and defining their duties, approved March 21st, 1856, which act authorizes the board of commissioners to lease the state prison grounds and property, together with the convict labor of this state, for a period of five years, at a price not exceeding \$15,000 per month ; and authorizes the Comptroller to draw his warrants on the Treasurer of State, for such sum per month as may be agreed in such contract.

In other words, the act authorizes the contraction of a debt or monthly liability against the state of a sum not exceeding \$15,000 per month, for a period of five years.

Now, at the time said act was passed, and at the time the contract with Estell

was entered into, the state had but little if any money in her treasury, and was indebted in a sum exceeding \$3,000,000, not contracted in case of war, to repel invasion, nor suppress insurrection, no part of which indebtedness has been submitted to and ratified by a vote of the people as required by the constitution, neither did this act require the question of an appropriation for the purposes therein specified to be submitted to a vote of the people. Then the question is presented as to whether the act of March 21, 1856, referred to, is in contravention of the eighth article of the constitution.

I think it is. It will be observed that the language of said article is that the Legislature shall not in any manner create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which singly or in the aggregate, etc., exceed the sum of \$300,000. This language is too plain to be misunderstood, and too comprehensive for evasion; it embraces every liability of every kind and nature whatever; the necessity or importance of the object to be obtained cannot in the slightest affect it. Even though the wheels of government should thereby be stopped, yet the Legislature cannot go beyond the bounds and the limit fixed in the article from which I quote, except in the manner pointed out therein.

This subject has been so fully and ably discussed by our Supreme Court in the cases of the People *v. Johnson et al.*, October Term, 1856; and *Nougues v. Douglass et al.*, January Term, 1857, (to which I refer you,) that further comment at present is unnecessary.

In the case of the People *v. Johnson*, we are told a debt or liability may be created in many ways. It may be done by express statute, by contract, by appropriation when there is no money to meet it, by drawing on a fund which has not been set apart, or which in fact does not exist, etc., etc.,—in a word, whenever the faith of the state is pledged, either directly or indirectly, to the payment of a certain sum at a given time, or when the money may be in the treasury, for a service rendered or to be rendered, then a debt or liability has been created within the meaning of the eighth article of the constitution. And it seems to me that no argument is required to bring the act and contract under consideration within the rule which I have stated.

On Monday last, the claim of Mr. Estell, for \$10,000, for his monthly payment under his contract as lessee, was presented to the board of examiners. We declined allowing it, upon the ground I have stated, and for the additional reasons, that, first, we had serious doubts as to whether an appropriation had been made by law for that purpose; and second, if an appropriation was made by the act of March 21, 1856, whether it did not exceed the constitutional limit, independent of any other indebtedness, by creating a liability for a sum exceeding \$300,000.

An appropriation under the constitution, laws, and financial system of this state consists in setting apart a specific fund for a particular purpose, a named amount, which is capable of being exhausted, a fixed sum against which an account by the proper officers may be kept. (See *B. B. Redding v. Sam. Bell*, 4th Cal. Rep., page 333.) The general appropriation law made no provision for Estell's contract, and as to whether the act under which such contract was made makes an appropriation under the rule given, is questionable.

Again, this act authorized a contract for five years, at \$15,000 per month, making a sum total of \$900,000, and according to the reasoning in the People *v. Johnson et al.*, it would seem that it thereby provided for the creation of a liability in that sum. If the act of March 21, 1856, operates as an appropriation at all, it in my opinion appropriates the sum of \$900,000.

It is true, that the language used is "the sum of \$15,000 per month, or such sum, etc., is hereby appropriated."

But the act is for a single object or purpose, and authorizes but one contract to be made, which contract is to continue through a series of years, and the payments thereon to be made monthly.

Now suppose that such act had created a board of commissioners, and authorized them to make a contract, which contract should run for five years, and for the sum of \$900,000, and had further provided as follows: "The sum of \$900,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated by law, for the purposes of the contract aforesaid, and the Comptroller is hereby required to draw his warrant for the sum of \$15,000 at the end of each month, etc., and the Treasurer is hereby required to pay the same," would such an act be constitutional? I apprehend not. Then let me ask you, if a mere change of terms, which in fact means the same thing, and accomplishes the same purpose, can render that constitutional, which otherwise was not? In other words, can the Legislature constitutionally do that indirectly which it can not directly? Can it do by commissioners that which it cannot do by express act? Can it, by the passage of an act shrewdly drawn by some one having a particular affection for the state treasury, secure an end or object which plain, honest, straightforward English could not possibly accomplish? If so, then constitutional restrictions will have no force or effect whatever.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

IN SENATE.]

[NINTH SESSION.]

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS,

ON

SENATE BILL NO. 6.

MAJORITY REPORT,

OF

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS—ON SENATE BILL NO. 6.

MR. PRESIDENT :—The undersigned, members of the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 6, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully submit, as the majority report of said committee, the following report. The committee are of opinion that the amendments proposed in this bill, to the general corporation laws of this state, will confer upon persons acting in a corporate body, powers superior and exclusive to any that the citizen can exercise, being no less than the power to take private property from the legitimate owner and possessor for private purposes. We believe the bill is, in that respect, in conflict with that constitutional right which obtains in all liberal and just governments, and which forbids, *under any* circumstances, private property to be taken for other than public uses.

We therefore recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill.

JAMES ANDERSON, Chairman.
WM. T. LEWIS.
G. J. CARPENTER.

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

MINORITY REPORT.

MINORITY REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT :—The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred Senate bill No. 6, entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the formation of corporations for certain purposes, passed April 14, 1853, begs leave to submit to the Senate the following report :

A majority of said committee having reported adversely to the above bill, the following considerations, by the undersigned, are presented for reflection by your honorable body.

It is well known that a vast amount of wealth is invested in canals and ditches used for mining purposes, and that many of our own citizens, as well as foreign capitalists, are engaged in building canals and ditches to develop the hidden wealth of our state. Without these means of disembowelling the staple commodity of California, an immense area of our state must remain idle and worthless to her citizens. Nearly twelve million of dollars are invested in these enterprises, and the canals for mining purposes, now dug, or in process of completion, extend four thousand, four hundred and five miles in length. Shall this capital be protected by legislation ? Have the persons engaged in these enterprises a claim upon the state's protection.

The majority of your committee say that such a law would be unconstitutional. In the eighth section of the declaration of rights, article first of the constitution, it is said, "nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The question in this bill is simply whether these canals and and ditches are comprehended in the term "for public use."

Railroads, canals, turnpikes, roads, public edifices, have each the right delegated to them by law, of subjecting private property to their respective interests. Each of these are often limited in their extent and benefit, confined in a majority of cases to a particular portion of a state or country. Whatever benefits a majority or a mass of the citizens of a state or community—whatever promotes the welfare of society : commerce, navigation, transportation, speed, and well-being of a large number of people—has been regarded as comprehended under the term "for public use."

It was to meet just such purposes as are designed by the present bill, that all republican constitutions have the provision of subjecting private property to public utility. To protect capital, bestow benefits on a community, or a large majority of a community, is the reason for compelling the few to surrender their property, when justly compensated, for the wel-

fare of the many. The undersigned submit that the extend a fostering care to the large interests involved intimately connected with the future development of question is a new one of constitutional construction, th entitled to the benefit of the doubt, until the courts p tion. The decisions of our highest state tribunal shc growth of the state rests upon these canals and ditches, it regards the public use, as involved in their promotion. calls the attention of senators particularly to the annex canals and ditches in the several counties, prepared, as it is, from reliable sources. Every guaranty and check that mind can conceive, is embodied in the bill, to prevent any injury to individuals by subjecting their property to what the undersigned regards as for the public good.

T A B L E,

Of Water Ditches and Canals throughout the State, with the length and cost, or value of the same.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.	LENGTH MILES.	COST OR VALUE.
AMADOR.		
Amador, - - - - -	18	\$20,000 00
Buckeye, - - - - -	4	3,000 00
Butte Mining, - - - - -	20	70,000 00
Cosumnes, - - - - -	22	36,000 00
Chinese Gulch, - - - - -	1	1,000 00
Davis & Co., - - - - -	7	15,000 00
Dry Creek, - - - - -	4	6,000 00
El Dorado, - - - - -	6	2,000 00
Goodrich & Co., - - - - -	3	1,000 00
Harmon & Co., - - - - -	2	1,500 00
Independence, - - - - -	4	1,100 00
Indian Gulch, - - - - -	3	1,000 00
Jackson, - - - - -	40	250,000 00
Logan & Co., - - - - -	3	2,500 00
Maddox & Co., - - - - -	4	1,000 00
Maddox & Montgomery, - - - - -	3	900 00
McKim & Co., - - - - -	15	10,000 00
Pardees', - - - - -	3	1,000 00
Potosi, - - - - -	4	1,200 00
Phelps & Co., - - - - -	4	2,000 00
Prairie, - - - - -	15	40,000 00
Proctor, Walker & Co., - - - - -	14	16,000 00
Secreta, - - - - -	6	3,000 00
Smith & Co., - - - - -	2	700 00
South Rancheria, - - - - -	5	1,500 00
Sutter Creek, - - - - -	15	10,000 00
Sutter and Dry Creek, - - - - -	4	8,000 00
Union Water Co., - - - - -	8	10,000 00
Volcano, - - - - -	60	150,000 00
Volcano Wing, - - - - -	1	1,000 00
Welch & Co., - - - - -	15	12,000 00
W. Springs and M. Bar, - - - - -	20	60,000 00
Sundry Ditches, - - - - -	125	142,000 00

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.	LENGTH MILES.	COST OR VALUE.
BUTTE.		
Berry Creek, - - - - -	8	\$6,000 00
French Town, - - - - -	16	60,000 00
Feather Rivor and Ophir, - - - - -	27	300,000 00
Kanaka Creek, - - - - -	8	10,000 00
South Feather, - - - - -	40	200,000 00
Walker & Wilson, - - - - -	25	50,000 00
CALAVERAS.		
Albany Flat, - - - - -	8	15,000 00
Anderson's, - - - - -		
Bunker Hill, - - - - -		
Cadwallader's, - - - - -	7	3,000 00
Cedar, - - - - -		8,000 00
Clark's, - - - - -	30	50,000 00
Columbia Tunnel, - - - - -	4	4,000 00
Cayote Creek, - - - - -	5	8,000 00
Eureka, - - - - -	14	32,000 00
Forman's, - - - - -	14	20,000 00
French, - - - - -	2	500 00
French Camp, - - - - -		6,000 00
Fairchild's, - - - - -	1	500 00
Georgia, - - - - -		
Hoyt's, - - - - -	1	500 00
Indian Creek, - - - - -		1,200 00
Indian Gulch, - - - - -		3,000 00
Isabel, Jeffries & Co., - - - - -	5	4,000 00
Italian, - - - - -	2	500 00
Jeffries, - - - - -	1	400 00
Jenny Lind, - - - - -	18	
Mokelumne Hill Canal Co. - - - - -	60	600,000 00
North Branch, - - - - -	3	2,500 00
Pittsburg, - - - - -		800 00
Pope's, - - - - -	5	9,000 00
Rich Gulch, - - - - -	8	10,000 00
San Antonio, - - - - -	18	12,000 00
San Antonio, - - - - -	9	25,000 00
San Domingo, - - - - -	7	10,000 00
Sandy Gulch, - - - - -	8	9,000 00
Scott & McDowell, - - - - -		10,000 00
Table Mountain, - - - - -	15	22,000 00
Union Water Co., - - - - -	78	320,000 00
Union, - - - - -	14	13,000 00
Vallecito and Carson, - - - - -	4	6,000 00
West Point, - - - - -		8,000 00
West Point, - - - - -	12	14,000 00
Whisky Slide, - - - - -	8	14,000 00
El Dorado, - - - - -		

COUNTIES AND DISTRICT.	LENGTH MILES.	COST OR VALUE.
Bradley & Co., - - - - -	53	110,000 00
Buffam's, - - - - -	1½	500 00
El Dorado, - - - - -		10,000 00
French, - - - - -	2	500 00
Iowa, - - - - -	21	
Kirk's, - - - - -	53	
McDonald's, - - - - -	5	12,000 00
Miners' Company, - - - - -		
Scott's, - - - - -		
South Fork Canal, - - - - -	24	300,000 00
San Francisco and Placerville Canal, - - - - -		10,000 00
Tanner's, - - - - -	2	500 00
Weber Creek Canal, - - - - -		
FRESNO.		
Fort Miller Water, - - - - -	2	100,000 00
Clark's Bar, - - - - -	5	
MARIPOSA.		
Bear Creek, - - - - -	19	12,000 00
Chouchilla, - - - - -	15	12,000 00
Holt & Henley, - - - - -	6	30,000 00
Independent Mines, - - - - -	5	60,000 00
Sherlock's, - - - - -	3	7,000 00
Sherlock's, - - - - -	4	9,000 00
Sherlock's, - - - - -	2	2,500 00
Sherlock's, - - - - -	3	6,000 00
NEVADA.		
Boyer's, - - - - -		
Buckeye, - - - - -	4	5,000 00
Chalk Bluff, - - - - -	19	28,000 00
Diamond, - - - - -	7	8,000 00
Durham's, - - - - -		1,000 00
Empire, - - - - -	3	19,000 00
Empire, - - - - -	4	2,000 00
Gold Hill, - - - - -	3	19,000 00
Gold Run, - - - - -	6	12,000 00
Green Horn, - - - - -	10	20,000 00
Green Horn, - - - - -	9	7,000 00
Grizzly, - - - - -	45	40,000 00
Harper's, - - - - -		1,000 00
Humbug, - - - - -		
Indian Gulch, - - - - -		6,000 00
Irvin's, - - - - -	12	30,000 00
Laird's, - - - - -		1,700 00
McDonald's, - - - - -		
Middle Yuba, - - - - -	26	100,000 00

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.	LENGTH MILES.	COST OR VALUE.
Miners', - - - - -	20	80,000 00
Mission, - - - - -	1	2,000 00
Myers', - - - - -	.....	2,000 00
Poor Man's, - - - - -	20	40,000 00
Rough and Ready, - - - - -	15	20,000 00
Scotchman's, - - - - -	1½	1,200 00
Scotchman's, - - - - -	1	800 00
Selbey's, - - - - -	.....	10,000 00
Shady, - - - - -	10	25,000 00
Street's, - - - - -	.....	2,500 00
Simpson's, - - - - -	11	2,000 00
Slate Creek, - - - - -	.....	.....
South Yuba Canal Co., - - - - -	16	350,000 00
Stark's, - - - - -	6½	7,000 00
St. Louis, - - - - -	5½	4,000 00
Tomlinson's, - - - - -	.....	4,000 00
Trelmian, - - - - -	.....	20,000 00
Union, - - - - -	.....	8,000 00
Union, - - - - -	4	1,500 00
Vallecito and French Camp, - - - - -	.....	15,000 00
Vallecito and Carson, - - - - -	.....	8,000 00
Warren, - - - - -	.....	.....
Wisconsin, - - - - -	4	800 00
Wolf Creek and Albion, - - - - -	20	20,000 00
York Mining Co., - - - - -	.....	10,000 00
York Mining Co., - - - - -	.....	1,000 00
York Mining Co., - - - - -	.....	1,000 00
York Mining Co., - - - - -	.....	1,000 00
York Mining Co., - - - - -	.....	70,000 00
York Mining Co., - - - - -	.....	1,000 00
PLACER.		
Auburn and Bear River, - - - - -	175	130,000 00
Bird's Valley, - - - - -	.....	600 00
Dutch Flat, - - - - -	.....	6,000 00
El Dorado, - - - - -	30	25,000 00
English & Co., - - - - -	.....	1,000 00
Franklin, - - - - -	.....	600 00
Gold Hill and Bear River, - - - - -	26	20,000 00
Independent, - - - - -	.....	5,000 00
Independent, - - - - -	.....	6,000 00
Hill's, - - - - -	.....	6,500 00
Hasco, - - - - -	.....	1,000 00
McKee's, - - - - -	.....	6,000 00
North Fork Canal Co., - - - - -	.....	130,000 00
North Sea, - - - - -	.....	2,800 00
North Shirt Tail, - - - - -	.....	5,000 00
Oak Valley, - - - - -	.....	500 00
Owl Creek, - - - - -	.....	200 00
Patterson's, - - - - -	.....	1,000 00

COUNTY AND DISTRICT,	LENGTH MILES.	COST OR VALUE.
Pickering's, - - - - -	.....	2,500 00
Poor Man's, - - - - -	.....	1,000 00
Priest's, - - - - -	.....	900 00
Sarahville, - - - - -	.....	5,000 00
Secret Town, - - - - -	.....	1,200 00
Shirt Tail Cañon, - - - - -	.....	5,500 00
Todd's Valley, - - - - -	12	14,000 00
Union, - - - - -	.....	500 00
Yankee Jim's Miners', - - - - -	.....	30,000 00
Yankee Jim's Union, - - - - -	.....	90,000 00
PLUMAS.		
McGee's, - - - - -	6	12,000 00
Mount Pleasant, - - - - -	9	22,000 00
Plumas, - - - - -	6	30,000 00
Sherwin's, - - - - -	3	15,000 00
Spanish Ranch, - - - - -	20	90,000 00
SACRAMENTO.		
American River Water and Mining Co., - - -	30	300,000 00
Sacramento Canal and Water Co., - - -	16	300,000 00
SAN JOAQUIN.		
San Joaquin Water Co., - - - - -	10	90,000 00
Knight's Ferry and Table Mountain, - - -	.....	80,000 00
Parsons & Buddington's, - - - - -	.....	6,000 00
Mountain Brow, - - - - -	6	7,000 00
SHASTA.		
Arbuera, - - - - -	6	10,000 00
Bald Hill, - - - - -	8	15,000 00
Cedar Flat, - - - - -	2½	3,000 00
Clear Creek, - - - - -	53	140,000 00
Clear Creek, - - - - -	3	4,000 00
Clear Creek, - - - - -	2	12,000 00
Clear Creek, - - - - -	2	10,000 00
Eagle Creek, - - - - -	16	10,000 00
Knom Mucket, - - - - -	4	5,000 00
Watson, - - - - -	7½	18,000 00
SIERRA.		
Davidson's, - - - - -	2	20,000 00
East Fork, - - - - -	2	10,000 00
Empire Co., - - - - -	6	16,000 00
Eureka Co., - - - - -	13	30,000 00
Kimball's, - - - - -	17	40,000 00

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.	LENGTH MILES.	COST OR VALUE.
Minnesota, - - - - -	13	50,000 00
Morrison's, - - - - -	10	.....
North Fork Co., - - - - -	4	8,000 00
Truckee Lake Co., - - - - -	.....	.....
SISKIYOU.		
Cotton Wood, - - - - -	8	20,000 00
Mugginsville, - - - - -	8	8,000 00
Oro Fino, - - - - -	8	10,000 00
Scott River, - - - - -	25	75,000 00
Yreka Water Co., - - - - -	82	200,000 00
Ditches not specified, - - - - -	20	25,000 00
STANISLAUS.		
Stanislaus Water Co., - - - - -	5	40,000 00
Ticknor, Peck & Co., - - - - -	.....	200,000 00
TRINITY.		
One hundred and twenty ditches, - - -	260	500,000 00
TUOLUMNE.		
Big Oak Flat,	40	250,000 00
Brunton and Yorktown,	5	6,000 00
Chile Camp,	3	4,000 00
Columbia and Stanislaus,	75	300,000 00
Enterprise,	25	15,000 00
Hancock & Co.,	10	15,000 00
Jamestown,	2	1,000 00
Jamestown and Chinese,	10	12,000 00
Pine,	5	2,000 00
Republican,	4	4,000 00
Street & Co.,	40	250,000 00
Thompson & Co., - - - - -	6	7,000 00
Tuolumne Co.,	50	300,000 00
Tuolumne Hydraulic,	60	300,000 00
Wood's Diggings,	10	8,000 00
YUBA.		
Branham,	1	1,000 00
Cain Young,	3	7,000 00
Depot,	6	8,000 00
Excelsior,	8	2,000 00
Galena Hill,	3	3,000 00
Galena Hill,	6	20,000 00
Godfrey,	2	1,250 00
Gold Ridge,	5	25,000 00

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.	LENGTH MILES.	COST OR VALUE.
Green Mountain,	11	6,000 00
Humbug,	16	19,950 00
Long Bar,	4	10,000 00
Oak Flat,	6	1,200 00
Oak Valley,	3	5,000 00
Park's Bar,	6	8,000 00
Railroad,	4	6,000 00
Rhodes',	1	200 00
Spencer's,	4	12,000 00
Telegraph,	2	1,500 00
Tri-Union Co.,	19	40,000 00
Tuscaloosa,	3	9,000 00
Western,	4	5,500 00
Whitesides,	8	10,000 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L A. MERRITT,
Of Committee on Corporations.

IN SENATE.]

[NINTH SESSION.]

COMMUNICATION
OF
THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ON
SWAMP LANDS.

JOHN O'NEARA, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

To the Honorable Senate of the State of California :

In reply to a resolution of your honorable body, requesting the Surveyor General "to inform the Senate whether he has in his office any information to the effect that any of the lands offered for sale in May next, by the President's proclamation, are swamp and overflowed lands," I have to state, that the information on this subject thus far received, is but meagre. Both my predecessor and myself have written to the county surveyors, urging them to furnish us with all the facts relating to this matter. Little has been elicited in reply. I am not surprised at this, for it would have been impossible for the surveyors to furnish the required information without an outlay of money and time, for which they knew it was not in my power to remunerate them.

Before entering upon the duties of my office, I had the best opportunities for knowing that a large amount of land, properly belonging to the state, as swamp and overflowed land, had been sectionized by the United States surveyors, and reported as United States lands.

As such they are claimed, and as such they have been, or will be offered for sale. Since assuming my present position, I have received information from various sources, confirming my previous impressions.

From the letter of O. M. Brown, Esq., deputy county surveyor of Fresno county, I extract as follows :

"I have made some observations of the swamp land, which has been surveyed by the United States, and which will therefore be lost to the state unless some immediate action is taken by the state to prevent it. A large portion of these lands are now advertised to be sold in May next. The state will then lose nine hundred thousand dollars, if not double that amount, unless they are previously secured. The lands I refer to are principally bordering upon the east side of the San Joaquin River, between the northern county line and the junction of the San Joaquin Slough and river; and between the latter point and the head of the slough, on the east side; and between the head of the slough and King's River and Tulare Lake, on either side of the strip of land between the latter points, designated on the township plats as swamp land, and averaging from three to six miles on either side of the so designated swamp land. All of which, I am satisfied, is as much swamp and overflowed land within the true meaning and interpretation given it by the commissioner of the gen-

eral land office, as any that is designated on the United States township maps as swamp lands, and I am at a loss to conceive by what rule the United States deputy surveyors were governed when they made surveys of lands in the above-named sections, to determine them in the courses pursued in segregating the United States' from the state land.

"The land to which I allude more particularly as being swamp and overflowed, although not so represented on the plats, and which has been surveyed by the United States surveyors, adjoins, borders on, and lies within the following named townships and ranges, to wit: T. 15 S., R. 16 and 17 E.; T. 13 S., R. 14 and 15 E.; T. 16 S., R. 16, 17, and 18 E.; T. 17 S., R. 17 and 18 E., Mount Diablo meridian.

"There are other swamp lands in other parts of the county, but, of course, if an act is passed, it will be general, and therefore it is unnecessary to enumerate them. It is to be regretted that the Tulare Canal Company might set up a claim to one-half of this land if secured to the state, yet as there is hardly a possibility of anything being done towards the construction of a canal by the company, there is but little danger of its being lost. But if contrary to expectation they should succeed in carrying it through successfully, and make a successful claim to the additional lands secured to the state, the increase in the value of taxable property would yet be highly advantageous as a source of additional revenue."

L. A. Whitman, Esq., a justice of the peace of Fresno county, in an affidavit now in my office, says, he has resided on lower King's River, for three years, and that to his own knowledge, large tracts of land which are overflowed in consequence of the rains in winter, and the melting of the snows in April, May, and June, have been surveyed by the U. S. Deputy Surveyors, and returned as United States lands. He also says that the lands on King's River and the Four Creeks, are being rapidly settled by bona fide settlers, who are subjected to much inconvenience and expense, on account of the uncertainty in regard to the true ownership of the land.

From Mr. John Barker, for three years a resident of Fresno county, and from Aaron P. Cromby, for four years a resident of Tulare county, I have similar statements under oath.

Mr. William S. Green, county surveyor of Colusa county, says a great deal of swamp land has been subdivided and has not been returned on the plats of the U. S. surveys as such.

Major Cooper of the same county, while in this city a few weeks since, informed me that in some instances whole townships, without doubt the property of the state, had been subdivided by the U. S. surveyor.

Mr. J. E. Whicher, civil engineer, who has been at work the past summer, in Tulare Valley, finds this to be the case in that section of the country where he has been lately residing. I have also received information of a similar character from various sources.

My predecessor estimates the amount of lands, properly swamp and overflowed, belonging to the state, thus divested to the United States, at two million of acres. It has always been very difficult to work in those portions of the state, bordering upon swamp lands, in the rainy season. Hence the United States surveyors generally selected the driest season of the year to carry on their operations—a time when the waters had subsided into their natural channels, and the continued heats of summer had dried large extents of overflowed lands.

Many of the surveys were made long in advance of settlements. The surveyors saw the country, probably for the first time, and it is not sur-

prising therefore, that they should have so largely encroached upon the domain of the state.

Under these circumstances it is fair to consider the case cited by the surveyor of Fresno county as an illustration of the rule, and not an exception. I am therefore of opinion that the estimate of my predecessor is not exaggerated.

Some immediate action on the part of the Legislature is necessary to secure to the state the valuable rights of which the United States has dispossessed her.

I would respectfully recommend that the Governor be requested to ask the President to postpone the sale advertised for May next, for one year, that the state may be enabled, by conclusive testimony easily obtainable, to substantiate her claim to the lands in question.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor General.

IN SENATE.]

[NINTH SESSION.]

R E P O R T

CONCERNING

PROPERTY AT STATE PRISON,

BY

JOINT COMMITTEE.

JOHN O'MEARA, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

The joint Senate and Assembly committee who were directed by concurrent resolutions to proceed to San Quentin and take an inventory of all the property in use by or for the state prison, and to make a full statement and report as to the quantity, quality, variety, and value of all said property, showing to whom each article belonged, have performed the duties devolved upon them, and respectfully beg leave, as the result of their labors, to make the following

REPORT :

Your committee left Sacramento for San Quentin on Monday, March first, and arrived there the following morning, having been joined by Thomas H. Hanson, James M. Harris, and Russel Frink, the committee authorized by concurrent resolutions to be appointed by John F. McCauley to co-operate with your committee in taking the inventory of the state prison property. We commenced and prosecuted our labors by visiting the various yards, workshops, buildings, prisoners' quarters and cells, guard-houses, brick-yards, vessels, quarries, etc., taking as we proceeded, a full inventory and memoranda of the quantity, quality, variety and value of all property found on or about the state prison grounds, determining, as far as possible with the limited means of information at our command, to whom each article belonged, or by whom it was claimed; being careful to place no single item to the credit of the state about the title to which was any serious question. Upon comparing the inventory of articles taken by the board of commissioners and delivered to James M. Estell, in March, A. D. 1856, with our schedule, we discovered a deficiency, to account for which, depositions of various parties were taken, who were supposed to know of the whereabouts of property not found on the prison grounds, but belonging to the state. The result of our investigations and examinations is contained in the following catalogue, the exhibits and appendixes thereto attached, marked respectively, numerically and alphabetically, and in the concluding suggestions and remarks. All of which are most respectfully submitted.

In continuation of their report, your committee would state, that they have placed as low a value upon the property enumerated in the foregoing schedule as they would be justified in, its present condition considered. This fact, coupled with the knowledge that, on the first day of March, the state took possession of her prison and all the property found on or about

the grounds, whether the same was private or not, and is now in the full use and enjoyment thereof, and it appearing to us that these, or articles of a like character, are necessary to the keeping up of the institution, we recommend that the same be purchased from the parties by whom they are owned, except the bricks, granite, live stock, beat granite, vessels, arms, and articles enumerated under the head of miscellaneous. Conceiving that the state has no present use for these last-mentioned articles, we would suggest that those belonging to him be at once turned over to John F. McCauley. In this connection, we deem it but just and proper to mention, that the sub-lessee (John F. McCauley) has upon the grounds some three and a half million of bricks; they are encumbering the yards, and will materially hinder the state in her operation of manufacturing that article, unless they be speedily removed. To accomplish this, an immense amount of labor, and an expenditure of thousands of dollars, will be required. McCauley has had every reason to believe, until within a short time past, that he would have the use of convict labor to assist him in putting his brick and stone into market. Acting upon this impression, he has contracted for the delivery of those articles. Now, if he is deprived of the hands upon which he had calculated, he will be unable to carry out his contract; immense loss to him will probably be the result, without any commensurate gain to the state. We, therefore, recommend that McCauley be allowed the use of one hundred of the prisoners until the first of July, 1858, who shall be employed in freighting and carrying off the aforementioned brick and stone, but for no other purpose; provided, that he, before their delivery, bind himself to their safe-keeping and return at the expiration of the period for which they are allowed him.

Under the aforementioned head of miscellaneous articles, marked "A," there are enumerated, however, a drill press, of the value of \$100, and a steam engine of twenty-five horse power, of the value of \$3,000, claimed as belonging to John Center. (See deposition of ———, marked —.) These articles are in good condition, and the engine said to be in fine working order. It being necessary for the driving of the machinery in different shops in the prison, we recommend that it be purchased by the state at a fair price.

Your committee went into a thorough examination of the history and condition of the buildings situated on the prison grounds, and also those in its immediate vicinity, which are being used for state purposes; but deem it unnecessary, in this report, to make further mention of any other than those for which there is a claimant adverse to the state. In the year 1857, John F. McCauley erected two brick buildings, one sixty-four by forty-six feet, two-and-a-half stories high, is situated partly upon land belonging to the prison, and partly upon land claimed by the owners of Marin city; to which, in the opinion of your committee, the state is entitled to the usufruct right until the same be demanded of her by the corporate authorities of the to-be city of Marin. This house is now used for offices, guard-rooms, sleeping-apartments for the officers, etc.; the other, is one story in height, fifty-five by twenty feet in dimension, and stands at a distance of fifteen feet from the prison wall, and just over the line of the state land, also upon property claimed by the owners of Marin city. This building is now occupied and used as a dining-room for the officers, kitchen, barber's shop, and sleeping-rooms. They are both of good material, and well built. By reference to the deposition and sworn statement of Joseph O'Connor, marked "C," it will be seen that the value of the house first above-mentioned, is set down at \$11,566, and the other at

\$———. The convenience and necessities of the state requiring such buildings, or others, that would cost as much in their erection, if we except the item of labor, that could be performed by the convicts, we recommend that they be purchased from John F. McCauley, provided he can give a good title thereto, and will sell at a fair price.

Your committee regret their inability to report the difference in the value of the property turned over to James M. Estell, and that now pointed out as belonging to the state. We cannot do so, for the reason that in the inventory of articles delivered by the commissioners to the lessee, no prices were fixed.

Upon reference to the deposition of Wm. H. Graham, marked "F," it will be seen that of the bricks named under the head of miscellaneous articles, in the commissioner's inventory of property, delivered to the lessee, nearly or quite all were valueless, on account of having been exposed to the weather before being burnt, and most of them remain upon the premises now, but are not enumerated in this inventory.

A quarry has recently been opened on the prison grounds, from which, in our opinion, an inexhaustible supply of a superior article of a granite blue-stone can be procured at small expense. It is in the immediate vicinity of the bay, and directly under the guns of a guard-house.

The facilities for brick making are good. There is now about two-and-a-half acres of earth turned up, and well prepared for the mills, and moulder's hands, lying contiguous to the yards, which is mentioned under its appropriate head.

By reference to the deposition of Joseph O'Connor, marked "G," and his sworn statement marked "A," it will be found that it is claimed that James M. Estell furnished material and performed work in building, grading, etc., in and about the state prison grounds, between the 26th March, 1856, and the 19th March, 1857, amounting in value to the sum of \$55,650 87. By further reference to the aforesaid deposition of O'Connor, and his sworn statement, marked "B," it will be ascertained that John F. McCauley is claimed to have furnished materials and done work without the prison walls since March 19th, 1857, and up to January, 1858, amounting to the sum of \$5,500, and within said walls a sum amounting to \$4,633 38; and by reference to the aforesaid deposition, and the sworn statement, marked "C," it will be noticed that it is further claimed for McCauley, that he has furnished materials, and performed work on and about the state prison grounds, since the 19th of March, A. D. 1857, to January, 1858, amounting in value to the sum of \$58,899 58. It is proper to mention, in this connection, that in this last amount is included the cost of the brick buildings heretofore alluded to. Most of the grading that is spoken of as having been done, is upon land not belonging to the state.

TO RECAPITULATE:

Your committee found at the state prison personal property, pointed out as belonging to the state, amounting in value to the sum of.....	\$9,362 75
Of property pointed out as belonging to James M. Estell, 200,000 burnt bricks, valued at	1,200 00
And 60,000 unburnt bricks, valued at.....	150 00
Also, for materials furnished and work done, the sum of.....	55,650 00
Making the sum of.....	\$57,000 00

Of personal property, pointed out as belonging to John F. McCauley, including brick, granite, animals, vessels, and articles mentioned under the head of miscellaneous, marked "A," amounting to the sum of.....		\$79,159 83
Amount claimed for materials furnished and work done.....		69,033 96
Total amount.....		<u>\$148,193 79</u>
From which, subtract the value of the bricks, granite, pounded granite, animals, vessels, and property mentioned under the head of miscellaneous articles, amounting to the sum of.....		58,712 00
And there remains.....		<u><u>\$89,481 79</u></u>

In conclusion, your committee would say, that by reference to the individual heads under which are enumerated the articles in this catalogue, and instituting a comparison between it and the inventory of articles turned over by the commissioners to James M. Estell, it will be seen that there is a deficiency in most of them; true, in some departments, there is an excess of articles, but they are not identical in character with those delivered to the lessee.

C. E. THOM,
Chairman Senate Committee.
C. E. DE LONG,
Chairman Assembly Committee.
E. GARTER, of the Senate.
J. T. STOCKER, of the Assembly.

We, the undersigned, R. B. Frink, T. H. Hanson, and J. M. Harris, composing the sub-committee chosen by John F. McCauley, to act in such capacity on his part, in connection with the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly appointed by concurrent resolutions, and instructed to proceed to San Quentin for the purpose of taking an inventory of all property there found or belonging thereto, and report the same to their respective houses, herewith beg leave to submit our report.

We, the said sub-committee, acting conjointly with the said legislative committee, proceeded with them in the transaction of our duties, and as a result of our labors, we have simply to report, that in regard to the quantity, quality, variety, and value of all property found, we agree fully with the report of the legislative committee.

R. B. FRINK,
T. H. HANSON,
J. M. HARRIS.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

[A]

DEPOSITION OF PETER SMITH.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Marin. }

Peter Smith, upon being first duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am a resident of the county of Marin, state of California ; have resided here since 1851 ; I am one of the proprietors of the " Our House," on the Nevada Ranch, in said county ; I know Gen. James Estell ; have done some little business with him ; about one year ago, I received from Gen. James M. Estell four working cattle ; I understood from him that they were his cattle ; they were all branded, but the brands were somewhat indistinct ; upon one the " S " is distinct, and upon others the letter " P " is to be seen ; said James M. Estell was indebted to me and my partner for goods furnished to him, and I called upon him at the state prison, and requested him to settle the account, and offered that if he could not pay me the money, to take, in lieu thereof, any cattle that he might be willing to turn over to me ; he then showed me, through his agent or employee, (one Capt. Wells,) these said four working cattle in the yard upon the prison grounds, and told me to take them and keep them until he should pay to me the money he owed me, and in no case to deliver them up to any person, except by his order ; I then drove the said cattle from there to my present place of residence, and have had them in my possession since that time, and have them now in my possession.

The brands upon the cattle are upon the left hip.

The goods which we furnished to Gen. Estell were for his own private purpose, and consisted of liquors, produce, etc.

They were furnished about October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

PETER SMITH.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Marin. }

Sworn and subscribed to before me this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

CHAS. E. DE LONG,
Chairman of Assembly Joint Committee.

[B]

DEPOSITION OF JAMES T. STELLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1858.

J. T. Stelle, sworn, says :

I know the sloop Marin; I have known her since last May; I understood she belonged to the state; Gen. Estell told me so; she was chartered by me for the lime trade; she is worth from seven hundred to eight hundred dollars; I think she is about forty tons, and draws, loaded, about eight feet water; I think she is about Cape St. Lucas at the present time; I have had her in my charge; I got her from Gen. Estell, I think, in May, or about the first of June last; I had her for carrying lime from Santa Cruz to San Francisco; I was to pay, for her use, one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125) per month, payable in lime; she was chartered to me for twelve months; Gen. Estell chartered her to me as state property; the charter papers were signed by him, as lessee of the state prison; I do not know the amount I have paid to Gen. Estell for her use, up to the present time; I re-chartered the sloop to Tubbs & Co. for four (4) months, with the privilege of twelve (12) months; Tubbs & Co. are ship chandlers, in San Francisco, and are considered responsible men; I received five (5) oxen from Gen. Estell; I got them the same time as the sloop Marin; I got them for hauling wood, etc., and hired them for six months; I have them yet; I pay fifty (\$50) dollars per month for the use of the five oxen and one wagon; the cattle are worth seventy-five (\$75) per yoke, and the wagon is worthless; it was in running order when I received it; I have seen a great deal better cattle purchased for one hundred (\$100) dollars per yoke; since the expiration of the original contract, there has been no new agreement drawn up between myself and Gen. Estell; I have paid Gen. Estell for the use of the cattle for six (6) months; we have not used them since that time, and I don't think we have paid anything for their use; I was to return them to Gen. Estell at the expiration of six (6) months; when I got possession of the cattle, they were at _____; they are at present on Williams' ranch, at Santa Cruz, and had been there for some time previous; they were not brought down for the purpose of being delivered to me; I am in readiness to deliver them to the state authorities at any time they wish to take them; I presume they are in as good condition now as when I received them.

JAMES T. STELLE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this sixth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

C. E. DE LONG,
Chairman Assembly Committee.

[C]

DEPOSITION OF P. R. HANNA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1858.

P. R. Hanna, sworn, says :

I reside in this city; I am a shipwright; I know the schooner Marin, formerly a sloop; I placed a great many improvements on her for Gen. Estell, about a year ago, just at the time Mr. Stelle chartered her; she was changed from a sloop into a schooner for that charter; I put about five hundred (\$500) dollars worth of repairs on her; she could be sold for about six hundred (\$600) dollars, or seven hundred (\$700) dollars; her bottom is wormed, and in bad condition.

P. R. HANNA.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this sixth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

C. E. DE LONG,
Chairman Assembly Committee.

[D]

DEPOSITION OF P. R. HANNA.

SAN QUENTIN, March 3, 1858.

P. R. Hanna, sworn, says :

There was a portion of an engine taken from here, and put on board the steam-tug Fearless, and there used as a donkey pump. It was a good engine, and in good condition.

The schooner Mariposa was hauled up on the beach, and condemned by a regular survey. She was perfectly useless, unless for firewood.

I do not know of any further property belonging to the state that has been taken away from here.

P. R. HANNA.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, March third. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

C. E. THOM, Chairman.

[E]

DEPOSITION OF PETER DONAHUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1858.

Peter Donahue, sworn, says :

I got a planing machine from Gen. Estell; when I received it, I valued it at three hundred and fifty (\$350) dollars; it was considerably out of

order; the most valuable part of the machine was out of order, and some parts of it missing; I understood the machine belonged to Gen. Estell.
PETER DONAHUE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this sixth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

C. E. DE LONG,
Chairman Committee of Assembly.

[F]

DEPOSITION OF WILL. HICKS GRAHAM.

SAN QUENTIN, March 3, 1858.

Wm. Hicks Graham's testimony—on his oath, says :

I was superintendent of the state prison from the 28th of March, 1856, to some time in October, same year; had charge of the wharf, etc.; in San Francisco, as resident agent, receiver of bricks, etc.; during my term of office in San Francisco, four (4) yoke of oxen came from San Quentin, as property of the state, and they were leased to one Williams, I think, in Santa Cruz or Monterey; also, the sloop, (now schooner,) Marin.

By Mr. Stocker.—Do you know any thing of a steam-engine that belonged to the state?

Answer.—I have seen it here, but do not know where it is now.

By Mr. De Long.—What time did you see the above engine?

Answer.—I saw it up to October, 1856; I likewise saw a planing machine.

By Mr. De Long.—What became of it?

Answer.—It was put on board the Pike County sloop, and shipped to San Francisco.

By Mr. De Long.—By whose order was it shipped?

Answer.—By Gen. Estell's; I was told it was to be sold; Gen. Estell told me so; I am not acquainted with the value of machinery, but I understand the machine was pretty valuable, it being a machine for planing iron.

There was a large stock of hogs, but I killed the most of them for provisions for the prisoners, and the rest were here when I left.

When I came to the prison, there was a kiln of unburned bricks, damaged by rain; they were used for the purpose of building workshops; they were burned by wood furnished by Estell; there were three hundred and fifty thousand (350,000) in the kiln.

Most of the tools furnished by the state, at the time I took charge of the prison by the authority of Gen. Estell, were almost useless. In speaking of the above tools, I except all the heavy articles used in the machinery department.

I kept a journal of each day's proceedings, from the day I commenced to the day I quit, as superintendent of the state prison, which was a journal of all business transactions relative to the prison. I don't know where it is now. I last saw it in the office of the prison, on the last day of my office as superintendent of the prison. While superintendent of the state prison, I received from different prisoners the amount of seventy dollars

and ninety-four cents, (\$70 94,) and several small articles in jewelry, which I turned over to Gen. Estell when I quit as superintendent, and I have his receipt for the same, (a copy of which is hereto attached). When I took charge of the prison, I understood that a quantity of money and other valuables were received from the prisoners by my predecessor, but they were never turned over to me.

WILL. HICKS GRAHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this third day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

C. E. THOM.

[G]

DEPOSITION OF JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1858.

Joseph O'Connor, sworn, says :

I am a practical builder, and have been employed at the state prison for nearly four years, as superintendent of the mechanical department most part of the time; the workshops inside of the prison-wall were built by Estell; also, the wash-house.

The lower shops are about four hundred and sixty feet, (460) feet in length; the west front of the lower shops average about twelve (12) feet in height.

Paper marked "A," is a true and correct account, to the best of my knowledge; I superintended and measured the whole of the work designated in paper marked "A."

Papers marked "B" and "C," are a true and correct account of work done; I superintended and measured the whole of the work designated in papers "B" and "C."

The above papers marked "A," "B," and "C," embrace the whole of the mason, brick, carpenter and blacksmith's work, done from March 26, 1856, up to the present time. All the work designated in papers "B," and "C," was done by J. F. McCauley, with the exception of some trifling matters.

JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this, the sixth March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

CAMERON E. THOM,
Chairman Senate Committee.

DEPOSITION OF JAMES M. NORTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1858.

James M. Norton, sworn, says :

I know the sloop Marin: she is worth about eight hundred (800) dollars, and is about Cape St. Lucas at the present time, to the best of my

knowledge; she was of no earthly service about the state prison, as she drew too much water.

I was captain of her for two years.

JAMES M. NORTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this the sixth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

C. E. DE LONG,
Chairman Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF ALBERT C. SMITH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1858.

Albert C. Smith, sworn, says :

I took a small engine from the state prison, and put it on board Gen. Estell's boat; it was considerably out of repair; when I took it away, it was worth about one hundred (100) dollars; I am a practical engineer.

ALBERT C. SMITH.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this sixth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

C. E. DE LONG,
Chairman Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITIONS OF E. H. POMEROY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6th, 1858.

E. H. Pomeroy, sworn, says :

I have been employed about the state prison for the last two (2) years; I have been a guard, lieutenant of the guard, commissary, and superintendent.

Since I have been in the prison four (4) horses and one (1) ox died; they were the property of the state, at least I believe so; I also know of one (1) horse being lost; a prisoner ran away with it.

E. H. POMEROY.

Sworn and subscribed before me this the sixth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

C. E. DE LONG,
Chairman Assembly Committee.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Marin. }

E. H. Pomeroy, upon being by me first duly sworn, deposes and says :

That he did this day accompany one Charles E. De Long, a member of

the joint committee of the Legislature, appointed to take an inventory of the property in said county belonging to the state, to the Nevada Ranch in said county; that he was present when he heard the said De Long demand of one Peter Smith the possession of four (4) working cattle, as property belonging to the state of California, and that he heard the said Smith refuse so to do, claiming the right of possession in himself by virtue of the same having been placed in his hands by one James M. Estell, as security for a debt claimed by said Smith to be due and owing to him and company, from said Estell; that the said Smith pointed out certain cattle as being the ones; and that he, in company with said De Long, proceeded to the place where said cattle were, and found them being worked; and further, that he, the said Pomeroy, recognized upon two of said cattle the brand of the California state prison, viz.: "S. P."; and that he further recognized them all as being working cattle formerly in the possession of said James M. Estell, and employed upon the state prison grounds:

E. H. POMEROY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Marin. }

Sworn and subscribed to before me this fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

CHARLES E. DE LONG,
Chairman Committee of Assembly.

ACCOUNTS.

WORK AND MATERIALS.

Account of Work performed and Materials used in erecting Buildings, Grading, making roads, etc., etc., at the California State Prison, from the 26th day of March, 1856, to the 19th day of March, 1857, by James M. Estell :

MATERIALS, ETC.	AT.	TOTAL.
To 33,578 bricks, laid in walls per M., - - -	\$19 00	\$10,099 97
To 700 square yards brick paving, per square, -	40	280 00
To mason work and materials, around and about steam boiler, engine, etc., - - -		800 00
To 205 lineal feet large brick sewer, per foot, -	5 00	1,025 00
To 60 lineal feet small brick sewer, per foot, -	2 00	120 00
To 75 feet cut stone door sills, per foot, - -	1 75	131 25
To 62 lineal feet plank sewer, per foot, - -	1 50	93 00
To 46,585 cubic feet stone mason work, laid in cement, per foot, - - - - -	32	14,907 20
To excavating rock, 3,555 cubic yards, - - -	2 50	8,887 50
To excavating earth, 3,003 cubic yards, - - -	38	1,141 14
To 4 flights wide steps, - - - - -	20 00	80 00
To 7,522 cubic yards filling in, per yard, - -	38	2,858 36
To 12,000 cubic feet dry wall around dock, - -	22	2,640 00
To 4,310 square yards macadamized road, - -	50	2,155 00
To excavating and building wells, - - -		300 00
Total, - - - - -		\$45,518 42
Bill of carpenter's work and materials, - -		\$7,708 00
Bills of lumber, etc., as per exhibit, - - -		2,429 45
Total, - - - - -		\$55,655 87

CARPENTER WORK.

Bill of Carpenter Work done, and Materials used at the California State Prison, from March 26th, 1856, to March 19th, 1857, by James M. Estell :

MATERIALS, ETC.	AT.	TOTAL.
208 squares framing rafters, - - - - -	\$5 00	\$1,040 00
208 squares sheathing and shingling, - - - - -	5 00	1,040 00
567 feet tin gutters, with arches, - - - - -	1 00	587 00
15 skylight windows, frames, and sash, - - - - -	12 00	180 00
10 skylight frames, - - - - -	15 00	150 00
10 skylight sash, - - - - -	2 00	40 00
38 fifteen-light windows, complete, - - - - -	10 00	380 00
22 twelve-light windows, complete, - - - - -	9 00	198 00
79 twelve-light window frames, - - - - -	6 00	474 00
2 large double-door transoms, - - - - -	35 00	70 00
2 rough doors and frames, - - - - -	8 00	16 00
7 panel doors, locks, etc., complete, - - - - -	15 00	105 00
14,000 feet flooring, per square, - - - - -	5 00	72 00
1 portico, - - - - -		25 00
12 squares joist (framing), engine room, - - - - -	5 00	60 00
1 large gate at wall, and 1 guard-house, outside, - - - - -		175 00
4 twelve-light windows at wash-house, - - - - -		25 00
5 square framing joist, at wash-house, - - - - -		25 00
1 door, complete, - - - - -		12 00
32 bunks for men, sleeping-room, - - - - -		192 00
17 squares open framing, - - - - -	5 00	85 00
6 squares framing rafters, at wash-house, - - - - -	5 00	30 00
625 feet siding, new sleeping-room, - - - - -		35 00
370 feet siding, up end, - - - - -		35 00
36 squares framing, on upper end building, - - - - -	5 00	180 00
Furnishing work and materials on engine-house, - - - - -		100 00
167,000 shingles, - - - - -		835 00
112 anchors, - - - - -	1 00	112 00
Manufacturing 18 clay mills, at \$25, and preparing ground for same, - - - - -		1,450 00
Total, - - - - -	*	\$7,708 00

LUMBER.

Lumber used upon Improvements at the California State Prison, from the 26th day of March, 1856, to the 19th day of March, 1857, by James M. Estell.

MATERIAL.	FEET.	AMOUNT.
Sheathing, - - - - -	20,800	
Wall plates, - - - - -	1,450	
Two hundred and thirty-two rafters, - - - - -	8,120	
One plate, - - - - -	1,251	
Seventeen posts, - - - - -	816	
Thirty-four braces, - - - - -	340	
Eighty joists, - - - - -	2,960	
Rafters for upper building, - - - - -	6,417	
Fifty collar beams, - - - - -	750	
Nine posts, - - - - -	400	
Girders, - - - - -	512	
Ties, - - - - -	424	
Flooring, - - - - -	1,500	
Siding, - - - - -	895	
Shedding, - - - - -	200	
Lumber for brick-kilns, - - - - -	10,480	
Outside lumber, - - - - -	5,000	
Total feet lumber at \$30 per 1000, - - - - -	62,315	\$1,869 45
112,000 shingles at \$5 per 1000, - - - - -		560 00
Total, - - - - -		\$2,429 45

WORK AND MATERIALS, WITHOUT THE WALLS.

MATERIALS, ETC.	AT.	TOTAL.
To 46 twelve-light windows, complete, - - -	\$10 00	\$460 00
To 14 outside door-frames and doors, locks, hangings, and all, complete, - - -	12 00	168 00
To 6,000 feet flooring, complete, - - -	30 00	180 00
To laying 60 squares flooring, - - -	3 00	180 00
To 8,000 feet of joists, - - -	30 00	240 00
To framing 80 squares joists, - - -	3 00	240 00
To 40 squares of framing rafters, - - -	3 00	120 00
To 3,000 feet of rafters, - - -	30 00	90 00
To 500 feet wall plate, and putting up same, - - -	.....	40 00
To material, and finishing porch in front of dining-room, - - -	.....	30 00
To lumber and finishing building at the end of kitchen, - - -	.....	50 00
To 8 inside door-frames, locks, and hangings, complete, - - -	10 00	80 00
To 4 chimney-pieces, - - -	12 00	48 00
To laying 1,100 feet base, - - -	10 00	110 00
To 1,000 feet lumber, - - -	30 00	30 00
To 1 pair of stairs, lumber, and all, complete, - - -	50 00	50 00
To 1 pair of stairs, lumber, and all, complete, - - -	30 00	30 00
To 1 pair of stairs, lumber, and all, complete, - - -	20 00	20 00
To 53 feet balcony, and railing and flooring, complete, - - -	3 00	159 00
To 600 feet partition lumber, per M, - - -	30 00	18 00
To putting up 6 squares partitions, complete, - - -	6 00	36 00
To 1 wardrobe partition, complete, - - -	.....	30 00
To 1,000 feet sheathing, - - -	30 00	30 00
To putting up sheathing, - - -	.....	50 00
To painting building, - - -	.....	150 00
To 10 windows, with iron grating, framing, and finishing roof between house and dining-room, - - -	.....	15 00
To work and material on wood-house, - - -	.....	25 00
To work and material on little brick building, 600 feet lumber, - - -	.....	18 00
To 1 door and frame, complete, - - -	8 00	8 00
To 1 window and frame, complete, - - -	8 00	8 00
To base, - - -	.....	5 00
To frame for the front gate, - - -	.....	40 00
To removing and setting up doctor's office, - - -	.....	20 00
To removing and setting up small house, - - -	.....	25 00
		\$2,803 00

WORK AND MATERIALS, WITHIN THE WALLS.

MATERIAL, ETC.	AT.	TOTAL.
Total work and materials without the walls, -		\$2,803 30
To 97 squares of sheathing and shingling, - -	\$3 00	\$291 00
To 97 squares of framing and rafters, - -	3 00	291 00
To 67 squares of framing joist, - -	1 50	100 50
To 52 dining-tables, - -	12 00	624 00
To lumber and work on partition of stair-case, -	15 00	15 00
To 11 window-shutters, complete, - -	4 00	44 00
To 25 window-sashes, - -	2 50	62 50
To 15 sky-light frames, - -	4 00	60 00
To 15 sky-light shutters, - -	2 00	30 00
To 2 porticoes in front of building, - -	35 00	70 00
To 186 feet wooden spouting, - -	8	14 88
To 800 feet partition lumber, per M, - -	30 00	24 00
To work putting up partition, per square, - -	3 00	24 00
To 1 pair stairs in bakery, - -	20 00	20 00
To 1 pair steps in dining-room, - -	20 00	20 00
To 4 squares flooring, over bakery, per square, -	3 00	12 00
To lumber, flooring over bakery - -	18 00	18 00
To laying 7 squares flooring in shoe-shops, - -	3 00	21 00
To 700 feet lumber for flooring shoe-shops, - -	21 00	21 00
To 1 door, frame, and trimmings, for shoe-shops, -	10 00	10 00
To 1 door-frame in bakery, - -	5 00	5 00
To 350 lights, of glass, and glazing for sky-lights, -	52 50	52 50
Total, - - -		\$4,633 38

ESTIMATE.

Estimate of Work, and other necessary improvements, at the State Prison, from March 19, 1857, to January, 1858.

MATERIAL, ETC.	AT.	TOTAL.
To 245,000 bricks, laid in building the new house, for quarters, stores, etc., - - - -	\$19 00	\$4,655 00
To 144 square feet of flagging at the gate, - - -	1 25	180 00
To 248 square yards of plastering, - - -	1 00	248 00
To 800 square yards of brick paving, - - -	0 75	600 00
To 50 square yards metallic roofing, - - -	0 25	1,250 00
To building one largest size oven, complete, -	-----	950 00
To excavating an underground tunnel, mostly through rock and shell, to take the filth, etc., from the prison buildings to the bay, 150 feet, -	10 00	1,500 00
To 60 feet of brick shaft, laid in cement, - -	20 00	1,200 00
To 4,060 yards macadamized road, - - -	0 50	2,030 00
To excavating cistern through rock, 28 feet in depth by 14 feet in diameter, - - - -	10 00	280 00
To 2,563 pounds of iron, wrought into the doors, windows, anchors, braces, etc., - - - -	20 00	512 60
		\$13,405 60
<i>Excavating and Quarrying.</i>		
To 3,650 cubic yards of hard rock, - - -	2 50	9,125 00
To 3,650 cubic yards of hard-pan, or shell, - -	2 00	7,300 00
To 3,650 cubic yards of earth, - - - -	0 75	2,737 50
To 20,950 cubic yards of filling up embankment, -	0 35	7,332 50
To 3,200 cubic feet of dry stone walls, piers, etc.,	0 30	960 00
		\$40,860 60
Carpenter's work and materials, - - - -		4,633 38
Ending January 19, 1858, - - - -		\$45,493 98

CATALOGUE.

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by
<i>Live Stock.*</i>				
Horses, - - -	7	poor	\$475 00	state
Mares, - - -	11	poor	185 00	state
Mares and colts, five of each, - - -	10	good	130 00	state
Horse colts, - - -	3	good	60 00	state
Mare colts, - - -	2	good	35 00	state
Colts, - - -	3	good	30 00	state
Mules, - - -	8	med. order	375 00	state
Work oxen, - - -	21	good order	1,575 00	state
Cows, - - -	3	good order	265 00	state
Calves, - - -	3	good order		
Bull, - - -	1	good order	80 00	state
Total, - - -			\$3,210 00	
<i>Marine.†</i>				
Yawl boat, - - -	1	bad order	\$1 00	state

* **LIVE STOCK.**—Under this head, your committee report that there is a deficiency in the number of animals turned over to James M. Estell by the state, as will be seen by reference to exhibit No. 1, hereto appended. On inquiry, it was ascertained that five oxen, and one wagon of the property turned over to the lessee, had been sent by him to Santa Cruz, and are still there in the possession of one J. T. Stelle. Also, that four oxen, the property of the state, have been disposed of by the lessee, to Peter Smith & Co., who reside in Marin county, about twenty miles from the prison. They, upon demand, refused to deliver them up, claiming that they held them as security for articles furnished to J. M. Estell, for his private use, all of which will more fully appear by reference to deposition of said P. Smith, hereto annexed, and marked exhibit "A."

† **MARINE.**—Upon reference to exhibit No. 1, it will be seen that the sloops Marin and Mariposa are missing in this department. The depositions of J. T. Stelle, marked "B," and of P. R. Hanna marked "C," show that the Marin is under charter to Stelle, and is now on this coast in the vi-

Description.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Sloop Black Cloud, -	1	old	100 00	state
Sloop Pike County, -	1	good order	2,000 00	state
Total, - - -			\$2,101 00	
<i>Ship Yard.*</i>				
Grinding stone, -	1	good order	\$3 00	state
Timbers of Mariposa, -	1 lot	good order	25 00	state
Blocks of Newport, -	1	old	10 00	state
Total, - - -			\$38 00	
<i>Household Furniture.</i>				
Damask curtains, 37½ yards, - - -	3 pair	old	\$12 00	state
Cornice & ornaments, -	3	old	1 00	state
Carpeting, - - -	60 yards	old	30 00	state
Carpeting, - - -	31	old	12 50	state
Mahogany secretary, -	1	good	25 00	state
Mahogany sofa, -	1	good		
Mahogany chairs, -	6	good	50 00	state
Gilt mirrors, -	2	2d-hand	5 00	state
Marble-top centre table, - - -	1	2d-hand	15 00	state
Arm-chairs and cushions, - - -	6	2d-hand	18 00	state
Curtains, - - -	2	2d-hand	1 00	state
Stove and pipe, - -	1	2d-hand	10 00	state
Curtains, - - -	1 set	2d-hand	2 00	state
Common chairs, - -	2	2d-hand	1 00	state
Straw mattress, - -	1	good	8 00	state
Pulu mattress, - -	1	good	3 00	state
Bedsteads, - - -	2	good	10 00	state
White blanket, - -	1	old	50	state
Bedstead, - - -	1	old	5 00	state
Pillows, - - -	2	2d-hand	1 00	state

einity of Cape St. Lucas; that she is now schooner rigged, having been changed by Estell at a cost of some \$500; that her bottom is wormed and in bad condition, and her value now about \$700 or \$800. The Mariposa has been hauled up on the beach, and passed upon as worthless, by a regular survey. (See deposition of P. R. Hanna, marked "D.") The sloop Black Cloud, and yawl boat, under this head mentioned, are not enumerated in the inventory of articles turned over by the state, of James M. Estell, the lessee.

* SHIP YARD.—The small amount of property herein enumerated does not appear in the catalogue of articles delivered by the state to the lessee. (See exhibits Nos. 1 and 2.)

† HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—In this department, exhibit No. 2 will show a deficiency in the articles turned over to the lessee by the state. There are here enumerated two stoves, one bedstead, one press, and curtains, all of the value of \$17, which do not appear in the catalogue listed by the commissioners to James M. Estell.

Description.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Press, - - -	1	2d-hand	5 00	state
Bedstead, - - -	1	2d-hand	5 00	state
Large stove, - - -	1	worthless	.....
Total, - - -			\$220 00	
<i>Blacksmith Shop.*</i>				
Bellows, - - -	2	2d-hand	\$40 00	state
Anvils, - - -	2	good order	35 00	state
Sledges, - - -	2	good order	6 00	state
Hand-hammers, - -	4	good order	3 00	state
Tongs, - - -	30 pair	good order	30 00	state
Sets of saw plates, taps, and dies, - - -	2 sets	good order	5 00	state
Double shackles, -	16	good order	24 00	state
Single shackles, -	18	good order	18 00	state
Heading tools, - -	15	bad order	3 00	state
Wedges and pincers, -	20	med. order	10 00	state
Old iron, - - -	2 tons		40 00	state
Tire benders, - -	2 pieces		nothing	state
Total, - - -			\$214 00	
<i>Wash-House.†</i>				
Chair, - - -	1	2d-hand	50	state
Boilers and tubs, (2 ea.)	4	2d-hand	\$10 00	state
Total, - - -			\$10 50	
<i>Tailor's Shop.</i>				
Old stove, - - -	1	worthless	.....	state
<i>Keeper's Office.‡</i>				
Table, - - -	1	2d-hand	\$1 00	state
Bedstead, - - -	1	2d-hand	6 00	state

* BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Exhibit No. 2, shows a large deficit herein. The deposition of Peter Donahue, marked "E," and Wm. H. Graham, marked "F," prove that the planing-machine mentioned in the list of property delivered to the lessee was sold by Estell to Donahue, who values the same at \$350; that most of the tools furnished by the state were almost useless, except all the heavy articles used in the machinery department. Your committee had pointed out to them one ton of old iron, and two sets of saw-plates at the aggregate value of \$25, as the property of the state, the same not being mentioned in the commissioners' schedule.

† WASH-HOUSE.—No deficiency herein.

‡ KEEPER'S OFFICE.—This department is not mentioned in the commissioners' inventory; the few articles herein enumerated were pointed out as being the property of the state, by the party having them in possession.

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Chairs, - - -	2	2d-hand	1 00	state
Stationery, - - -	1 lot	2d-hand	1 00	state
State prison journals, -	8	2d-hand	valuable	state
Mahogany mirror, (broken,) - - -	1	bad order	25	state
Total, - - -			\$9 25	
<i>Machine Shop.*</i>				
Turning stake, - - -	1	good order	\$10 00	state
Turning lathe, - - -	1	good order	200 00	state
Turning pulley, - - -	1	good order	10 00	state
Chain bands, - - -	4	good order	20 00	state
Total, - - -			\$240 00	
<i>Armory.†</i>				
12 lb. gun and carriage,	1	good	\$200 00	state
Dragoon pistols, (revolvers,) - - -	5	good	125 00	state
Mississippi rifles, - - -	14	good	280 00	state
Horse pistols, - - -	3	good	15 00	state
Muskets, - - -	2	bad order	12 00	state
Brass field-howitzers, -	1	good	225 00	state
Saw, - - -	1	bad order	50	state
Hammer, - - -	1	bad order	25	state
Bucket, - - -	1	good	50	state
Total, - - -			\$858 25	
<i>Carpenters' Shops.‡</i>				
Work benches, - - -	6	good	\$60 00	state
Old stove, - - -	1	bad	75	state
Old chair, - - -	1	bad	1 00	state
Total, - - -			\$61 75	

* MACHINE SHOP.—One lathe is the only article found in this department of all that are enumerated in the inventory of property turned over by the state to James M. Estell. For deficiency, see deposition of Wm. H. Graham, marked F. One turning stake, turning pulley, and four chain bands, of the aggregate value of forty dollars, were said by those in possession to be prison property.

† ARMORY.—From the armory there are missing six pistols. Most of the arms used about the prison are claimed by private persons. One twelve pound brass howitzer, and one twenty-four pound iron gun, (mounted,) also one musket, one saw, one hammer, and a bucket, were pointed out to your committee as being property belonging to the state. These articles last enumerated are not in the schedule delivered to the lessee; their value in the aggregate is about four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents.

‡ CARPENTER'S SHOP.—All the articles enumerated in the commissioners' inventory under this head, are missing. None of the items here mentioned can be found in the list of property delivered by the state to Estell. For account of deficiency, see deposition of Graham, marked F.

Description.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
<i>Cooper's, Saddler's, and other shops.*</i>				
Old iron kettle, - - -	1	good	25	state
Auger, - - -	1	good	\$2 00	state
Iron shaft, - - -	1	good	15 00	state
Grinding stone, - - -	1	good	3 00	state
Total, - - -			\$20 25	
<i>Stable Fixtures.†</i>				
Strong work-cart, - - -	1	good	\$75 00	state
Old work-cart, - - -	2		20 00	state
Water-cart, - - -	1	good	75 00	state
Wagon, - - -	2	old	125 00	state
Store-trucks, - - -	1	good	10 00	state
Old harness, - - -	1 lot	old	50 00	state
Boat trucks, - - -	2	good	10 00	state
Total, - - -			\$365 00	
<i>Working Tools.‡</i>				
Long and short-handled shovels, - - -	18	good	\$3 75	state
Long and short-handled shovels, - - -	133	worthless		state
Picks, (without handles,) - - -	9	2d-hand	4 00	state
Stone hammers, - - -	6	very good	12 00	state
Crowbars, - - -	4	good	4 00	state
Cast-steel drills, - - -	4	good	29 50	state
Wheelbarrows, - - -	9	good	31 00	state
Plows, - - -	3	good com'n	3 00	state
Plows, - - -	1	good com'n	6 00	state
Mortar trowels, - - -	7	2d-hand	2 00	state

* COOPER'S SADDLER'S, AND OTHER SHOPS.—The gross value of the property in this department is twenty dollars and twenty-five cents. No mention is made of these articles in the catalogue to the lessee.

† STABLE FIXTURES.—This exhibit shows a large deficiency; the absence of one wagon is accounted for in the deposition of J. T. Stelle, hereto attached, marked B; two boat trucks of the aggregate value of ten dollars, not spoken of in the inventory to James M. Estell, were pointed out as belonging to the state.

‡ WORKING TOOLS.—In this apartment there is a deficiency of forty-three wheelbarrows, fifty-six picks, and sixteen crowbars, as will be seen upon reference to exhibit No. 1. There is an excess in old articles pointed out as belonging to the state, of the value of about ninety dollars and seventy-five cents. For information concerning missing property, see deposition of Wm. H. Graham, marked "F."

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Wood and iron, -	2	poor	1 00	state
Wooden scrapers, -	5	good	2 50	state
Mortar hods, -	10	good	10 00	state
Dirt scrapers, -	2	first-rate	2 00	state
Plumb-bobs and rules,	3	good	1 00	state
Paving rammers, -	4	good	2 00	state
Shovels, -	6	worthless		state
Saw table, -	1	med'm or'r	1 00	state
Brick-moulds, -	13	worthless		state
Work bench, -	1	good	5 00	state
Chairs, -	2	good	1 00	state
Brick presses, -	8	good order	640 00	state
Copper pipe, -	2 pieces		2 00	state
Lead pipe, -	2		3 00	state
Branding-irons, -	2	good order	10 00	state
Mattresses, -	4	good	10 00	state
Bedsteads, -	2	good	10 00	state
Large cooking-stove, -	1	bad order	nothing	state
Large derrick, -	1	good order	300 00	state
Total, -	-	-	\$1,075 75	

Total amount of personal property, - - - - - \$9,862 75

CATALOGUE.—CONTINUED.

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
<i>Live Stock.</i>				
Mules, - - -	1	good	150 00	J. F. McCauley
Horses, - - -	2	good	130 00	J. F. McCauley
Hogs, - - -	20	first-rate	400 00	J. F. McCauley
Pigs, - - -	8	first-rate	32 00	J. F. McCauley
Work-oxen, - -	2	first-rate	180 00	J. F. McCauley
Bulls, - - -	2	first-rate		J. F. McCauley
Cows, - - -	10	first-rate	1,200 00	J. F. McCauley
Calves, - - -	4	first-rate	40 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$2,132 00	
<i>Marine.</i>				
Schooner W. Hicks, of San Francisco, -	1	new	\$10,000 00	J. F. McCauley
Cargo of 2,000 bricks,		good	240 00	J. F. McCauley
New whale-boat, -	1	good	200 00	J. F. McCauley
Scow-boat, large, -	3	old	100 00	J. F. McCauley
Three-masted schooner, H. T. Clay, -	1	good	12,000 00	J. F. McCauley
Cargo of 70,000 bricks,		good	840 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$23,380 00	
<i>Ship Yard.</i>				
Wooden trestles, -	15	good	\$15 00	J. F. McCauley
Whipsaws, -	3	good	30 00	J. F. McCauley
Crosscut-saw, -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Rosin, in barrels, -	1	good	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Tar, in barrels, -	1	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Work benches, - -	2	good	7 00	J. F. McCauley
Steam-chest, - -	1	2d-hand	15 00	J. F. McCauley
New keg spikes, - -	1	new	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Oak knees, - -	10	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Oregon spars, - -	4	good	280 00	J. F. McCauley
Ways and blocks for vessels, - -	1 lot	old	300 00	J. F. McCauley
Timber, - -	1 lot	good	\$75 00	J. F. McCauley
Chains of Newport, -	1 lot	good	50 00	J. F. McCauley
Kettles, 60 galls. each,	3	good	180 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$995 00	
<i>Household Furniture.*</i>				
Bedstead, - - -	1	2d-hand	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Gray blankets, - -	1 pair	new	3 50	J. F. McCauley
Straw mattress, - -	1	good	15 00	J. F. McCauley
Pulu mattress, - -	1	good		
Mahogany wash-stand and table, - -	2	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Chair, - - -	1	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Wash-bowl, pitcher, - and chamber, - -	1 lot	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Gray blankets (new),	2 pair	good	7 00	J. F. McCauley
Superior white blankets, very fine, new,	2 pair	good	16 00	J. F. McCauley
Straw and pulu mattresses, - - -	2	good	15 00	J. F. McCauley
Bedstead, - - -	2	good	18 00	J. F. McCauley
Pulu and straw mattresses, - - -	1	good	16 00	J. F. McCauley
Feather pillows, - -	4	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Comforter, - - -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Sheets, - - -	4	new	7 00	J. F. McCauley
Mahogany wash-stand,	1	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Table, - - -	1	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Chamber set, - - -	1 lot	new	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Fire-irons, - - -	2 pair	new	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Straw mattresses, - -	2	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Gray blankets, - - -	5 pair	good	17 50	J. F. McCauley
Very superior white blankets, - - -	2 pair	good	15 00	J. F. McCauley
Clothes-press, - - -	1	new	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Table and wash-stand,	2	new	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Sheets, - - -	6 pair	new	9 00	J. F. McCauley

* HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The building in which the property here enumerated was found, is of brick, two-and-a-half stories high, and is claimed to have been built since March 26, A. D. 1856, by John F. McCauley; dimensions, 64 by 46 feet; value, according to the sworn statement of Joseph O'Connor, a practical builder, \$11,566. (See deposition of O'Connor, marked "G," and exhibit marked "C.")

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Pulu pillows, - -	4	old & poor	1 00	J. F. McCauley
One pitcher and two bowls, large, - -	1 lot	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Chinese desk, - -	1	first-rate	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Letter press, - -	1	first-rate	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Large mahogany round table, - - -	1	good	15 00	J. F. McCauley
Double slate, - -	1	broken	worthless	J. F. McCauley
Writing paper, - -	1 ream	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Straw mattress, - -	2	first-rate	16 00	J. F. McCauley
Pulu mattress, - -				
Gray blankets (new),	8 pair	good	28 00	J. F. McCauley
Blue blankets, - -	1 pair	good	3 50	J. F. McCauley
Sheets, - - -	1 pair	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
New undershirts, flannel, - - -	8	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Tables, - - -	2	2d-hand	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Large mahogany wardrobe, - - -	1	good	14 00	J. F. McCauley
Gray blankets, - -	4 pair	good	14 00	J. F. McCauley
Blue blankets, - -	1 pair	good	3 50	J. F. McCauley
Curtains, - - -	2 pair	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Sheets, - - -	1 pair	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Two mattresses, pulu and straw, and large bedstead, - - -			16 00	J. F. McCauley
Wash-stands and table	3	2d-hand	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Buckets, - - -	2	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Bedsteads, - - -	4	good	18 00	J. F. McCauley
Gray blankets (new),	3 pair	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Straw mattresses, large	2	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Arm-chair and cushion,	1	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$782 50	
<i>Physician's Office.*</i>				
Medicine, - - -	1 lot		60 00	J. F. McCauley
Lounge, - - -	1		5 00	J. F. McCauley
Medicine cases, - -	2		10 00	J. F. McCauley
Wash-stand, bucket, and chair, - - -	1 lot	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$79 00	

* PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.—The Physician's Office is a small one-story wooden building, 10 by 12 feet in size, situated one foot four inches on the state line, and the remainder on land claimed by the owners of Marin City. It was originally within the prison walls, and has been removed by John F. McCauley to its present location since 26th March, A. D. 1856—value, about \$75.

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
<i>Furniture in Guard-Room.</i>				
Andirons, - - -	2 pairs	good	\$1 00	J. F. McCauley
Wooden bunks, - -	22	good	44 00	J. F. McCauley
Blankets, (good,) -	35 pairs	new	110 00	J. F. McCauley
Mattresses, - - -	23	good	23 00	J. F. McCauley
Pillows, - - -	23	good	11 50	J. F. McCauley
Large sheets, - -	21	good	10 50	J. F. McCauley
Bedstead, - - -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Wash-stand and table,	2	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Large new bunk, - -	1	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Very fine table, - -	1	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Benches, - - -	2	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Buckets, - - -	6	nearly new	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$221 00	
<i>Blacksmith's Shop.</i>				
Bellows, - - -	2 pairs	good	\$40 00	J. F. McCauley
Anvils, (large,) - -	2	first-rate	45 00	J. F. McCauley
Vices, - - -	3	first-rate	30 00	J. F. McCauley
Tongs, - - -	17 pairs	first-rate	17 00	J. F. McCauley
Single shackles, - -	14	good	14 00	J. F. McCauley
Heading tools, - -	12	poor	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Wedges and pincers, -	42	good	21 00	J. F. McCauley
Steel punches, - -	12	bad order	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Holding-vice, - -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Sladges, - - -	4	good	7 50	J. F. McCauley
Stone-hammer, - -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Steel punches, - -	36	first-rate	36 00	J. F. McCauley
Fire-gauge, - - -	1	bad order	25 J. F. McCauley	
Sledge, - - -	8	good order	3 50	J. F. McCauley
Hand hammers, - -	5	good order	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Screw-bolt, - - -	33	good order	15 00	J. F. McCauley
Shooting-box and tools,	1 lot	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Sacks of coal, (large,) -	13	good	39 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$246 25	
<i>Wagon Shop.</i>				
New brick-barrows, -	10	unfinished	\$50 00	J. F. McCauley
New brick-barrows, -	2	unfinished	10 00	J. F. McCauley
New barrow-wheels, -	16	good	64 00	J. F. McCauley
Barrow-wheels, (cast-iron,) -	12	good	36 00	J. F. McCauley
Barrow-wheels, (wood-en,) -	4	old	4 00	J. F. McCauley

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Stone-trucks, - -	1 pair	good order	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Bellows, - - -	2 pairs	good order	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Handsaws, - - -	3	good order	4 50	J. F. McCauley
Backsaws, - - -	2	good order	1 75	J. F. McCauley
Bench-planes, - -	11	good order	13 00	J. F. McCauley
Smoothing-planes, -	5	good order	7 50	J. F. McCauley
Framing-chisels, -	13	good order	11 50	J. F. McCauley
Turner's chisels, -	11	good order	5 50	J. F. McCauley
Guages, - - -	5	good order	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Carving-chisels, -	3	good order	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Brace-bits, - - -	38	good order	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Braces, - - -	4	first-rate	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Hollow augers, - -	4	first-rate	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Trying-squares, - -	6	bad order	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Steel plate bevells, -	2	good order	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Guages, - - -	6	good order	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Assorted augers, -	5	good order	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Rasps, (large,) - -	10	good order	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Hammers, - - -	6	med'm or'r	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Drawing-knives, -	5	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Axes, - - -	2	first-rate	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Smoothing-planes, -	7	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Tooth-planes, - -	2	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Hand-guages, - -	13	good	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Screw-drivers, - -	4	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Steel blade squares, -	5	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Steel blade squares, -	2	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Iron compasses, - -	4	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Steel blade bevells, -	2	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Upholsterers' ham-mers, - - -	5	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Claw hammers, - -	2	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Riveting hammers, -	1	good	50 J. F. McCauley	
Iron pincers, - - -	2 pairs	good	50 J. F. McCauley	
Iron saw-sets, - -	1	good	75 J. F. McCauley	
Cold chisels, - - -	3	good	75 J. F. McCauley	
Carpenters' guages, -	12	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Screw-driver, - - -	1	good	50 J. F. McCauley	
Carpenters' chisels, -	21	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Framing-chisels, - -	8	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Cold-chisel, - - -	1	good	50 J. F. McCauley	
Rasps, - - -	7	good	7 00	J. F. McCauley
Spoke-shaves, - - -	7	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Oil-stones, - - -	4	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Glue-pot, - - -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Oil-cans, - - -	3	good	1 25	J. F. McCauley
Moulding-planes, -	34	good	15 00	J. F. McCauley
Scratch-awls, - - -	4	good	50 J. F. McCauley	
Files, - - -	16	worthless	.....	J. F. McCauley
Hand-screws, - - -	7	good	14 00	J. F. McCauley

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Auger-handles, (new,)-	41	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Screw-clamps, -	9	good	18 00	J. F. McCauley
Oil-cans, -	3	good	1 75	J. F. McCauley
Large axes, -	2	good order	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Broad-axes, -	1	good order	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Spoke-shaves, -	3	poor	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Screw-wrench, -	1	good order	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Screw-drivers, -	2	good order	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Oil-stones, -	2	med. order	1 25	J. F. McCauley
Square, -	1	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Handsaws, -	12	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Spoke-clamps, -	2	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Felloe-saw, -	1	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Hub-rimmer, -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Whipsaw, -	1	good	7 00	J. F. McCauley
Hub-bench, -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Rulers, 2½ feet, -	3	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Axe, -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Hand-axes, -	2	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Adzes, -	2	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Mallets, -	3	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Planes, -	2	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Hand-guage, -	1	good	12	J. F. McCauley
Whetstone, -	1	poor	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Spoke-sledges, -	2	good	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Handsaw, -	1	good	60 00	J. F. McCauley
Workbenches, -	6	good	30 00	J. F. McCauley
Benches and vices, -	5	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Felloe patterns, -	17	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Sets wagon-boxes, -	8	new	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Cart-boxes, -	3	new	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Water-buckets, -	3	2d-hand	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Tool-chest and tools, -	1	med. order		
Frames for wheel-barrows, -	50	new	150 00	J. F. McCauley
White ash planks, ft. -	75	new	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Ox yokes and bows, -	2	new	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Old iron, (about 12 tons)	1 lot	.....	240 00	J. F. McCauley
Log chains, -	4	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Oak planks, -	30 feet	first-rate	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Ash wood, for spokes, -	½ cord	first-rate	5 00	J. F. McCauley
New spokes, -	24	first-rate	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Old spokes, -	75	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Press, -	1	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Trestles, -	3	good	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Redwood lumber, -	12 feet	good	30	J. F. McCauley
Shovel handles, -	17	new	4 25	J. F. McCauley
Nail box, -	1	old	12	J. F. McCauley
Pump chain, -	1	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Pieces chain, -	2	good	3 50	J. F. McCauley

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Plait shafts, -	2	good	50 00	J. F. McCauley
Oakum press, -	1	good		
Lumber, -	1 lot	good		
Fire frame, -	1	good		
Total, -			\$1,201 81	
<i>Wash House.</i>				
Large wash-tubs, -	7	new	\$7 00	J. F. McCauley
Clothes-press, -	1	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Water-tank, -	3	good	11 50	J. F. McCauley
Soft-soap, -	200 lbs	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Clothes-barrow, -	1	.....	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Iron'g blankets & table, -	1 lot	.....	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Small table, -	1	.....	50	J. F. McCauley
Clothes-pins, -	1 lot	.....	75	J. F. McCauley
Benches, -	3	.....	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, -			\$33 75	
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>				
Shoe benches, -	9	good	\$22 50	J. F. McCauley
Tools in shop, -	1 lot	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Shoe lasts, -	20 pairs	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Large benches, -	5	good	15 50	J. F. McCauley
Total, -			\$53 00	
<i>Keeper's Office.</i>				
Desks, (new,) -	2	good	\$16 00	J. F. McCauley
Mahoga'y wash-stand, -	1	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Press, -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Handcuffs, -	3 pairs	good	4 50	J. F. McCauley
Table, -	1	old	50	J. F. McCauley
Bedstead, -	1	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Blankets, (very fine,) -	4 pairs	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Pitcher and bucket, -	42	old	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Letter press, -	1	worthless	.....
Total, -			\$55 50	
<i>Machine Shop.</i>				
Work benches, -	4	good	\$15 00	J. F. McCauley
Turners, -	1 lot	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Tools, -	2	good		
Vices, -	1	good	22 00	J. F. McCauley

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Logs, pine timber, -	4	good	40 00	J. F. McCauley
Lathe, - - -	1	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Tools, - - -	1 lot	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Oil-stone, - -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Work bench & screw,	1	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Files, - - -	19	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Bench hammers, -	3	good	40 00	J. F. McCauley
Chisels, - - -	7	good		
Handsaw, - - -	1	good		
Screw wrench, - -	1	good		
Key wrench, - - -	1	good		
Compasses, - - -	1 pair	good		
Callipers, - - -	2	good		
Screw plate, - - -	1	good		
Taps, - - -	6	good		
Shaving tools, - -	6	good		
Square, - - -	1	good		
Rule, - - -	1	good		
Sheet plate, - - -	17 lbs	good		
Brick-moulds, - - -	3	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Bracket, - - -	1	good	50	J. F. McCauley
Chest, - - -	2	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$158 50	
<i>Sail Loft.</i>				
Rigboat and furniture,	1	good	\$100 00	J. F. McCauley
Sailmakers' benches, -	3	good	14 00	J. F. McCauley
Tools, - - -	1 lot	good		
Single & double blocks,	12	good		
Old blocks, all sizes, -	150	good	150 00	J. F. McCauley
Lumber, - - -	1 lot	good	48 00	J. F. McCauley
Cement, - - -	1½ bbls	good	7 50	J. F. McCauley
Sky-light, - - -	1	good	15 00	J. F. McCauley
Glass, 10 x 12, - - -	½ box	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Rope, - - -	1 lot	old	18 00	J. F. McCauley
Oakum, - - -	1 lot	new	50 00	J. F. McCauley
New blinds, - - -	5 pairs	good	12 50	J. F. McCauley
Paint brushes, - - -	12	2d-hand	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Paints, - - -	1 lot	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Marble slab, - - -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Paint-table, - - -	1	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Tool-chest, - - -	1	old		
Saws, - - -	3	good		
Drawing-knife, - - -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Planes, - - -	3	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Rope-machine, - - -	1	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Pine joists, - -	3	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$530 00	
<i>Dairy.*</i>				
Buckets and pails, -	16	good	\$10 00	J. F. McCauley
Table and shelves - -	1 lot	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Brick-pans, - - -	25	good	18 00	J. F. McCauley
Tables, - - -	2	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Stool, - - -	1	good	50	J. F. McCauley
Churn, - - -	1	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Strainers, - - -	2	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Large coffee-pot, - -	1	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Small press, - - -	1	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Crock, - - -	1	good	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Handsaw, - - -	1	good	1 25	J. F. McCauley
Total - - -			\$52 25	
<i>Granary.†</i>				
Bags of barley, {	222 bags	good	\$344 10	J. F. McCauley
	17,205 lbs.			
Cattle hides, - -	42	good	147 00	J. F. McCauley
Old rope, - - -	1 lot	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Gunny bags, - - -	125	good	15 63	J. F. McCauley
Candle-moulds, - -	2	good	3 50	J. F. McCauley
New iron-bound oil-				
cask, - - -	1	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Oil-can, - - -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Steps, - - -	1	good	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Long-handle pick, - -	1	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Potatoes, - {	13,530 lbs.	good	135 30	J. F. McCauley
	123 bags			
Total, - - -			\$663 53	
<i>Butcher's Shop.</i>				
Butcher's blocks, -	3	good	\$12 50	J. F. McCauley
Butcher's saw, (new,)	1	good	3 50	J. F. McCauley
Tanks, for salting meat,	4	good	200 00	J. F. McCauley

* The dairy is of brick; was built about the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; is sixteen by eighteen feet; one story high; on the prison grounds, but outside, and at some distance from the walls; belongs to the state.

† The granary is a wooden building, lined with brick; was erected in the year —; is about eighteen by twenty feet; one story high; is on the prison grounds, but without the walls; is claimed as the property of the state.

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Iron-bound meat-barrels, - - -	13	good	30 00	J. F. McCauley
Meat-hooks, - - -	61	good	31 50	J. F. McCauley
Steelyards, - - -	1 pair	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Meat-choppers, (new,) -	2	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Hatchet, (new,) -	1	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Coarse alum salt, in bags, - - -	1 ton	good	25 00	J. F. McCauley
Steel chuck-irons, -	2	good	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Tables, - - -	2	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Iron drill, - - -	1	good	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Desk, - - -	1	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Buckets, - - -	2	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$343 50	
<i>Carpenter's Shop, etc.</i>				
Handsaws, - - -	10	good	\$20 00	J. F. McCauley
Ban-saws, - - -	2	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Buck-saws, - - -	3	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Braces, - - -	10	good	14 00	J. F. McCauley
Brace-bits, - - -	24	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Drawing-knives, - -	13	good	13 00	J. F. McCauley
Augers, - - -	8	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Bench-planes, - - -	22	good	36 00	J. F. McCauley
Work-table, - - -	1	2d-hand	50 J. F. McCauley	
Writing-desk, - - -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Shingling nails, - -	20	2d-hand	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Brick-moulds, - - -	54	new	135 00	J. F. McCauley
Sand-sieves, - - -	4	new	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Sky-light sashes, (new and old,) - - -	25	new	50 00	J. F. McCauley
Steps, - - -	1 pair	new	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Treble bench, - - -	1	new	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Table-legs, (turned,) -	7	new	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Window-sashes, - -	1 lot	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Doors, (new,) - - -	3	new	9 00	J. F. McCauley
Vessel's wheel, - - -	1	bad order	25 J. F. McCauley	
Boxes, - - -	2	new	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Trestles, - - -	6	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Tool-chest, - - -	1	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Lumber, - - -	1 lot	good	25 00	J. F. McCauley
Redwood boards, - -	1 lot	good	80 00	J. F. McCauley
Shingles, - - -	32,500	good	116 00	J. F. McCauley
Clothes press, - - -	1	good	25 00	J. F. McCauley
Masons' trestles, - -	3	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Oak timber, - - -	1 lot	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Whipsaw, - - -	1	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$520 25	
<i>Cooper's, Saddler's, and other Shops.</i>				
Cantles and side-boards for saddles, - - -	150	new	\$150 00	J. F. McCauley
Saddler's horse, - -	1	new	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Hand-barrows, - - -	2	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Brick-moulds, - - -	13	good	.....	J. F. McCauley
Iron-bound barrels, -	20	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Barrel of hair, - - -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Large frames (new), -	6	good	6 00	J. F. McCauley
Pail staves (rough), -	1 cord	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Pail staves (dressed),	1 lot	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Long jointers, - - -	3	good	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Bench planes (new), -	8	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Complete set of cooper's tools, - - -	1 lot	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Cooper's bench, - - -	1	old	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Screws, - - -	2	worthless	.....	J. F. McCauley
Saddle-tree (new), -	1	new	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Grindstone, - - -	1	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Work benches, - - -	6	good	60 00	J. F. McCauley
Handsaws, - - -	20	good	35 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$361 50	
<i>Stable Fixtures.</i>				
Strong work-carts, - -	5	nearly new	500 00	J. F. McCauley
Strong ox-carts, - - -	8	nearly new	1,200 00	J. F. McCauley
Strong cart, - - -	1	new	100 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$1,800 00	
<i>Working Tools.</i>				
Long and short-handled shovels, - - -	76	very good	76 00	J. F. McCauley
Long and short-handled picks, - - -	62	good	128 00	J. F. McCauley
Picks, - - -	12	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Sledge hammers, - -	20	good	40 00	J. F. McCauley
Stone breakers' hammers, - - -	63	good	32 00	J. F. McCauley
Brick hammers, - - -	6	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Stone steel hammers, -	8	good	16 00	J. F. McCauley

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Sledge hammers, -	7	good	18 50	J. F. McCauley
Stone wedges, -	50	good	18 00	J. F. McCauley
Steel crowbars, -	10	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Iron crowbars, -	2	good	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Hoes, -	2	good	7 75	J. F. McCauley
Cast-steel drills, -	12	good	88 00	J. F. McCauley
Iron drills, -	4	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Drill spoon, -	1	good	50	J. F. McCauley
Wheelbarrows, -	85	good	376 50	J. F. McCauley
Wheelbarrows, -	5	2d-hand	15 00	J. F. McCauley
Long-handled shovels, -	16	good	16 00	J. F. McCauley
Wooden mallet, -	1	2d-hand	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Mortar trowels, -	8	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Garden rakes, -	2	new	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Pick handles, -	18	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Mortar hods, -	10	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Iron tampers, -	8	new	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Steel cold-chisels, -	50	2d-hand	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Splitting feathers, -	54	poor	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Iron squares, -	4	poor	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, -	-	-	\$937 75	
<i>Furniture in Prisoners' Cells.</i>				
Woolen blankets, -	510	2d-hand	510 00	J. F. McCauley
Straw mattresses, -	530	2d-hand	260 00	J. F. McCauley
Wooden bunks, -	600	2d-hand	600 00	J. F. McCauley
Stools, -	108	2d-hand	54 00	J. F. McCauley
Chair, -	1	2d-hand	50	J. F. McCauley
Small water-tanks, -	2	2d-hand	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Very large tubs, -	2	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Barrels, -	7	good	9 00	J. F. McCauley
Boxes, -	3	old	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Iron coffee-mill, -	1	new	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Barrels, -	4	good	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Tables and seats, -	52	good	520 00	J. F. McCauley
Spoons, -	336	good	60 00	J. F. McCauley
Tin cups, -	123	good	7 00	J. F. McCauley
Salt cups, -	94	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Soup pans, -	300	good	35 00	J. F. McCauley
Tin dippers, -	11	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Tin funnel, -	1	good	25	J. F. McCauley
Knife boxes, -	3	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Small tables, -	3	good	5 50	J. F. McCauley
Dinner bell, -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Tubs, -	16	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Meat trays, -	4	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Benches, -	8	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Tables, -	4	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Cooking stove, -	1	new	40 00	J. F. McCauley
Large iron kettles, -	4	new	480 00	J. F. McCauley
Brick cooking-range, -	1	new	50 00	J. F. McCauley
Tin pans, -	20	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Tin cups, -	14	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Knives and forks (steel)	13	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Wooden tray, -	1	good	50	J. F. McCauley
Press, -	2	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Bakers' tables, -	4	good	30 00	J. F. McCauley
Wooden bread press, -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Shelving, -	1 lot	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Common tables, -	2	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Wooden benches, -	2	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, -	-	-	\$2,795 25	
<i>Commissary Department.</i>				
Corn-meal, (2½ sacks,) -	115 lbs	good	\$5 00	J. F. McCauley
Bacon, -	371 lbs	good	89 04	J. F. McCauley
Navy beans, (80 bbls,) -	8288 lbs	good	331 52	J. F. McCauley
Navy beans, (287 sks,) -	15,451 lbs	good	618 04	J. F. McCauley
Adamantine candles, (18½ boxes,) -	370 lbs	good	111 00	J. F. McCauley
Flour, (29 sacks,) -	2900 lbs	good	232 00	J. F. McCauley
Flour, (2 sacks,) -	200 lbs	good	16 00	J. F. McCauley
Pepper, (4 sacks,) -	365 lbs	good	43 80	J. F. McCauley
Beans, (2 cans,) -	155 lbs	good	6 20	J. F. McCauley
Linseed oil, (1 bbl.) -	33 galls	good	41 25	J. F. McCauley
Lamp oil, -	5 galls	good	7 50	J. F. McCauley
Vinegar, -	15 galls	good	7 50	J. F. McCauley
Turpentine, -	2 galls	good	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Boiled linseed oil, (in barrels,) -	1 bbl	good	66 00	J. F. McCauley
Coffee, -	133 lbs	good	19 45	J. F. McCauley
Rice, (in mats,) -	2 mats	good	18 00	J. F. McCauley
Tea, -	37 lbs	good	18 50	J. F. McCauley
Mustard, (in bottles,) -	5 bot'ls	good	1 25	J. F. McCauley
Platform scales, -	1 pair	good	25 00	J. F. McCauley
Balance scales, -	1 pair	good	8 00	J. F. McCauley
Table, -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Shovels, -	14	good	18 00	J. F. McCauley
Hoe, -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Rakes, -	8	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Pitchfork, -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Lance, -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Handles, (scythe,) -	21	good	21 00	J. F. McCauley
Whitewash brushes, -	7	good	3 50	J. F. McCauley
Copper pump, -	1	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley

Description.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Axe handles, - -	9	good	4 50	J. F. McCauley
Verdigris, - - -	4 lbs	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Wire, - - - -	40 lbs	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Steel, - - - -	149 lbs	good	44 70	J. F. McCauley
Iron ladles, - -	16	good	16 00	J. F. McCauley
Large sledge, - -	1	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Picks, - - - -	22	good	33 00	J. F. McCauley
Axes, - - - -	4	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Lathing hammer, -	1	good	1 25	J. F. McCauley
Garden spades, - -	5	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Ox-bows, - - - -	8	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Copper bolts, - -	17 lbs	good	2 72	J. F. McCauley
Canvas, - - - -	50 yards	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Iron pots, - - -	2	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Stewpans, - - -	2	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Tin dippers, - - -	5	good	1 25	J. F. McCauley
Oil-cans, - - - -	8	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Tea-kettle, - - -	1	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Blasting powder, (in kegs,)	2 kegs	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Fuse, - - - -	4½ pkgs	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Can powder, - - -	1	good	25	J. F. McCauley
Zinc, - - - -	42 lbs	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Watering-pots, - -	2	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Drilling cloth, (4 pieces)	171 yards	good	17 00	J. F. McCauley
Cotton duck, - - -	39½ yds	good	9 37	J. F. McCauley
Hickory shirting, -	25 yards	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Tin, (in box,) - -	½ box	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
New grey blankets, -	5 pair	good	17 50	J. F. McCauley
Pairs pants, - - -	17 pair	good	34 00	J. F. McCauley
Coats, - - - -	11	good	44 00	J. F. McCauley
Map, - - - -	1	good	.....	J. F. McCauley
Spikes, - - - -	250 lbs	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Axes, - - - -	2	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Borax, - - - -	10 lbs	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Copperas, - - - -	3 lbs	good	75	J. F. McCauley
Emery, - - - -	7 lbs	good	7 00	J. F. McCauley
Paris green paint, -	5 lbs	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Putty, - - - -	10 lbs	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Window-glass, (10x12,)	½ box	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Sailor pants, - - -	4 pairs	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Sailor twine, - - -	10 balls	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Matches, - - - -	¾ gross	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Soda, - - - -	17 lbs	good	3 75	J. F. McCauley
Lead, - - - -	90 lbs	good	9 00	J. F. McCauley
Hardware, - - - -	1 lot	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Brogans, - - - -	32 pair	good	40 00	J. F. McCauley
Candle-wick, - - -	10 lbs	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Assorted files, (new,)	28	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Chalk lines, - - -	1 ball	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Locks, - - - -	6	good	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Spool thread and buttons, - - - -	1 lot	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Bolts, - - - -	1 doz	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Iron spoons, - - -	¾ gross	good	14 00	J. F. McCauley
Nails, - - - -	70 lbs	good	4 20	J. F. McCauley
Hollow auger, - -	1	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Iron bars, (§) - -	5	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Corned beef, - - -	5000 lbs	good	600 00	J. F. McCauley
Fresh beef, - - -	1000 lbs	good	110 00	J. F. McCauley
Salt, (10 sacks,) -	1700 lbs	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Oak wood, - - - -	31 cords	good	248 00	J. F. McCauley
Potatoes, (162 sacks,)	18,000 lbs	good	180 00	J. F. McCauley
Beans, - - - -	1220 lbs	good	48 80	J. F. McCauley
Potatoes, (38 sacks,)	3800 lbs	good	38 00	J. F. McCauley
Flour, - - - -	2500 lbs	good	200 00	J. F. McCauley
Sugar, - - - -	71 lbs	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Bacon, - - - -	120 lbs	good	28 80	J. F. McCauley
Tea, - - - -	9 lbs	good	4 50	J. F. McCauley
Rice, - - - -	11 lbs	good	99	J. F. McCauley
Coffee, - - - -	64 lbs	good	9 60	J. F. McCauley
Pepper, - - - -	17 lbs	good	2 12	J. F. McCauley
Corn-meal, - - - -	50 lbs	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Candles, - - - -	14 lbs	good	4 20	J. F. McCauley
Soda, - - - -	1 lb	good	20	J. F. McCauley
Fresh beef, - - -	1000 lbs	good	110 00	J. F. McCauley
Corned beef, - - -	758 lbs	good	90 96	J. F. McCauley
Paris green paint, -	5 lbs	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Table-spoons, - - -	5 doz	good	15 00	J. F. McCauley
Steel, - - - -	83 lbs	good	24 90	J. F. McCauley
New blankets, - - -	5 pair	good	17 50	J. F. McCauley
Shirting, - - - -	25 yards	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Wrought nails, - -	17 lbs	good	2 04	J. F. McCauley
Boat spikes, - - -	26 lbs	good	1 56	J. F. McCauley
Bundle chalk-lines, -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Thread, - - - -	6 spools	good	4	J. F. McCauley
Shoes, - - - -	9 pair	good	11 25	J. F. McCauley
Pants, - - - -	8 pair	good	16 00	J. F. McCauley
Coats, - - - -	3 pair	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Lanterns, - - - -	2 pair	good	2 50	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - - -			\$4,028 85	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Cupboard, - - - -	1	good	\$5 00	J. F. McCauley
Coffee-mill and roaster,	2	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Knives, - - - -	1 doz	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Forks, - - - -	1 doz	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Tea-spoons, - - -	1 doz	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley

Description.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Table-spoons, - -	1 doz	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Castor, - - -	1 doz	good	75	J. F. McCauley
Brick, - - -	3,500,000	good	28,000 00	J. F. McCauley
Brick clay, (dug up— ready for use, -	2½ acres	good	2,500 00	J. F. McCauley
Sand, - - -	1 lot	good	100 00	J. F. McCauley
Ox-yokes, - - -	9	new	67 50	J. F. McCauley
Mouth-plate for kilns, -	140	good	700 00	J. F. McCauley
Ox-chains, - - -	7	good	10 50	J. F. McCauley
Candle-moulds, - -	1 pair	old	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Mud-mills, - - -	11	med. order	110 00	J. F. McCauley
Saddles, - - -	3	good	45 00	J. F. McCauley
Tar, - - -	¾ bbl	good	4 50	J. F. McCauley
Log chains, - - -	3	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Crowbar, - - -	1	good	4 00	J. F. McCauley
Single-tree, - - -	1 lot	old	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Old tools, - - -	1	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Pitchfork, - - -	1	new	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Navy pistol, - - -	1	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Boat yawl, - - -	1	good	60 00	J. F. McCauley
Wire screens, - - -	1	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Grey blankets, - -	3 pair	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Single shackles, - -	41	good	41 00	J. F. McCauley
Double shackles, -	3	good	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Cooking-stove and fix- tures, - - -	1	good	130 00	J. F. McCauley
Tables and shelves, -	1 lot	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
Sinche, - - -	1		4 00	J. F. McCauley
Tables, - - -	4	good	40 00	J. F. McCauley
Benches, - - -	4	good	16 00	J. F. McCauley
Small press, - - -	1	good	20 00	J. F. McCauley
White crockery, - -	1 lot	good	35 00	J. F. McCauley
Dining-bell, - - -	1	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Brass candlesticks, -	6	good	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Knife-box, - - -	1	good	1 50	J. F. McCauley
Knives, - - -	3 doz	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Spoons, - - -	4	good	10 00	J. F. McCauley
Pepper and salt, - -	1 lot	good	2 00	J. F. McCauley
Pans, - - -	5	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Cherry table, (very large,) - - -	1	good	12 00	J. F. McCauley
Benches, - - -	2	good	3 00	J. F. McCauley
Chairs, - - -	2	good	1 00	J. F. McCauley
Anchor, - - -	1	good	50 00	J. F. McCauley
Machine oil, - - -	3 bbls	good	123 95	J. F. McCauley
Bars iron, - - -	774	good	61 92	J. F. McCauley
Arch ovens, for kilns, -	158	good	79 00	J. F. McCauley
Derrick, - - -	1	good	300 00	J. F. McCauley
Small circular clock, -	1	good	5 00	J. F. McCauley
Granite stone, - -	1 lot	good	200 00	J. F. McCauley

Description.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
Beat rock, for macad- amized roads, - -	1 lot	good	5,000 00	J. F. McCauley
Buckets, - - -	160	good	80 00	J. F. McCauley
Total, - - -			\$37,948 62	

Total value of personal property claimed by John F. Mc-
Cauley, - - - - - \$79,124 80½
From which subtract the value of the brick, granite, marine,
and live stock, - - - - - 58,712 00
And there remains, - - - - - \$20,412 80½

Description of Property.	Quantity.	Quality.	Value.	Property claimed by.
<i>Miscellaneous, "A."</i>				
Drill press, - - -	1	good	100 00	John Center
Twenty-five horse power engine, - -	1	good	3,000 00	John Center
Rifle, - - -	1	good	20 00	Curtin
Shot-gun, - - -	1	good	40 00	E. Hogan
Pistol, Colt's revolver, -	1	good	25 00	G. Davis
Pistol, Colt's revolver, -	1	good	25 00	J. Martin
Pistols, Colt's revolver, -	2	good	25 00	Newman
Pistol, Colt's revolver, -	1	good	25 00	Jones
Pistol, Colt's revolver, -	1	good	25 00	Lamprey
Pistol, Colt's revolver, -	1	good	25 00	Young
Pistol, Colt's revolver, -	1	good	25 00	Smith
Pistol, Colt's revolver, -	1	good	25 00	Stewart
Large shafts, - - -	4	good	200 00	Center and Mc- Cauley
Bricks, - - -	200,000	med. order	1,200 00	Jas. M. Estell
Pressed bricks, un- burnt, - - -	60,000	good	150 00	Jas. M. Estell

EXHIBIT No. 1.

*Inventory of Articles at State Prison, as taken by Board of Commissioners,
and delivered to James M. Estell.*

LIVE STOCK.

25 horses,	3 milch cows,
15 colts,	1 bull,
8 mules,	100 hogs and pigs.
17 yoke oxen,	

STABLE FIXTURES.

10 carts,	9 sets cart harness,
3 wagons,	4 saddles,
2 water-carts,	4 bridles.
3 store-trucks,	

WORKING TOOLS.

52 wheel-bartows,	8 brick-presses,
100 shovels,	20 crowbars,
65 picks,	1 plow.

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT.

8 work benches,	17 gouges,
50 planes,	4 rasps,
9 trying squares,	8 augers,
6 iron squares,	4 braces,
1 plow and set of irons,	1 set of bits,
7 claw hammers,	3 hollow augers,
3 draw-knives,	12 hand-screws,
2 adzes,	8 screw-clamps,
2 bevels,	1 spoke-shave,
15 guages,	2 pairs cart-wheels,
3 screw-drivers,	2 pairs compasses,
3 hatchets,	1 grindstone,
2 hand-axes,	2 oil-stones,
32 chisels,	6 rules.

MACHINE DEPARTMENT.

1 lathe,	1 brace,
4 chucks,	1 smooth-plane,
1 side rest,	1 screw-winch,
1 dozen turning-tools,	3 cold-chisels,
1 vice,	1 oil-stone,
3 drivers,	1 pair compasses,
1 axe-saw,	1 pair callipers.

BLACKSMITH'S DEPARTMENT.

2 pairs bellows,	1 four-horse-power engine and boiler,
2 anvils,	1 turning-lathe,
2 vices,	16 double shackles,
2 sledges,	18 single shackles,
4 hand-hammers,	15 heading tools,
30 pairs tongs,	20 swedges and pincers,
1 planing-machine,	1 bar 3-inch square iron,
1 drilling-machine,	100 pounds steel,
1 fire bender,	100 pounds bar iron,
2 sets screw plates,	1 ton old iron,
1 twenty-five horse power engine and boiler,	2 grindstones.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

1 large cooking-stove,	1 clock,
3 tin boilers,	1 cooking-stove, in trustees' department.
3 iron boilers,	1 range, in prison kitchen.
4 coffee-boilers,	

GUARD-ROOM.

25 pairs of blankets.

WASHING DEPARTMENT.

Boilers, tubs, etc.

NEW CLOTHING.

179 pairs pants,	168 hickory shirts,
120 blue flannel shirts,	70 pairs blankets.
318 red flannel shirts	

MISCELLANEOUS.

350,000 bricks, ready to burn,	11 new mud-mills,
100,000 common green bricks,	2 sets shoemaker's tools.

VESSEL DEPARTMENT.

Sloops Marin, Pike County, and Mariposa, completely fitted, tackling, etc.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

37 yards damask,	2 gilt mirrors,
3 cornices,	3 mahogany mirrors,
Loops, pins, gimp, ornaments,	3 double bedsteads,
60 yards carpeting,	4 hair mattresses,
31 yards carpeting,	4 straw mattresses,
24 yards damask,	4 pairs blankets,
1 mahogany secretary,	3 feather pillows,
1 mahogany sofa,	4 bolsters,
6 mahogany chairs,	6 office chairs.
1 centre table,	

ARMORY DEPARTMENT.

17 rifles, | 14 pistols.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

9000 pounds fine flour,	10 bags salt,
5 large chests tea,	1 box mustard,
8 small chests tea,	1 box pepper,
4 half barrels butter,	2 boxes candles,
1 keg vinegar,	4 boxes soap,
2 kegs white lead,	1 barrel N. O. sugar,
1 box borax,	1 case, 12 tins lard,
10 bars steel,	1 box tacks, (assorted,)
2½ dozen brooms,	2 large tins matches,
2 sides harness leather,	1 can oil, 5 gallons,
1 dozen picks,	Screws, butts, shoemaker's
4 mats sugar,	tools, knives, curry-combs,
8 bags coffee,	spices, etc.
3 bags potatoes,	

W.A. (1027)

77 1795T 53 55 A4